THE
INDIAN YEAR BOOK
1932-33

VOLUME XIX

A Statistical and Historical Annual of The Indian Empire, with an Explanation of the Principal Topics of the day.

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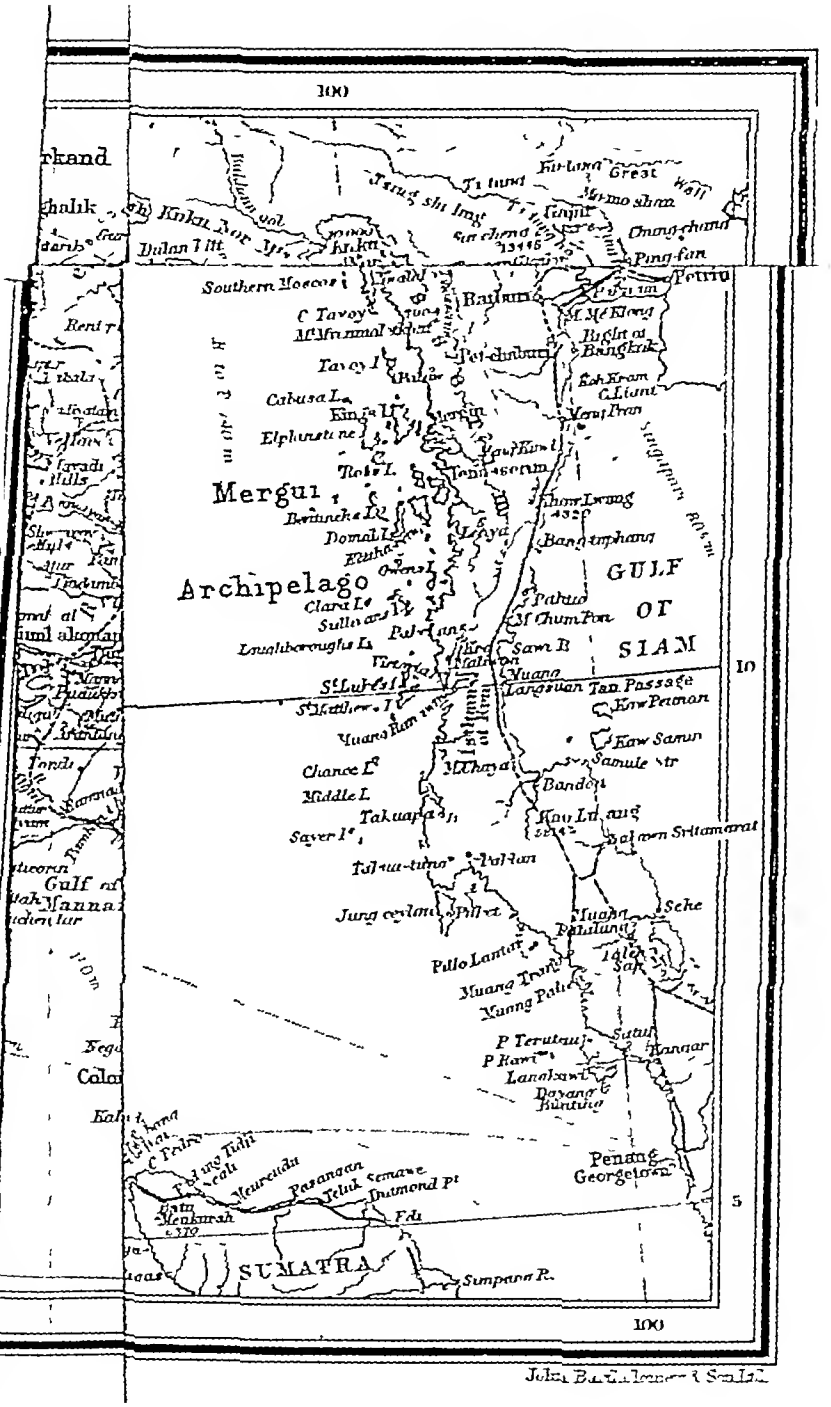

The

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Phases of the Moon—MARCH 31 Days

● New Moon . . 7th, 1h 14m P M | ○ Full Moon . .... 22nd, 6h 7m P M

☽ First Quarter 15th, 6h 11m P M | ☾ Last Quarter . 29th, 9h 14m A.M

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time: Sunrise A M		Sunset P.M		True Noon P M		Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon
			H	M	H	M	H	M	D	S. ° ′
Tuesday	1	61	6	58	6	44	0	51	23 7	7 38
Wednesday	2	62	6	58	6	45	0	51	24 7	7 15
Thursday	3	63	6	57	6	45	0	51	25 7	6 52
Friday	4	64	6	56	6	45	0	51	26 7	6 29
Saturday	5	65	6	56	6	46	0	51	27 7	6 6
Sunday	6	66	6	55	6	46	0	50	28 7	5 43
Monday	7	67	6	54	6	47	0	50	29 7	5 19
Tuesday .	8	68	6	53	6	47	0	50	1 0	4 56
Wednesday .	9	69	6	53	6	47	0	50	2 0	4 33
Thursday	10	70	6	52	6	48	0	49	3 0	4 9
Friday	11	71	6	51	6	48	0	49	4 0	3 45
Saturday	12	72	6	50	6	48	0	49	5 0	3 22
Sunday	13	73	6	49	6	48	0	49	6 0	2 58
Monday	14	74	6	49	6	49	0	49	7 0	2 35
Tuesday	15	75	6	48	6	49	0	49	8 0	2 11
Wednesday	16	76	6	47	6	49	0	48	9 0	1 47
Thursday	17	77	6	46	6	49	0	48	10 0	1 24
Friday	18	78	6	45	6	49	0	48	11 0	1 0
Saturday .	19	79	6	44	6	50	0	47	12 0	0 36
Sunday .	20	80	6	43	6	50	0	47	13 0	0 12 N
Monday .	21	81	6	42	6	50	0	47	14 0	0 11
Tuesday	22	82	6	41	6	50	0	46	15 0	0 35
Wednesday .	23	83	6	40	6	51	0	46	16 0	0 59
Thursday .	24	84	6	39	6	51	0	46	17 0	1 22
Friday	25	85	6	39	6	51	0	45	18 0	1 46
Saturday	26	86	6	39	6	51	0	45	19 0	2 9
Sunday	27	87	6	38	6	51	0	45	20 0	2 33
Monday	23	88	6	37	6	52	0	45	21 0	2 56
Tuesday	29	89	6	36	6	52	0	44	22 0	3 20
Wednesday	30	90	6	35	6	52	0	44	23 0	3 43
Thursday .	31	91	6	34	6	52	0	44	24 0	4 6

Phases of the Moon—APRIL 30 Days.

● New Moon	9th, 0h 51m A M	○ Full Moon	21st, 2h 57m A M
☽ First Quarter	14th, 8h 46m A M	☾ Last Quarter	27th, 8h 44m P M

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time: Sunrise A M		Sunset, P M		True Noon P M		Moon's Age at Noon.		Sun's Declination at Mean Noon	
			H	M	H	M	H	M	D.		N.	
											°	′
Friday	1	92	6	33	6	53	0	43	25	0	4	20
Saturday	2	93	6	33	6	53	0	43	26	0	4	53
Sunday	3	94	6	32	6	53	0	42	27	0	5	16
Monday	4	95	6	31	6	53	0	42	28	0	5	39
Tuesday	5	96	6	30	6	54	0	42	29	0	6	1
Wednesday	6	97	6	29	6	54	0	42	0	2	6	24
Thursday	7	98	6	28	6	54	0	41	1	2	6	47
Friday	8	99	6	28	6	54	0	41	2	2	7	9
Saturday	9	100	6	27	6	54	0	41	3	2	7	32
Sunday	10	101	6	26	6	55	0	40	4	2	7	54
Monday	11	102	6	25	6	55	0	40	5	2	8	16
Tuesday	12	103	6	24	6	55	0	40	6	2	8	38
Wednesday	13	104	6	23	6	55	0	40	7	2	9	0
Thursday	14	105	6	22	6	56	0	39	8	2	9	22
Friday	15	106	6	21	6	56	0	39	9	2	9	43
Saturday	16	107	6	20	6	56	0	39	10	2	10	4
Sunday	17	108	6	19	6	57	0	38	11	2	10	26
Monday	18	109	6	19	6	57	0	38	12	2	10	47
Tuesday	19	110	6	18	6	57	0	38	13	2	11	8
Wednesday	20	111	6	17	6	57	0	38	14	2	11	28
Thursday	21	112	6	16	6	57	0	38	15	2	11	49
Friday	22	113	6	15	6	58	0	37	16	2	12	9
Saturday	23	114	6	14	6	58	0	37	17	2	12	29
Sunday	24	115	6	14	6	58	0	37	18	2	12	49
Monday	25	116	6	13	6	59	0	37	19	2	13	9
Tuesday	26	117	6	13	6	59	0	37	20	2	13	28
Wednesday	27	118	6	13	6	59	0	36	21	2	13	47
Thursday	28	119	6	12	7	0	0	36	22	2	14	6
Friday	29	120	6	12	7	0	0	36	23	2	14	25
Saturday	30	121	6	12	7	0	0	36	24	2	14	44

Phases of the Moon—MAY 31 Days.

● New Moon 5th, 11h 41m P M | ○ Full Moon .. . 20th, 10h 39m A M

☽ First Quarter 13th, 7h 32m P M. | ☾ Last Quarter 27th, 10h 24m A M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time						Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon	
			Sunrise A M		Sunset P M		True Noon P M				
			H	M	H	M	H	M	D	° N.	′
Sunday	1	122	6	11	7	1	0	36	25 2	15	2
Monday	2	123	6	11	7	1	0	36	26 2	15	20
Tuesday	3	124	6	10	7	1	0	36	27 2	15	38
Wednesday	4	125	6	10	7	2	0	35	28 2	15	56
Thursday	5	126	6	9	7	2	0	35	29 2	16	13
Friday	6	127	6	9	7	2	0	35	0 5	16	30
Saturday	7	128	6	8	7	3	0	35	1 6	16	47
Sunday	8	129	6	7	7	3	0	35	2 5	17	3
day	9	130	6	7	7	3	0	35	3 5	17	19
erday	10	131	6	6	7	4	0	35	4 5	17	35
Wednesday	11	132	6	6	7	4	0	35	5 5	17	51
Thursday	12	133	6	5	7	4	0	35	6 5	18	6
Friday	13	134	6	5	7	5	0	35	7 5	18	21
Saturday	14	135	6	5	7	5	0	35	8 5	18	36
Sunday	15	136	6	4	7	6	0	35	9 5	18	50
Monday	16	137	6	4	7	6	0	35	10 5	19	4
Tuesday	17	138	6	4	7	6	0	35	11 5	19	18
Wednesday	18	139	6	3	7	7	0	35	12 5	19	31
Thursday	19	140	6	3	7	7	0	35	13 5	19	44
Friday	20	141	6	3	7	7	0	35	14 5	19	57
Saturday	21	142	6	2	7	8	0	35	15 5	20	10
Sunday	22	143	6	2	7	8	0	35	16 5	20	22
Monday	23	144	6	2	7	9	0	35	17 5	20	33
Tuesday	24	145	6	2	7	9	0	35	18 5	20	44
Wednesday	25	146	6	2	7	9	0	35	19 5	20	56
Thursday	26	147	6	2	7	10	0	36	20 5	21	6
Friday	27	148	6	2	7	10	0	36	21 5	21	17
Saturday	28	149	6	1	7	11	0	36	22 5	21	26
Sunday	29	150	6	1	7	11	0	36	23 5	21	36
Monday	30	151	6	1	7	11	0	36	24 5	21	45
Tuesday	31	152	6	1	7	12	0	36	25 5	21	54

Phases of the Moon—JUNE 30 Days.

● New Moon .. . 4th, 2h. 46m P M | ○ Full Moon .. 18th, 6h 8m P M

☽ First Quarter 12th, 3h 9m A M | ☾ Last Quarter 26th, 2h 6m A M

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time						Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon
			Sunrise A M		Sunset P M		True Noon P M			
			H.	M	H	M	H	M	D	° ′
Wednesday	1	153	6	1	7	12	0	36	26 5	22 2
Thursday	2	154	6	1	7	12	0	36	27 5	22 10
Friday	3	155	6	1	7	13	0	37	28 5	22 18
Saturday	4	156	6	1	7	13	0	37	29 5	22 25
Sunday .	5	157	6	1	7	14	0	37	0 9	22 32
Monday .	6	158	6	1	7	14	0	37	1 9	22 39
Tuesday ..	7	159	6	1	7	14	0	37	2 9	22 45
Wednesday .	8	160	6	1	7	15	0	37	3 9	22 50
Thursday	9	161	6	1	7	15	0	38	4 9	22 56
Friday	10	162	6	1	7	15	0	38	5 9	23 0
Saturday	11	163	6	1	7	16	0	38	6 9	23 5
Sunday	12	164	6	1	7	16	0	38	7 9	23 9
Monday .	13	165	6	1	7	16	0	38	8 9	23 13
Tuesday	14	166	6	1	7	17	0	39	9 9	23 16
Wednesday	15	167	6	1	7	17	0	39	10 9	23 19
Thursday	16	168	6	1	7	17	0	39	11 9	23 21
Friday	17	169	6	1	7	17	0	39	12 9	23 23
Saturday .	18	170	6	2	7	18	0	39	13 9	23 25
Sunday	19	171	6	2	7	18	0	40	14 9	23 26
Monday	20	172	6	2	7	18	0	40	15 9	23 27
Tuesday	21	173	6	2	7	18	0	40	16 9	23 27
Wednesday	22	174	6	3	7	19	0	40	17 9	23 27
Thursday	23	175	6	3	7	19	0	40	18 9	23 26
Friday .	24	176	6	3	7	19	0	41	19 9	23 26
Saturday	25	177	6	3	7	19	0	41	20 9	23 24
Sunday	26	178	6	3	7	19	0	41	21 9	23 22
Monday	27	179	6	4	7	19	0	41	22 9	23 20
Tuesday	28	180	6	4	7	20	0	42	23·9	23 18
Wednesday	29	181	6	4	7	20	0	42	24 9	23 15
Thursday .	30	182	6	5	7	20	0	42	25 9	23 12

Phases of the Moon—JULY 31 Days

● New Moon .	4th, 3h 50m A M	○ Full Moon .	18th, 2h 36m A.M
☽ First Quarter	11th, 8h 37m A M	☾ Last Qnarter	25th, 7h 11 . A .

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time. Sunrise A.M		Sunset P M		True Noon P M		Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon	
			H	M	H	M.	H	M	D	°	′
Friday .	1	183	6	5	7	20	0	42	26 7	23	8
Satnrday	2	184	6	5	7	20	0	42	27 9	23	4
Sunday	3	185	6	6	7	20	0	43	28 9	22	59
Monday	4	186	6	6	7	20	0	43	0 4	22	54
Tuesday	5	187	6	6	7	20	0	43	1·4	22	49
Wednesday	6	188	6	7	7	20	0	43	2 4	22	43
ursday	7	189	6	7	7	20	0	43	3 4	22	37
day	8	190	6	7	7	20	0	43	4·4	22	30
aturday	9	191	6	8	7	20	0	44	5 4	22	23
Sunday	10	192	6	8	7	20	0	44	6 4	22	16
Monday	11	193	6	8	7	20	0	44	7 4	22	8
Tuesday	12	194	6	8	7	20	0	44	8·4	22	0
Wednesday	13	195	6	8	7	20	0	44	9·4	21	52
Thursday .	14	196	6	9	7	20	0	44	10·4	21	43
Friday	15	197	6	9	7	19	0	44	11 4	21	34
Saturday	16	198	6	9	7	19	0	44	12 4	21	24
Sunday	17	199	6	10	7	19	0	45	13 4	21	14
Monday	18	200	6	10	7	19	0	45	14 4	21	4
Tuesday	19	201	6	10	7	19	0	45	15 4	20	53
Wednesday	20	202	6	11	7	18	0	45	16 4	20	42
Thursday	21	203	6	11	7	18	0	45	17 4	20	31
Friday	22	204	6	12	7	18	0	45	18 4	20	19
Saturday	23	205	6	12	7	18	0	45	19 4	20	7
Sunday	24	206	6	12	7	17	0	45	20 4	19	55
Monday	25	207	6	13	7	17	0	45	21 4	19	42
Tnesday	26	208	6	13	7	17	0	45	22 4	19	29
Wednesday	27	209	6	13	7	17	0	45	23 4	19	16
Thursday	28	210	6	14	7	16	0	45	24 4	19	2
Friday	29	211	6	14	7	16	0	45	25 9	18	48
Saturday ..	30	212	6	14	7	16	0	45	26 4	18	34
Sunday .	31	213	6	15	7	15	0	45	27·4	18	19

Phases of the Moon—AUGUST 31 Days

● New Moon 2nd, 3h 12m, P M | ○ Full Moon .. . 16th, 1h 12m P M.

☽ First Quarter .. 9th, 1h 10m P M | ☾ Last Quarter 24th, 0h 51m P M

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time						Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon
			Sunrise A M		Sunset P M		True Noon P M			
			H	M	H	M	H	M	D	° N ′
Monday .	1	214	6	15	7	15	0	45	28 4	18 4
Tuesday	2	215	6	15	7	14	0	45	29 4	17 49
Wednesday	3	216	6	16	7	14	0	45	0 9	17 33
Thursday	4	217	6	16	7	13	0	45	1 9	17 18
Friday	5	218	6	16	7	13	0	45	2 9	17 1
Saturday	6	219	6	17	7	12	0	45	3 9	16 45
Sunday ..	7	220	6	17	7	12	0	44	4 9	16 28
Monday	8	221	6	17	7	11	0	44	5 9	16 12
Tuesday	9	222	6	18	7	11	0	44	6 9	15 54
Wednesday	10	223	6	18	7	10	0	44	7·9	15 37
Thursday	11	224	6	18	7	9	0	44	8 9	15 19
Friday	12	225	6	19	7	9	0	44	9 9	15 2
Saturday	13	226	6	19	7	8	0	44	10 9	14 43
Sunday	14	227	6	19	7	8	0	43	11 9	14 25
Monday	15	228	6	20	7	7	0	43	12·9	14 7
Tuesday	16	229	6	20	7	6	0	43	13 9	13 48
Wednesday	17	230	6	20	7	6	0	43	14 9	13 29
Thursday	18	231	6	20	7	5	0	43	15 9	13 9
Friday	19	232	6	21	7	4	0	42	16 9	12 50
Saturday	20	233	6	21	7	4	0	42	17 9	12 30
Sunday	21	234	6	21	7	3	0	42	18·9	12 11
Monday	22	235	6	21	7	2	0	42	19 9	11 50
Tuesday	23	236	6	21	7	1	0	42	20 9	11 31
Wednesday	24	237	6	22	7	1	0	41	21·9	11 10
Thursday	25	238	6	22	7	0	0	41	22·9	10 49
Friday	26	239	6	22	6	59	0	40	23·9	10 28
Saturday	27	240	6	22	6	59	0	40	24 9	10 8
Sunday	28	241	6	23	6	58	0	40	25 9	9 46
Monday	29	242	6	23	6	57	0	40	26 9	9 25
Tuesday .	30	243	6	23	6	56	0	39	27 9	9 4
Wednesday ..	31	244	6	23	6	55	0	39	28·9	8 42

Phases of the Moon—NOVEMBER 30 Days.

☽ First Quarter ..... 5th, 0h 20m. P M | ☾ Last Quarter .. 21st, 1h 28m P M

○ Full Moon . . . 13th, 0h. 58m P M | ● New Moon . . 28th, 6h. 13m A M

Day of the Week	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time						Moon's age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon
			Sunrise A M		Sunset P M		True Noon P M			
			H.	M	H.	M	H	M	D	S ° ′
Tuesday .	1	306	6	38	6	6	0	22	2 7	14 23
Wednesday ..	2	307	6	39	6	6	0	22	3 7	14 43
Thursday .	3	308	6	39	6	5	0	22	4·7	15 2
Friday	4	309	6	40	6	5	0	22	5 7	15 20
Saturday ..	5	310	6	40	6	4	0	22	6 7	15 39
Sunday ..	6	311	6	41	6	4	0	22	7 7	15 57
Monday	7	312	6	41	6	4	0	22	8 7	16 15
Tuesday .	8	313	6	42	6	4	0	22	9 7	16 32
Wednesday	9	314	6	42	6	4	0	23	10 7	16 50
Thursday .	10	315	6	43	6	3	0	23	11 7	17 7
Friday .	11	316	6	43	6	3	0	23	12 7	17 23
Saturday	12	317	6	44	6	3	0	23	13 7	17 40
Sunday	13	318	6	44	6	3	0	23	14 7	17 56
Monday	14	319	6	45	6	2	0	23	15 7	18 12
Tuesday	15	320	6	45	6	2	0	23	16 7	18 27
Wednesday	16	321	6	46	6	1	0	23	17 7	18 43
Thursday .	17	322	6	46	6	1	0	23	18 7	18 58
Friday	18	323	6	47	6	1	0	23	19 7	19 12
Saturday	19	324	6	48	6	0	0	23	20 7	19 26
Sunday .	20	325	6	48	6	0	0	24	21·7	19 40
Monday .	21	326	6	49	6	0	0	24	22 7	19 53
Tuesday .	22	327	6	49	6	0	0	24	23 7	20 7
Wednesday	23	328	6	50	6	0	0	24	24 7	20 19
Thursday	24	329	6	51	6	0	0	25	25 7	20 32
Friday	25	330	6	51	6	0	0	25	26 7	20 44
Saturday .	26	331	6	52	6	0	0	25	27·7	20 55
Sunday	27	332	6	53	6	0	0	25	28 7	21 7
Monday .	28	333	6	53	6	0	0	26	0·3	21 18
Tuesday	29	334	6	54	6	0	0	26	1·3	21 28
Wednesday	30	335	6	54	6	0	0	27	2 3	21 38

Phases of the Moon—DECEMBER 31 Days.

☽ First Quarter . . . 5th, 3l . 15m. A M | ☾ Last Quarter . 21st, 1h 52 m A M

○ Full Moon . 13th, 7h 51m A.M. | ● New Moon . 27th, 4h 52m P M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time						Moon's age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon
			Sunrise A M.		Sunset P M.		True Noon. P M			
			H	M	H	M	H	M	D	° S ′
Thursday	1	336	6	55	6	0	0	28	3 3	21 48
Friday	2	337	6	55	6	0	0	28	4 3	21 57
Saturday .	3	338	6	56	6	0	0	28	5 3	22 6
Sunday .	4	339	6	57	6	0	0	29	6 3	22 14
Monday	5	340	6	58	6	0	0	29	7 3	22 22
Tuesday	6	341	6	59	6	1	0	30	8 3	22 29
Wednesday	7	342	6	59	6	1	0	30	9 3	22 36
Thursday .	8	343	6	59	6	1	0	30	10 3	22 43
Friday	9	344	7	0	6	1	0	31	11 3	22 49
Saturday	10	345	7	0	6	2	0	31	12 3	22 55
Sunday	11	346	7	1	6	2	0	32	13 3	23 0
Monday	12	347	7	2	6	3	0	32	14 3	23 5
Tuesday	13	348	7	2	6	3	0	33	15 3	23 9
Wednesday	14	349	7	3	6	3	0	33	16 3	23 13
Thursday	15	350	7	3	6	4	0	34	17 3	23 16
Friday .	16	351	7	4	6	4	0	35	18 3	23 19
Saturday	17	352	7	4	6	5	0	35	19 3	23 22
Sunday .	18	353	7	5	6	5	0	36	20 3	23 24
Monday	19	354	7	5	6	6	0	36	21 3	23 25
Tuesday	20	355	7	6	6	6	0	37	22 3	23 26
Wednesday	21	356	7	7	6	6	0	37	23 3	23 27
Thursday	22	357	7	7	6	7	0	38	24 3	23 27
Friday	23	358	7	8	6	7	0	38	25 3	23 27
Saturday	24	359	7	8	6	8	0	39	26 3	23 26
Sunday	25	360	7	9	6	9	0	39	27 3	23 24
Monda	26	361	7	9	6	9	0	40	28 3	23 23
Tuesday	27	362	7	10	6	9	0	40	29 3	23 20
Wednesday	28	363	7	10	6	10	0	41	0 8	23 18
Thursday .	29	364	7	11	6	10	0	41	1 8	23 15
Friday	30	365	7	11	6	11	0	41	2 8	23 11
Saturday	31	366	7	11	6	11	0	42	3 8	23 7

CALENDAR FOR 1933.

January.

S	1	8	15	22	29	
M.	2	9	16	23	30	
Tu.	3	10	17	24	31	
W.	4	11	18	25		
Th	5	12	19	26		
F.	6	13	20	27		
S.	7	14	21	28		

February.

S		5	12	19	26	
M		6	13	20	27	
Tu		7	14	21	28	
W.	1	8	15	22		
Th	2	9	16	23		
F.	3	10	17	24		
S.	4	11	18	25		

March.

S		5	12	19	26	
M.		6	13	20	27	
Tu		7	14	21	28	
W	1	8	15	22	29	
Th	2	9	16	23	30	
F.	3	10	17	24	31	
S.	4	11	18	25		

April

S		2	9	16	23	30
M.		3	10	17	24	
Tu		4	11	18	25	
W		5	12	19	26	
Th		6	13	20	27	
F		7	14	21	28	
S.	1	8	15	22	29	

May

S		7	14	21	28	
M.	1	8	15	22	29	
Tu	2	9	16	23	30	
W	3	10	17	24	31	
Th	4	11	18	25		
F.	5	12	19	26		
S.	6	13	20	27		

June

S		4	11	18	25	
M		5	12	19	26	
Tu.		6	13	20	27	
W.		7	14	21	28	
Th	1	8	15	22	29	
F.	2	9	16	23	30	
S.	3	10	17	24		

July.

S		2	9	16	23	30
M.		3	10	17	24	31
Tu		4	11	18	25	
W.		5	12	19	26	
Th.		6	13	20	27	
F.		7	14	21	28	
S.	1	8	15	22	29	

August.

S		6	13	20	27	
M.		7	14	21	28	
Tu.	1	8	15	22	29	
W	2	9	16	23	30	
Th.	3	10	17	24	31	
F.	4	11	18	25		
S	5	12	19	26		

September.

S		3	10	17	24	
M		4	11	18	25	
Tu		5	12	19	26	
W		6	13	20	27	
Th		7	14	21	28	
F.	1	8	15	22	29	
S.	2	9	16	23	30	

October.

S	1	8	15	22	29	
M.	2	9	16	23	30	
Tu	3	10	17	24	31	
W	4	11	18	25		
Th	5	12	19	26		
F.	6	13	20	27		
S.	7	14	21	28		

November.

S		5	12	19	26	
M.		6	13	20	27	
Tu		7	14	21	28	
W	1	8	15	22	29	
Th	2	9	16	23	30	
F.	3	10	17	24		
S.	4	11	18	25		

December

S		3	10	17	24	31
M.		4	11	18	25	
Tu		5	12	19	26	
W		6	13	20	27	
Th		7	14	21	28	
F.	1	8	15	22	29	
S	2	9	16	23	30	

PREFACE

THE Editors have to thank many correspondents who during the past year have offered suggestions for the improvement of the book. The Indian Year Book is intended here all to be a book of reference, and its completeness and convenience of arrangement must necessarily depend to a great extent on the particular attention and editing by the members of the public who most use it.

The help extended to the Editors by various officials, and more particularly by the Director of Information and Labour Intelligence, Bombay, and the Indian Commercial Intelligence Department, has again been readily given and is most gratefully acknowledged. Without such help it would be impossible to produce the Year Book with up-to-date statistics.

Suggestions for the improvement or correction of the Year Book may be sent to the Editors at any time, but those which reach them before October have a better chance of being adopted than later suggestions which only reach them after the work of revision has been partly completed.

The Times of India, Bombay,
January, 1932.

An Indian Glossary.

ABKARI —Excise of liquors and drugs.

ACHHUT —Untouchable (Hindi) Asuddhar

ACREAGE CONTRIBUTION —Contribution paid by holders of land irrigated by Government

ADHIRAJ —Supreme ruler, over lord, added to "Maharaja," &c , it means " paramount "

AFSAR —A corruption of the English "officer."

AHIMSA.—Non-violence

AHLUWALIA —Name of a princely family resident at the village of Ahln, near Labore

AIN —A timber tree TERMINALIA TOMENTOSA

AKALI —Originally, a Sikh devotee, one of band fonnded by Guru Govind Singh (who died 1708) now, a member of the politico-religious army (*dal*) of reforming Sikhs

AKHARA —A Hindn school of gymnastics

AKHUNDZADA —Son of a Head Officer

ALIJAH —Of exalted rank

ALIGHOL —Literally a Mahomedan circle A kind of athletic club formed for purposes of self-defence

ALI RAJA —Sea King (Laccadives)

AM —Mango.

AMIL —A name given in Sind to educated members of the Lohana community, a Hindn caste consisting principally of bankers, clerks and minor officials

AMIR (corruptly EMIR) —A Mohammedan Chief, often also a personal name

AMMA —A goddess, particularly Mariamma, goddess of small pox, South India

ANICUT —A dam or weir across a river for irrigation purposes, Southern India

ANJUMAN —A communal gathering of Mahomedans

APHUS —Believed to be a corruption of ALPHONSE, the name of the best variety of Bombay mango

ARZ, ARZI, ARZ-DASHT —Written petition

ASAF —A minister

ASPRISHYA —Untouchable (Sanskrit).

AUS —The early rice crop, Bengal, syn Ahu, Assam

AVATAR —An incarnation of Vishnu

AYURVEDA —Hindu science of Medicine

BABA —Lit " Father," a respectful " Mr " Irish " Your Honour "

BABU.—(1) A gentleman in Bengal, corresponding to Pant in the Deccan and Konkan (2) Hence used by Anglo-Indians of a clerk or accountant Strictly a 5th or still younger son of a Raja but often used of any son younger than the heir, whilst it has also grown into a term of address=Esquire There are, however, one or two Rajas whose sons are known respectively as—1st, Kunwar, 2nd, Diwan, 3rd, Thakur, 4th, Lal, 5th Babu.

BABUL —A common thorny tree, the bark of which is used for tanning, ACACIA ARABICA

BADMASH —A bad character a rascal

BAGH —Tiger or Panther

BAGHLA —(1) A native boat (Bungalow) (2) The common pond heron or paddybird.

BAHADUR —Lit " brave " or " warrior " a title used by both Hindus and Mohammedans, often bestowed by Government, added to other titles, it increases their honour but alone it designates an inferior ruler

BAIRAGI —A Hindu religious mendicant

BAJRA OR BAJRI —The bulrush millet, a common food-grain, PENNISETUM TYPHOIDEUM, syn cambu, Madras

BAKHSHI —A revenue officer or magistrate

BAKHSHISH.—Cheri-meri (or Chiri-miri) Tip

BAND —A dam or embankment (Bund)

BANDAR.—Monkey

BANYAN —A species of fig-tree, FICUS BENGALENSIS

BARA SING —Swamp deer

BARSAT —(1) A fall of rain, (2) the rainy season

BARSATI —Farcy (horse's disease)

BASTI —(1) A village, or collection of huts; (2) A Jain temple, Kanara

BATTA —Lit ' discount ' and hence allowances by way of compensation

BATTAK.—Duck.

BAWARCHI —Cook in India, Syn Mistri, in Bombay only

BAZAR —(1) A street lined with shops, India proper, (2) a covered market, Burma

BEGUM or BEGAM —The feminine of " Nawab " combined in Bhopal as " Nawab Begum "

BER —A thorny shrub bearing a fruit like a small plum, ZIZYPHUS JUJUBA

Note —According to the Hunterian system of transliteration here adopted the vowels have the following values —a either long as the a in ' father' or short as the u in ' cut,' e as the a in 'gain,' i either short as the i in ' bib,' or long as the ee in ' feel,' o as the o in ' bone,' u either short as the oo in ' good,' or long as the oo in ' boot,' ai as the i in ' mile,' au as the ou in grouse ' This is only a rough guide The vowel values vary in different parts of India in a marked degree.

BESAR.—In Hindi (also Gujarati Vesar)—Woman's nose ring

BEWAR.—Name in Central Provinces for shifting cultivation in jungles and hill-sides, syn taungya, Burma; jhum, North-Eastern India

BHADOI—Early autumn crop, Northern India reaped in the month Bhadon

BHAGAT or BHAKTA—A devotee

BHAG-BATAI—System of payment of land revenue in kind

BHAIBAND—Relation or man of same caste or community

BHAIBANDI—Nepotism

BHANGI—Sweeper, scavenger

BHANG—The dried leaves of the hemp plant, CANNABIS SATIVA, a narcotic

BHANWAR—Light sandy soil, syn bhur

BHANWARLAL.—Title of heir apparent in some Rajput States

BHARAL—A Himalayan wild sheep, OVIS NAHURA

BHARAT—India

BHARATA-VARSHA—India

BHENDI—A succulent vegetable (HIBISCUS ESCULENTUS)

BHONSLE—Name of a Maratha dynasty

BHUP—Title of the ruler of Cooch Behar

BHUGTI—Name of a Baluch tribe

BHUSA—Chaff, for fodder

BHUT—The spirit of departed persons

BIDRI—A class of ornamental metalwork, in which blackened pewter is inlaid with silver, named from the town of Bidar, Hyderabad

BIGHA—A measure of land varying widely, the standard bigha is generally five-eighths of an acre "Vigha" in Gujarat and Kathiawar

BHISHTI—Commonly pronounced "Bhishti" Water-carrier (lit "man of heaven")

BIR (BID)—A grassland—North India, Gujarat and Kathiawar Also "Vidi."

BLACK COTTON SOIL—A dark-coloured soil very retentive of moisture, found in Central and Southern India

BOARD OF REVENUE—The chief controlling revenue authority in Bengal, the United Provinces and Madras

BOHRA—A sect of Ismaili Shia Musalmans, belonging to Gujarat

BOR—See BER

BRINJAL—A vegetable, SOLANUM MELONGENA, syn egg-plant

BUND—Embankment

BUNDER, or bandar—A harbour or port Also "Monkey"

BURJ—A bastion in a line of battlements

CADJAN—Palm leaves used for thatch

CHABUK—A whip

CHABUTRA—A platform of mud or plastered brick, used for social gatherings, Northern India

CHADAR—A sheet worn as a shawl by men and sometimes by women (Chudder)

CHAITYA—An ancient Buddhist chapel

CHAMBHAR (CHAMAR)—"Cobbler", "Shoemaker" A caste whose trade is to tan leather

CHAMPAK—A tree with fragrant blossoms MICHELIA CHAMPACA.

CHANA—Gram

CHAND—Moon

CHANDI—(Pron with soft d) Silver Chandi (with palatal d and short a)—Godders Durga

CHAPATI—A cake of unleavened bread

CHAPRASI—An orderly or messenger, Northern India, syn pattawala, Bombay, peon, Madras

CHARAS—The resin of the hemp plant

CANNABIS SATIVA, used for smoking

CHARKHA—A spinning wheel

CHARPAI (charpoy)—A bedstead with four legs, and tape stretched across the frame for a mattress

CHAUDHRI—Under native rule, a subordinate revenue official, at present the term is applied to the headman or representative of a trade guild

CHAUK, CHOWK—A place where four roads meet

CHAUKIDAR—The village watchman and rural policeman.

CHAUTH—The fourth part of the land revenue, exacted by the Marathas in subject territories.

CHAVRI (CHORO, GUJARATI)—Village head quarters

CHEETAH—Hunting leopard

CHELA—A pupil, usually in connexion with religious teaching

CHHAONI—A collection of thatched huts or barracks, hence a cantonment

CHHATRAPATI—One of sufficient dignity to have an umbrella carried over him

CHHATRI—(1) An umbrella, (2) domed building such as a cenotaph.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER—The administrative head of one of the lesser Provinces in British India

CHIKOR.—A kind of partridge, CACCABIS CHUCAR

CHIKU—The Bombay name for the fruit of ACHRAS SAPOTA, the Sapodilla plum of the West Indies

CHINAR.—A plane tree, PLATANUS ORIENTALIS

CHINKARA—The Indian gazelle, GAZELLA BENNETTI, often called 'ravine deer'

CHITAL —The spotted deer, CERVUS AXIS.

CHOBDAR —Mace-bearer whose business is to announce the arrival of guests on state occasions

CHOLAM —Name in Southern India for the large millet, ANDROPOGON SORGHUM; syn-jowar.

CHOLI —A kind of short bodice worn by women

CHOWRIE —Fly-whisk

CHUNAM, chuna —Lime plaster

CIRCLE —The area in charge of—(1) A Conservator of forests, (2) A Postmaster or Deputy Postmaster-General, (3) A Superintending Engineer of the Public Works Department

CIVIL SURGEON —The officer in medical charge of a District

COGNIZABLE —An offence for which the culprit can be arrested by the police without a warrant

COLLECTOR —The administrative head of a District in Bengal, Bombay, Madras, etc Syn Deputy Commissioner

COMMISSIONER —(1) The officer in charge of a Division or group of Districts, (2) the head of various departments, such as Stamps, Excise, etc

COMPOUND —The garden and open land attached to a house An Anglo Indian word perhaps derived from 'kumpan,' a hedge

CONSERVATOR —The Supervising Officer in charge of a Circle in the Forest Department

COUNCIL BILLS —Bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on the Indian Government by the Secretary of State in Council

COUNT —Cotton yarns are described as 20's, 30's, etc., counts when not more than a like number of hanks of 840 yards go to the pound avoirdupois

COURT OF WARDS —An establishment for managing estates of minors and other disqualified persons

CRORE, karor —Ten millions

DADA —Lit "grandfather" (paternal), any venerable person In Bombay slang a "hooli gan boss"

DAFFADAR —A non-commissioned native officer in the army or police

DAFTAR —Office records

DAFTARI —Record-keeper

DAH OR DAO —A cutting instrument with no point, used as a sword, and also as an axe, Assam and Burma

DAK (dawk) —A stage on a stage coach route Dawk bungalow is the travellers' bungalow maintained at such stages in days before railways came

DAKAITI, DACOITY —Robbery by five or more persons

DAL —(Pron with dental d and short a) "Army," hence any disciplined body, *e g*, Akali Dal, Sevi Dal

DAL.—A generic term applied to various pulses

DAM —An old copper coin, one-fortieth of a rupee

DARBAR —(1) A ceremonial assembly, especially one presided over by the Ruler of a State hence (2) the Government of a Native State.

DARGAH —A Mahomedan shrine or tomb of a saint.

DARI, Dhurrie —A rug or carpet, usually of cotton, but sometimes of wool

DARKHAST —A tender or application to rent land

DAROGHA —The title of officials in various departments, now especially applied to subordinate controlling Officers in the Police and Jail Departments

DARSHAN —Lit "Sight" To go to a temple to get a sight of the idol is to make "darshan" Also used in case of great or holy personages

DARWAN —A door-keeper.

DARWAZA —A gateway

DASTURI —Customary perquisite

DAULA AND DAULAT —State

DEB —A Brahminical priestly title, taken from the name of a divinity.

DEBOTTAR —Land assigned for the upkeep of temples or maintenance of Hindu worship

DEODAR —A cedar, CEDRUS LEBANI or C. DEODARA

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER —The Administrative head of a District in the Punjab, Central Provinces, etc Syn Collector

DEPUTY MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR.—A subordinate of the Collector, having executive and judicial (revenue and criminal) powers, equivalent to Extra Assistant Commissioner in non-regulation areas

DERA —Tent in N India

DERASAR —Jain Temple

DESAI —A revenue official under native (Maratha) rule

DESH —(1) Native country, (2) the plains as opposed to the hills, Northern India, (3) the plateau of the Deccan above the Ghats

DESH-BHAKTA —Patriot.

DESHI —Indigenous, opposed to bideshi foreign

DESHMUKH.—A petty official under native (Maratha) rule

DESH-SEVIKA —Servant (Fem) of the country, Female Volunteer in the Civil Disobedience movement

DEVA —A deity

DEVADASI —A girl dedicated to temple or God Murli in Maharashtra

DEVASTHAN —Land assigned for the upkeep of a temple or other religious foundation

DEWAN —A Vizier or other First Minister to an Indian Chief, either Hindu or Mohammedan, and equal in rank with "Sardar" under which see other equivalents The term is also used of a Council of State

DHAK —A tree, BUTEA FRONDOSA, with brilliant orange-scarlet flowers used for dyeing, and also producing a gum, syn palas, Bengal and Bombay Chhiul, Central India, "Kha khro" in Gujarat and Kathiawar

DHAMNI – A heavy shighram or tonga drawn by bullocks

DHARALA.—Bhil, Koli, or other warlike castes carrying sharp weapons

DHARMA.—Religion (Hindu)

DHARMSALA —A charitable institution provided as a resting-place for pilgrims or travellers, Northern India

DHATURA —A stupefying drug, DATURA ARSTUOSA

DHED —A large untouchable caste in Gujarat, corresponding to Mahar in Maharashtra and Holeya in Karnatak.

DHENKLI —Name in Northern India for the lever used in raising water, syn picottah

DHOBI —A washerman

DHOTI —The loincloth worn by men

DIN — Religion (Mahomedan)

DISTRICT —The most important administrative unit of area

DIVISION —(1) A group of districts for administrative and revenue purposes, under a Commissioner, (2) the area in charge of a Deputy Conservator of Forests, usually corresponding with a (revenue) District, (3) the area under a Superintendent of Post Offices, (4) a group of (revenue) districts under an Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department

DIWAN (SIKH) —Communal Gathering

DIWALI —The lamp festival of Hindus

DIWANI —Civil, especially revenue, administration; now used generally in Northern India of civil justice and Courts

DOAB —The tract between two rivers, especially that between the Ganges and Jumna

DOM —Untouchable caste in Northern India

DRUG —A hill-fort, Mysore

DRY CROP —A crop grown without artificial irrigation

DRY RATE —The rate of revenue for unirrigated land

DUN —(Pron "doon") A valley, Northern India.

EKKA.—A small two-wheeled conveyance drawn by a pony, Northern India

ELCHI, ELACHI —Cardamom

ELCHI (Turk)—Ambassador

ELAYA RAJA.—Title given to the heir of the Maharaja of Travancore or Cochin

EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER —See Deputy Magistrate and Collector.

FAKIR —Properly an Islamic mendicant but often loosely used of Hindu mendicants also

FAMINE INSURANCE GRANT —An annual provision from revenue to meet direct famine expenditure, or the cost of certain classes of public works, or to avoid debt

FARMAN —An imperial (Mughal) order or grant

FARZAND—Lit means "child" with the defining words added such as "Farzand-e-dilband" in the case of several Indian Princes it means beloved, favourite, etc

FARZANDARI or FAZANDARI —A kind of land tenure in Bombay City

FASLI —Era (solar) started by Akbar, A C. minus 572-3

FATEH —"Victory"

FATEH JANG —"Victorious in Battle" (a title of the Nizam)

FATWA —Judicial decree or written opinion of a doctor of Muslim law

FAUJDARI —Relating to a criminal court, criminal proceedings

FAUJDARI —Under native rule, the area under a Faujdar or subordinate governor, now used generally of Magistrates' Criminal Courts

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER —The chief controlling revenue authority in the Punjab, Burma and the Central Provinces

FITTON GARI —A phæton, Bombay Derived from the English

GADDI, Gadi —The cushion or throne of (Hindu) royalty

GAEKWAR (sometimes GUICOWAR) —Title with "Maharaja" added of the ruler of Baroda It was once a caste name and means "cowherd," *i e*, the protector of the sacred animal, but later on, in common with "Holkar" and "Sindhia," it came to be a dynastic appellation and consequently regarded as a title Thus, a Prince becomes "Gaekwar" on succeeding to the estate of Baroda, "Holkar," to that of Indore and "Sindhia," to that of Gwalior

(All these are surnames of which Gaekwar and Shinde are quite common among Marathas—and even Mahars)

GANJA —The unfertilised flowers of the cultivated female hemp plant, CANNABIS SATIVA, used for smoking

GAUR.—Wild cattle, commonly called 'bison' BOS GAURUS

GAYAL —A species of wild cattle, BOS FRONTALIS, domesticated on the North-East Frontier, syn mithan

GHADR —Mutiny, Revolution

GHARRIE (GARI) —A carriage, cart

GHAT, Ghant —(1) A landing-place on a river; (2) the bathing steps on the bank of a tank, (3) a pass up a mountain, (4) in European usage, a mountain range In the last sense especially applied to the Eastern and Western Ghats

GHATWAL —A tenure-holder who originally held his land on the condition of guarding the neighbouring hill passes (ghats), Bengal

GHAZI —One who engaged in "Ghazv," a holy War, *i e*, against kafirs.

GHI, Ghee —Clarified butter

GINGELLY —See TIL

GODOWN —A store room or warehouse Anglo Indian word derived from the 'gadang'

GOPI.—Cowherd girl The dance of the youthful Krishna with the Gopis is a favourite subject of paintings

GOPURAM —A gateway, especially applied to the great temple gateways in Southern India

GOSAIN, Goswami —A (Hindu) devotee, lit one who restrains his passions

GOSHA —Name in Southern India for 'parda women,' lit the word "Gosha" means corner or seclusion "one who sits in" is the meaning of the word "Nashin" which is usually added to "Gosha" and "Parda" *e g*, Goshanashin Pardanashin.

GRAM.—A kind of pea, CICER ARIETINUM In Southern India the pulse DOLICHOS BIFLORUS is known as horse gram

GRANTHA-SAHEB —Sikh holy book

GUNJ —The red seed with a black 'eye' of ABRUS PRECATORIUS, a common wild creeper, used as the official weight for minute quantities of opium 96th of a TOLA

GUP, OR GUP SHUP —Tittle tattle

GUR, Goor—Crude sugar, syn jaggery, Southern India, tanyet, Burma.

GURAL —A Himalayan goat antelope, CEMA GORAL

GURDWARA —A Sikh Shrine

GURU —(1) A Hindu religious preceptor, (2) a schoolmaster, Bengal

HABSHI —Literally an Abyssinian Now a term for anyone whose complexion is particularly dark

HADITH —(commonly pronounced "Hadis") Tradition of the Prophet

HAFIZ —Guardian, one who has Quran by heart

HAJ —Pilgrimage to Mecca

HAJAM, HAJJAM —A barber

HAJI —A Mahomedan who has performed the haj He is entitled to dye his beard red

HAKIM —A native doctor practising the Mahomedan system of medicine

HAKIM (with long a) —Governor, ruler

HALAL—Lawful (from Islam point of view) Used of meat of animal ceremoniously slaughtered with a sawing motion of the knife cf "Jhatka".

HALALKHOR —A sweeper or scavenger, lit one to whom everything is lawful food

HALI —Current Applied to coin of Native States, especially Hyderabad

HAMAL —(1) A porter or cooly, (2) a house servant

HAQ —A right

HEJIRA (HIJRAH)—The era dating from the flight of Mahomed to Mecca, June 20th, 622 A D

HEERA LAL —A Hindu name ('Hira' is diamond and 'Lal' is ruby)

HILSA —A kind of fish, CLUPEA ILISHA

HOONDI, HUNDI —A draft (banking)

HOLKAR —See "Gaekwar"

HTI —An iron pinnacle placed on a pagoda in Burma

HUKKA, HOOKAH —The Indian tobacco pipe

HUKM —An order

HUNDI.—A bill of exchange

IDGAH —An enclosed place outside a town where Mahomedan services are held on festivals known as the Id, etc

ILAKHE —A department (Ilakha in Marathi and Gujarati Languages means Presidency)

IMAM —The layman who leads the congregation in prayer Mahomedan

INAM —Lit 'reward.' Hence land held *revenue free or at a reduced rate, often subject* to service See DEVASTHAN, SARANJAM, WATAN

INUNDATION CANAL —A channel taken off from a river at a comparatively high level, which conveys water only when the river is in flood.

IZZAT —Prestige

JACK FRUIT —Fruit of ARTOCARPUS INTEGRIFOLIA, ver PHANAS

KACHCHA.—Unripe, mud-built, inferior

JAGGERY, jagri —Name in Southern India for crude sugar, syn gur

JAGIR —An assignment of land, or of the revenue of land held by a Jagirdar

JAH —A term denoting dignity, applied to highest class nobles in Hyderabad State

JAM (Sindhi or Baluch) —Chief Also the Jam of Nawanagar

JAMABANDI.—The annual settlement made under the ryotwari system

JAMADAR —A native officer in the army or police

JANGAMA.—A Lingayat priest

JAPTI —Distraint, attachment: corrupt "Zabti"

JATHA —An association

JATKA —Pony-cart, South India

JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB —The Sacred Island of Arabia, including all the countries which contain cities sacred to the Mahomedans Arabia, Palestine and Mesopotamia

JHATKA—"Stroke", used of meat of animal slaughtered with a stroke as opposed to "Halal" s v.

JHIL.—A natural lake or swamp, Northern India, syn bil, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

JIHAD —A religious war undertaken by Musalmans

JIRGA —A council of tribal elders, North-West frontier

JOGI (YOGI) —A Hindu ascetic.

JOSHI.—Village astrologer.

JOWAR —The large millet, a very common food-grain, ANDROPOGON SORGHUM, or SORGHUM VULGARE, syn cholam and jola, in Southern India

JUDI —A revenue term in S Division of the Bombay Presidency.

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER.—An officer exercising the functions of a High Court in the Central Provinces, Oudh, and Sind

KACHCHA —Unripe, mud built, inferior

KACHERI, kachahri —An office or office building, especially that of a Government official

KADAB, karbi —The stalk of jowari (*q v*)—a valuable fodder

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

KUMBHAMELA —The great fair at Hardwar, so called because when it is held every 12 year Jupiter and Sun are in the sign Kumbhas, (Aquarius)

KUMBHAR —(M) A potter U-" Kumhar "

KUNBI —An agriculturist (Kanbi in Gujarat Kurmi in N India)

KUNWAR OR KUMAR —The heir of a Raja (Every son of any chief in Gujarat and Kathiawar)

KURAN —A big grass land growing grass fit for cutting

KUSHTI (U) , KUSTI (M) —Wrestling

KYARI.—Land embanked to hold water for rice cultivation

KYAUNG —A Buddhist monastery, which always contains a school, Burma

LAKH, lac —A hundred thousand

LAL —A younger son of a Raja (strictly a 4th son, but see under " Babu ")

LAMBARDAR.—The representative of the co-sharers in a zamindari village, Northern India

LANGUR —A large monkey, SEMNOPITHECUS ENTELLUS

LASCAR, correct lashkar —(1) an army, (2) in English usage an Indian sailor

LAT —A monumental pillar " Lat " Hindustani corruption of " Lord " *e g* , " Bara Lat " —Viceroy, " Jangi Lat "—Commander-in-Chief, " Chhota Lat " Governor

LATERITE —A vesicular material formed of disintegrated rock, used for buildings and making roads, also probably valuable for the production of aluminium Laterite produces a deep brichord soil

LINGAM —The phallic emblem, worshipped as the representative of Shiva

LITCHI —A fruit tree grown in North India (LITCHI CHINENSIS)

LOKAMANYA —(Lit) Esteemed of the people A national hero

LOKENDRA OR LOKINDRA —" Protector of the World," title of the Chiefs of Dholpur and Datia

LONGYI —A waistcloth, Burma

LOTA —A small brass water-pot

LUNGI, loongi—A cloth (coloured dhoti) simply wound round the waist

MADRASA —A school especially one for the higher instruction of Mahomedans

MAHAJAN —The guild of Hindu or Jain merchants in a city The head of the Mahajan is the Nagarsheth (*q v*)

MAHAL —(1) Formerly a considerable tract of country , (2) now a village or part of a village for which a separate agreement is taken for the payment of land revenue , (3) a department of revenue, *e g* , right to catch elephants, or to take stone , (4) in Bombay a small Taluka under a MAHALKARI

MAHANT —The head of a Hindu conventual establishment.

MAHARAJA —The highest of hereditary rulers among the Hindus, or else a personal distinction conferred by Government It has several variations as under " Raja " with the addition of MAHARAJ RANA, its feminine is MAHARANI (MAHA=great)

MAHARAJ KUMAR —Son of a Maharaja

MAHATMA —(lit) A great soul, applied to men who have transcended the limitations of the flesh and the world

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA —A Hindu title denoting learned in Sanskritic lore

MAHSEER, mahasir —A large carp BARBUS FOR (lit ' the big-headed ')

MAHUA —A tree, BASSIA LATIFOLIA, producing flowers used (when dried) as food or for distilling liquor, and seeds which furnish oil

MAHURAT —The propitious moment fixed by astrologers for an important undertaking

The word in Sanskrit and Marathi is "Muhurta", in Gujarati " Murrat" or "Mhurat "

MAIDAN —An open space of level ground the park at Calcutta

MAINA —A bird

MAJOR WORKS —Irrigation works for which separate accounts are kept of capital, revenue, and interest

MAJUR —A labourer (in Bombay)

MAKTAB —An elementary Mahomedan school

MALGUZAR (revenue payer) —(1) The term applied in the Central Provinces to a co-sharer in a village held in ordinary proprietary tenure, (2) a cultivator in the Chamba State

MAKTA —Licence, monopoly

MAKTADAR —A licencee, monopolist

MALI.—A gardener

MALIK.—Master, proprietor

MAMLATDAR (Mar " Mamledar ") —The officer in charge of a taluka, Bombay, whose duties are both executive and magisterial, syn tahasildar Mar " Mamledar")

MANDAP, or mandapam —A porch or pillared hall, especially of a temple

MANGOSTEEN —The fruit of GARCINIA MANGOSTANA

MARI —A Baluch tribe (Bhugtis and Maris generally spoken of together)

MARKHOR.—A wild goat in North-Western India, CAPRA FALCONERI

MASJID —A mosque Jama Masjid, the principal mosque in a town, where worshippers collect on Fridays

MASNAD —Seat of state or throne, Mahomedan , syn gaddi

MATH —A Hindu conventual establishment

MAULANA —A Mahomedan skilled in Arabic and religious knowledge

MAULVI —A person learned in Muhammadan law

MAUND, ser Man —A weight varying in different localities The Bombay maund is 80 lbs

MAYA —Sanskrit term for cosmic illusion in Vedanta philosophy

MEHEL or MAHAL—A palace

MELA —A religious festival or fair

MIAN —Title of the son of a Rajput Nawab resembling the Scottish "Master"

MIHRAB —The niche in the centre of the western wall of a mosque

MIMBAR—Steps in a mosque, used as a pulpit

MINAR—A pillar or tower

MINOR WORKS —Irrigation works for which regular accounts are not kept, except, in some cases, of capital

MIR—A leader, an inferior title which, like "Khan," has grown into a name, especially used by descendants of the Chiefs of Sind

MIRZA —If prefixed, "Mr" or "Esquire"

MOFUSSIL —See MUFFASSAL

MISTRI —(1) a foreman, (2) a cook

MOHUR—A Gold coin no longer current, worth about Rs 16

MOHSALAM —A class of land holding Rajput Musalmans in Gujarat who have retained Hindu names and customs

MONG, MOUNG, or MAUNG (Arakanese)—Leader

MORA —Stool

MONSOON —Lit Season, and specifically (1) The S W Monsoon, which is a Northward extension of the S E trades, which in the Northern Summer cross the equator and circulate into and around the low pressure area over North India, caused by the excessive heating of the land area, and (2) The N E Monsoon, which is the current of cold winds blowing down during the Northern winter from the cold land areas of Central Asia, giving rain in India only in S E Madras and Ceylon through moisture acquired in crossing the Bay of Bengal, and passing across the equator into the low pressure area of the Australasian Southern summit

MOPLAH (Mappila) —A fanatical Mahomedan sect in Malabar

MOULVI or MAULVI —A learned Musalman or Muslim teacher

MUDALIYAR OR MUD-LIAR —A personal proper name, but implying "steward of the lands"

MUEZZIN —Person employed to sound the Mahomedan call to prayer

MUFASSAL, mofussil —The outlying parts of a District, Province or Presidency, as distinguished from the headquarters (Sadr)

MUJAWAR —Custodian of Musalman sacred place, especially Saint's tomb

MUJTAHID —Lit One who wages war against infidels. Learned Mahomedan Generic name given to custodian of Mahomedan sacred places in some parts

MUKADAM—Chief, leader, in Bombay, leader of coolie gang, also one employed by a merchant to superintend landing or shipment of goods

MUKHTAR (corruptly mukhtiar) —(1) A legal practitioner who has not got a sanad and therefore cannot appear in court as of right, (2) any person holding a power of attorney on behalf of another person

MUKHTIARKAR —The officer in charge of a taluka, Sind, whose duties are both executive and magisterial, syn tahasildar

MUKTI, "release"—The perfect rest attained by the last death and the final reabsorption of the individual soul into the world soul, syn NIRVANA, MOKSHA

MUMTAZ UD DAULA —Distinguished in the State MULK, in the country

MUNG, mug —A pulse, PHASEOLUS RADIATUS syn mag Gujarat

MUNJ —(1) A tall grass (SACCHARUM MUNJA) in North India, from which mats are woven, and the Brahman sacred thread worn, (2) In Maharashtra "munj" means the thread ceremony

MUNSHI —A teacher of Hindustani or any Persio Arabian language President or presiding official Also Secretary or writer

MUNSIF —Judge of the lowest Court with civil jurisdiction

MURLI (DEVADASI) —A girl dedicated to a God or temple

MURUM moorum —Gravel and earth used for metalling roads

MUSALMAN, Muslim, Momin (plural Mominin) —The names by which Mahomedans describe themselves "Momin" is also name of a particular caste of Muhammadans in Gujarat, also called "Mumins"

MYOWUN —"Mr"

NACHANI, NAGLI—See RAGI

NAGARKHANA, Nakkarkhana —A place where drums are beaten

NAGARSHETH —The head of the trading guild of Hindu and Jain merchants in a city

NAIB —Assistant or Deputy

NAIK —A leader, hence (1) a local chieftain in Southern India, (2) a native officer of the lowest rank (corporal) in the Indian army (In Bombay a head peon)

NAT —A demon or spirit, Burma

NAWAB —A title borne by Musalmans, corresponding roughly to that of Raja among Hindus Originally a Viceroy under the Moghal Government, now the regular leading title of a Mohammedan Prince, corresponding to "Maharaja" of the Hindu

NAWABZADA —Son of a Nawab

NAZAR, nazarana —A due paid on succession or on certain ceremonial occasions

NAZIM —Superintendent or Manager

NET ASSETS —(1) In Northern India, the rent or share of the gross produce of land taken by the landlord, (2) In Madras and Lower Burma, the difference between the assumed value of the crop and the estimate of its cost of production

NEWAR.—Broad webbing woven across bed steads instead of iron slabs

NGAPI —Pressed fish or salted fish paste largely made and consumed in Burma

NILGAO —Blue Bull A large antelope

NIM, neem —A tree, MELIA AZADIRACHTA the berries of which are used in dyeing

NIRVANA.—See MUKTI

NIKAH —Muslim legal marriage

NISHAN —Sign, Sacred Symbol carried in a procession.

NIZAM —The title of the ruler of Hyderabad, the one Mohammedan Prince superior to Nawab

NIZAMAT —A sub-division of a Native State, corresponding to a British District, chiefly in the Punjab and Bhopal

NON-AGRICULTURAL ASSESSMENT —Enhanced assessment imposed when land already assessed as agricultural is diverted to use as a building site or for industrial concerns

NON-COGNIZABLE —An offence for which the culprit cannot be arrested by the police without a warrant

NONO (Thibetan) —The ruler of Spitta

NON-OCCUPANCY TENANTS —A class of tenant, with few statutory rights, except in Oudh, beyond the terms in their leases or agreements

NON-REGULATION —A term formerly applied to certain Provinces to show that the regulations or full code of legislation was not in force in them

NULLAH, NALA —A ravine, watercourse, or drain

OCCUPANCY TENANTS —A class of tenants with special rights in Central Provinces, in United Provinces

PADAUK —A well-known Burmese tree (PTEROCARPUS sp) from the behaviour of which the arrival of the monsoon is prognosticated

PADDY —Unhusked rice

PAGA —(Persian Paigah) troop of horses among the Marathas

PAGI —A tracker of thieves of strayed or stolen animals

PAHAR.—A mountain

PAIGAH —A tenure in Hyderabad State (Lit Jagir for maintaining "Paigah" *i e*, mounted troops)

PAIK —(1) A foot soldier , (2) in Assam formerly applied to every free male above sixteen years

PAILI —A grain measure

PAILWAN, PAHLWAN —Professional Wrestler

PAIREE —The name of the second best variety of Bombay mango, distinguishable from the APHUS (*q v*) by its pointed tip, and by the colour being less yellow and more green and red

PAKKA, PUCCA —Ripe, mature, complete

PALAS —See DHAK

PALKI —A palanquin or litter

PAN —The betel vine, PIPE BETLE

PANCHAMA —Low caste, Southern India

PANCHAYAT —(1) A committee for management of the affairs of a caste, village, or town , (2) arbitrators Theoretically the panchayat has five (panch) members.

PANDA.—A Hindu priest, especially at holy places.

PANDIT —A Hindu title, strictly speaking applied to a person versed in the Hindu scriptures, but commonly used by Brahmans In Assam applied to a grade of Inspectors of primary schools

PANSUPARI —Distribution of PAN and SUPARI (*q v*) as a form of ceremonial hospitality

PAPAIYA —Fruit-tree or its fruit Pawpaw *Carica Papaya.*

PARAB —A public place for the distribution of water, maintained by charity

PARABADI —A platform with a smaller platform like a dovecot on a centre pole or pillar built and endowed or maintained by charity, where grain is put every day for animals and birds

PARDA, purdah —(1) A veil or curtain , (2) the practice of keeping women secluded , syn gosha

PARDANASHIN —Women who observe purdah

PARDESI —Foreign Used in Bombay especially of Hindu servants, syces, &c , from North-India

PARGANA —Fiscal area or petty sub-division of a tahsil Northern India

PASHM.—The fine wool of the Tibetan goat, Hence Pashmina cloth

PASHTO, PUSHTO —Language of the Pathans

PASO —A waistcloth

PAT, put —A stretch of firm,hard clay Desert

PATEL —A village headman, Central and Western India , syn reddi, Southern India, gaonbura, Assam , padhan Northern and Eastern India Mukhi, Guzarat (Patil in Maharashtra)

PATIDAR.—A co-sharer in a village, Gujarat

PATTAWALLA.—See CHAPRASI

PATWARI —A village accountant , syn karnam, Madras , kulkarni, Bombay Deccan , talati, Gujarat , shanbhog, Mysore, Kanara and Coorg , mandal, Assam , tapedar, Sind

PEON —See CHAPRASI

PESHKAR —One who brings forward, submits papers, etc , personal clerk

PESHKASH —A tribute or offering to a superior

PILAO (pulav) —A dish of rice and other ingredients, and by Anglo-Indians specifically used of chicken with rice and spices.

PHULKARI —An embroidered sheet , lit flower-work

PICE, paisa —A copper or bronze coin worth one farthing , also used as a generic term for money

PICOTTAH —A lever for raising water in a bucket for irrigation, Southern India , syn dhenkui or dhenkuli, or dhikli, Northern India

PIPAL —Sacred fig tree *Ficus Religiosa.*

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

SANGRAM SAMITI —War Council in the present Civil Disobedience movement

SANNYASI.—A Hindu mendicant

SARI —A long piece of cloth worn by women

SARANJAM —Land held revenue free or on a reduced quit rent in consideration of political services rendered by the holder's ancestors originally fendal tenure land for maintaining troops

SARDAR (corrupted to SIRDAR) —A leading Government official, either civil or military, even a Grand Vizier Nearly all the Punjab Barons hear this title It and "Diwan" are like in value and used by both Hindus and Mohammedans But Mohammedans only are "Wall," "Sultan," "Amir," "Mir," 'Mirza," "Mian," and "Khan"

SARKAR.—(1) The Government, (2) a tract of territory under Muhammadan rule, corresponding roughly to a Division under British administration.

SARSUBAH —An officer in charge of a Division in the Baroda State corresponding to Commissioner of British territories

SATI —Suicide by a widow, especially on the funeral pyre of her husband

SAHUKAR, SAUKAR, SOWKAR —Banker, dealer in money, exchange, etc , money lender

SATYAGRAHA.—(lit Insistence on truth) passive resistance

SATYAGRAHI—A passive resister, one who will follow the truth wherever it may lead

SATTA —Speculation.

SAUDAGAR —Merchant

SAWAI —A Hindu title implying a slight distinction (lit one-fourth better than others)

SAWBWA —A title borne by chiefs in the Shan States, Burma

SEMAL or cotton tree —A large forest tree with crimson flowers and pods containing a quantity of floss, BOMBAX MALABARICUM

SEROW, sarau —A goat antelope, NEMORHAEDUS BUBALINUS

SETH, SHETH —Merchant, banker

SETTLEMENT —(1) The preparation of a cadastral record and the fixing of the Government revenue from land, (2) the local inquiry made before Forest Reserves are created, (3) the financial arrangement between the Government of India and Local Governments

SHAHID —A Musalman martyr

SHAHZADA.—Son of a King

SHAIKH or SHEIKH (Arabic)—A chief

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA.—A Mohammedan title denoting "learned"

SHAMSHER-JANG —"Sword of Battle" (a title of the Maharaja of Travancore)

SHANBHOG —See PATWARI

SHASTRAS —The religious law-books of the Hindus

SHEGADI, seggaree, Shigri—A pan on 3 feet with live charcoal in it.

SHER —Tiger.

SHER, ser, seer—A weight, or measure varying much in size in different parts of the country. The Railway ser is about 2 lbs

SHETH, shethia —A Hindu or Jain merchant

SHIAS —Musalmans who accept Ali as the lawful Khalif and successor of the prophet and deny the Khalifate of the first three Khalifs

SHIGHRAM —See TONGA

SHISHAM or sissu —Blackwood A valuable timber tree DALBERGIA SISSOO

SHRADDHA —Annual Hindu Ceremony of propitiating the manes

SHRUTI —Literally "heard". Vedas revealed to inspired Rishis

SHROFF —Banker

SHUDDHI —Literally purification A movement started in Rajputana and Northern India for the reconversion to Hinduism of those, like the Malakana Rajputs, who, though Mahomedans for some generations, have retained many Hindu practices

SIDI —A variation of "Said" Generic name for negroes domiciled in the Bombay Presidency, Also applied by the French to the negroes in their Army

SILLADAR —A native trooper who furnishes his own horse and equipment.

SINDHIA.—See under "Gaekwar."

SMRITI —Unrevealed Laws, as opposed to Shruti, revealed Vedas

SOLA —A water-plant with a valuable pith, AESCHYNOMENE ASPERA.

SONI, SONAR —Goldsmith

SOWAR —A mounted soldier or constable

SOWKAR —Merchant

SWADESHI.—Lit Swa=one's own, deshi=of country There is actually a shade of difference between the two, the "Swa" Emphasising the preference against everything "par," foreign

SRI OR SHRI —Lit fortune, beauty, a Sanskrit term used by Hindus in speaking of a person much respected (never addressed *to* him, nearly ="Esquire") used also of divinities The two forms of spelling are occasioned by the intermediate sound of the *s* (that of *s* in the German *Stadt*)

SRIJUT, SRIYUT —Modern Hindu equivalent of "Mr"

STUPA or tope —A Buddhist tumulus, usually of brick or stone, and more or less hemispherical, containing relics

SUBAH —(1) A province under Mahomedan rule, (2) the officer in charge of a large tract in Baroda, corresponding to the Collector of a British District, (3) a group of Districts or Division, Hyderabad

SUBAHDAR.—(1) The governor of a province under Mahomedan rule, (2) a native infantry officer in the Indian Army, (3) an official in Hyderabad corresponding to the Commissioner in British territory.

SUB-DIVISION —A portion of a District in charge of a junior officer of the Indian Civil Service or a Deputy Collector

SULTAN —A King

TSINE.—Wild cattle found in Burma and to the southward, BOS SONDAICUS syn. hsaing and banteng.

TUMANDAR.—A Persian word denoting some Office.

ULEMA, (Plural of Alim) —Mahomedan learned men.

UMARA.—Term implying the Nobles collectively. Plural of "Amir"

UMBAR —A wild fig—(FICUS GLOMERATA)

UMEDWAR.—A hopeful person, one who works, without pay in the hope of gaining a situation, candidate

UNIT —A term in famine administration denoting one person relieved for one day

URDU —Hindustani language as spoken and written by Musalmans opposed to Hindi, spoken and written by Hindus

URIAL —A wild sheep in North-Western India, OVIS VIGNEI.

URID, UDID —A pulse, 'black grain' (PHASEOLUS MUNGO)

URUS —Mahomedan fete held in connexion with celebration at the tomb of a saint.

USAR —Soil made barren by saline efflorescence, Northern India

USTAD —Master, teacher, one skilled in any art or science

UTHAMNA – Among Hindus, consolation visit paid on second or third day after the death of a person Among Parsis, a religious ceremony held on the third day after the death of a person.

VAHIVATDAR.—Officer in charge of a revenue sub-division, with both executive and magisterial functions, Baroda, syn tahsildar.

VAID or Baidya (is also a caste in Bengal) —A native doctor practising the Hindu system of medicine

VAKIL.—(1) A class of legal practitioners, (2) an agent generally

VEDA —Revealed sacred books of Hindus

VEDANTA —The philosophy of the Upanishads

VIHARA —A Buddhist monastery

VILLAGE —Usually applied to a certain area demarcated by survey, corresponding roughly to the English parish

VILLAGE UNION —An area in which local affairs are administered by a small committee

WAAZ —Mahomedan sermon.

WADA or WADI —(1) An enclosure with houses built round facing a centre yard, (2) private closed land near a village

WAKF —A Muhammadan religious or charitable endowment

WALI —Like "Sardar" The Governor of Khelat is so termed, whilst the Chiefs of Kabul are both "Wali" and "Mir"

WAO —A step well

WATAN —A word of many senses In Bombay Presidency used mostly of the land or cash allowance enjoyed by the person who performs some service useful for Government or to the village community

WAZIR.—The chief minister at a Mahomedan court.

WET RATE —The rate of revenue for land assured of irrigation

WRITER.—South Indian equivalent of *babu*

YAMA —Hindu god of death

YOGA.—A system of Hindu philosophy Practice of breath control, etc, said to give supernatural powers

YOGI —A Hindu ascetic who follows the yoga system, a cardinal part of which is that it confers complete control over bodily functions.

YUNANI —Lit Greek, the system of medicine practised by Mahomedans

ZABARDAST —Lit "Upper hand," hence strong, oppressive

ZABARDASTI.—Oppression.

ZAMINDAR.—A landholder.

ZAMINDARI —(1) An estate; (2) the rights of a landholder, zamindar, (3) the system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on an individual or community occupying the position of a landlord

ZANANA —Of women Women's apartment, harem

ZIARAT —Pilgrimage Ziarat-gah, any shrine or tomb to which people go in pilgrimage

ZIKR.—Commemorative prayer said at the tomb of the prophet or a Mahomedan saint

ZILA.—A District.

ZOR-TALABI —Tribute paid to Junagadh Darbar by numerous Kathiawar States

ZULM, ZULUM —Tyranny, Oppression.

Manners and Customs.

Next to the complexion of the people, which varies from fair to black, the tourist's attention in India is drawn by their dress and personal decoration. In its simplest form a Hindu's dress consists of a piece of cloth round the loins. Many an ascetic who regards dress as a luxury wears nothing more and he would dispense with even so much if the police allowed him to. The Mahomedan always covers his legs generally with trousers, sometimes with a piece of cloth tied round the waist and reaching to the ankles. Hill men and women who at one time wore a few leaves before and behind and were totally innocent of clothing do not appear to-day within the precincts of civilisation and will not meet the tourist's eye. Children, either absolutely nude or with a piece of metal hanging from the waist in front, may be seen in the streets in the most advanced cities and in the homes of the rich. The child Krishna with all the jewels on his person, is nude in his pictures and images.

Dress.—The next stage in the evolution of the Hindu dress brings the loincloth nearly down to the feet. On the Malabar coast, as in Burma, the ends are left loose in front. In the greater part of India, they are tucked up behind—a fashion which is supposed to befit the warrior, or one end is gathered up in folds before and the other tucked up behind. The simplest dress for the trunk is a scarf thrown over the left shoulder, or round both the shoulders like a Roman toga. Under this garment is often worn a coat or a shirt. When an Indian appears in his full indigenous dress, he wears a long robe, reaching at least down to the calves; the sleeves may be wide, or long and sometimes pucered from the wrist to the elbow. Before Europeans introduced buttons, a coat was fastened by ribbons, and the fashion is not obsolete. The Mahomedan prefers to button his coat to the left, the Hindu to the right. A shawl is tied round the waist over the long coat, and serves as a belt, in which one may carry money or a weapon, if allowed. The greatest variety is shown in the head-dress. More than seventy shapes of caps, hats, and turbans, may be seen in the city of Bombay. In the Punjab and the United Provinces, in Bengal, in Burma and in Madras other varieties prevail. Cones and cylinders, domes and truncated pyramids, high and low, with sides at different angles, folded brims, projecting brims, long strips of cloth wound round the head or the cap in all possible ways, ingenuity culminating perhaps in the "parrot's beak" of the Maratha turban—all these fashions have been evolved by different communities and in different places, so that a trained eye can tell from the head-covering whether the wearer is a Hindu, Mahomedan or Parsi, and whether he hails from Poona or Dharwar, Ahmedabad or Bhavnagar.

Fashion Variations.—Fashions often vary with climate and occupation. The Bombay fisherman may wear a short coat and a cap, and may carry a watch in his pocket, yet, as he must work for four hours in water, he would not cover his legs, but suspend only a coloured kerchief from his waist in front. The Pathan of the cold north west affects loose baggy trousers, a tall head-dress befitting his stature and covers his ears with its folds as if to keep off cold. The poorer people in Bengal and Madras do not cover their heads, except when they work in the sun or must appear respectable. Many well to do Indians wear European dress at the present day, or a compromise between the Indian and European costumes; notably the Indian Christians and Parsis. Most Parsis however have retained their own head-dress, and many have not borrowed the European collar and cuffs. The majority of the people do not use shoes; those who can afford them wear sandals, slippers and shoes, and a few cover their feet with stockings and boots after the European fashion in public.

Women's Costumes.—The usual dress of a woman consists of a long piece of cloth tied round the waist, with folds in front, and one end brought over the shoulder or the head. The folds are sometimes drawn in and tucked up behind. In the greater part of India women wear a bodice; on the Malabar coast many do not, but merely throw a piece of cloth over the breast. In some communities petticoats, or drawers, or both are worn. Many Mussalman ladies wear gowns and scarfs over them. The vast majority of Mahomedan women are *gosha* and their dress and persons are hidden by a veil when they appear in public; a few converts from Hinduism have not borrowed the custom. In Northern India Hindu women have generally adopted the Mussalman practice of seclusion. In the Dekhan and in Southern India they have not.

As a rule the hair is daily oiled, combed, parted in the middle of the head, plaited and rolled into a chignon, by most women. Among high caste Hindu widows sometimes shave their heads in imitation of certain ascetics, or monks and nuns. Hindu men do not, as a rule, completely shave their heads, Mahomedans in most cases do. The former generally remove the hair from a part of the head in front, over the temples, and near the neck, and grow it in the centre, the quantity grown depending upon the fancy of the individual. Nowadays many keep the hair cropped in the European fashion, which is also followed by Parsis and Indian Christians. Most Mussalmans grow beards, most Hindus do not, except in Bengal and elsewhere where the Mahomedan influence was paramount in the past. Parsis and Christians follow their individual inclinations. Hindu ascetics, known as Sadhus or Bairagis as distinguished from Sanyasis, do not clip their hair, and generally coil the uncombed hair of the head into a crest, in imitation of the god Shiva.

Hindu women wear more ornaments than others of the corresponding grade in society. Ornaments bedeck the head, the ears, the nose, the neck, the arms, wrists, fingers, the waist—

until motherhood is attained, and by some even later—and the toes Children wear anklets Each community affects its peculiar ornaments, though imitation is not uncommon Serpents with several heads, and flowers, like the lotus, the rose, and the champaka, are among the most popular object of representation is gold or silver.

Caste Marks—Caste marks constitute a mode of personal decoration peculiar to Hindus, especially of the higher castes The simplest mark is a round spot on the forehead It represents prosperity or joy, and is omitted in mourning and on fast-days It may be red, or yellowish as when it is made with ground sandalwood paste The worshippers of Vishnu draw a vertical line across the spot, and as Lakshmi is the goddess of prosperity, it is said to represent her A more elaborate mark on the forehead has the shape of U or V, generally with the central line, sometimes without it, and represents Vishnu's foot The worshippers of Shiva adopt horizontal lines, made with sandalwood paste or ashes Some Vaishnavas stamp their temples, near the corners of the eyes, with figures of Vishnu's conch and disc Other parts of the body are also similarly marked The material used is a kind of yellowish clay To smear the arms and the chest with sandalwood paste is a favourite kind of toilet, especially in the hot season Beads of Tulsi or sacred Basil, and berries of Rudraksha *elæocarpus ganitrus*, strung together are worn round their necks by Vaishnavas and Shaivas, respectively The Lingayats, a Shaiva sect, suspend from their necks a metallic casket containing the Linga or phallus of their god Bairagis, ascetics, besides wearing Rudraksha rosaries round their necks and matted hair, smear their bodies with ashes Religious mendicants suspend from their necks figures of the gods in whose name they beg Strings of cowries may also be seen round their necks Muslim dervishes sometimes carry peacock's feathers

Hindu women mark their foreheads with a red spot or horizontal line High caste widows are forbidden to exhibit this sign of happiness, as also to deck themselves with flowers or ornaments Flowers are worn in the chignon Hindu women smear their faces, arms, and feet sometimes with a paste of turmeric, so that they may shine like gold The choice of the same colour for different purposes cannot always be explained in the same way The red liquid with which the evil eye is averted may be a substitute for the blood of the animal slaughtered for the purpose in former times. In many other cases this colour has no such associations The Muslim dervish affects green, the Sikh Akali is fond of blue, the Sanyasi adopts orange for his robe, and no reason can be assigned with any degree of certainty.

Shiva—India is a land of temples, mosques and shrines, and the Hindu finds at every turn some supernatural power to be appeased Shiva has the largest number of worshippers He has three eyes, one in his forehead, a moon's crescent in his matted hair, and at the top of the coil a woman's face representing the river Ganges His abode is the Mount Kailas in the Himalayas, from which the river takes its source Round his neck and about his ears and limbs are serpents, and he also wears a necklace of skulls In his hands are several weapons, especially a trident, a bow, and a thunderbolt, and also a drum which he sounds while dancing for he is very fond of this exercise He sits on a tiger's skin, and his vehicle is a white bull His wife Parvati and his son Ganesha sit on his thighs An esoteric meaning is attached to every part of his physical personality The three eyes denote an insight into the past, present and future the moon, the serpents, and the skulls denote months, years and cycles, for Shiva is a personification of time, the great destroyer He is also worshipped as a Linga or phallus which represents creative energy

Ganpati—Ganesh or Ganpati, the controller of all powers of evil subject to Shiva, is worshipped by all sects throughout India Every undertaking is begun with a prayer to him He has the head of an elephant, a large abdomen, serpents about his waist and wrists, several weapons in his hands, and a piece of his tusk in one hand He is said to have broken it off when he wanted to attack the moon for ridiculing him The different parts of his body are also esotrically explained His vehicle is a rat

Parvati—Parvati, the female energy of Shiva, is worshipped under various names and forms She is at the head of all female supernatural powers, many of whom are her own manifestations Some are benign and beautiful, others terrible and ugly Kali, the tutelary deity of Kalighat or Calcutta, is one of her fierce manifestations In this form she is black a tongue smeared with blood projects from her gaping mouth · besides her weapons, she carries corpses in her hands, and round her neck are skulls, Bombay also takes its name from a goddess, Mumbadevi Gouri, to whom offerings are made in Indian homes at an annual festival, is benign. On the other hand the epidemic diseases like the plague and small-pox are caused by certain goddesses or "mothers"

Vishnu, the second member of the Hindu trinity, is the most popular deity next to Shiva. He is worshipped through his several incarnations as well as his original personality His home is the ocean of milk, where he reclines on the coils of a huge, many-headed serpent. At his feet sits Lakshmi, shampooing his legs From his navel issues a lotus, on which is seated Brahma, the third member of the trinity In his hands are the conch, which he blows on the battlefield, and the disc, with which the heads of his enemies are severed. Round his neck are garlands of leaves and flowers, and on his breast are shining jewels As Shiva represents destruction, Vishnu represents protection, and his son is the god of love To carry on the work of protection, he incarnates himself from time to time, and more temples are dedicated nowadays to his most popular incarnations, Rama and Krishna, than to his original personality. Rama is a human figure, with a bow in one of his hands He is always accompanied by his wife Sita, often by his brother Lakshmana, and at his feet, or standing before him with joined hands, is Hanuman, the monkey

Indian Names.

The personal name of most Hindus denotes a material object, colour, or quality, an animal a relationship, or a deity. The uneducated man, who cannot correctly pronounce long Sanskrit words, is content to call his child, father, brother, uncle, or mother, or sister, as the case may be. This practice survives among the higher classes as well. Appa Saheb, Anna Rao, Babaji, Bapu Lal, Bhai Shankar, Tatacharya, Jijibhai, are names of this description, with honorific titles added. It is possible that in early society the belief in the re-birth of departed kinsmen lent popularity to this practice. Nothing could be more natural than to call a man white, black, or red, gold or silver, gem, diamond, ruby, pearl, or merely a stone, small or tall, weak or strong, a lion, a snake, a parrot, or a dog, and to name a woman after a flower or a creeper. Thus, to take a few names from the epics: Pandu means white, and so does Arjuna. Krishna black. Bhima terrible. Nakula a mongoose. Shunaka a dog. Shuka a parrot. Shringa a horn. Among the names prevalent at the present day Hira is a diamond. Ratna or Ratan a jewel. Sonu or Chinna gold. Velli or Belli, in the Dravidian languages, means white metal or silver. Men are often called after the days of the week on which they were born, and hence they bear the names of the seven heavenly bodies concerned. When they begin to assume the names of the Hindu deities, they practically

enter upon a new stage of civilisation. It is doubtful whether the Animists ever venture to assume the names of the dreaded spirits worshipped by them To pronounce the name of a devil is to invite him to do harm If the spirits sometimes bear the names of human beings the reason seems to be that they were originally human.

High-caste practices—The high caste Hindu, on the other hand, believes that the more often the name of a deity is on his lips, the more merit he earns Therefore he deliberately names his children after his gods and goddesses, so that he may have the opportunity of pronouncing the holy names as frequently as possible These are also sonorous and picturesque Shiva is happy Vishnu is a pervader Govinda is the cowherd Krishna Keshava has fine hair Rama is a delighter Lakshmana is lucky Narayana produced the first living being on the primeval waters Ganesha is the Lord of Shiva's hosts Dinakara is the luminary that makes the day Subrahmanya is a brother of Ganesha Sita is a furrow Savitri a ray of light Tara a star Radha prosperity Rukmini is she of golden ornaments Bhama of the glowing heart Shiva and Vishnu has each got at least a thousand names, and they may be freely drawn upon and paraphrased in naming one's children, and the whole Hindu pantheon is as crowded as it is large When a mother loses several children, she begins to suspect that some evil spirit has conspired against her and in order to make her off-spring unattractive to the powers of darkness, she gives them ugly names, such as Keru, rubbish, or Ukirda, dunghill, or Martoba, the mortal Women are named after rivers, as Sarasvati, Ganga, Bhagirathi, Godavari, or Kaveri, just as men are sometimes called after mountains Manu counsels young men not to choose a wife with such a name, perhaps because a river is an emblem of deviousness and inconstancy, as a hill is an emblem of stability But the names of rivers have not been discarded. The Burmans have a curious custom if a child is born on a Monday, its name must begin with a guttural, on Tuesday with a palatal, on Thursday with a labial, on Saturday with a dental

Family names—When a person rises in importance, he adds to his personal name a family or caste name It was once the rule that the title Sharma might be added to a Brahman's name, Varma to a Kshatriya's, Gupta to a Vaishya's, and Dasa to a Shudra's This rule is fairly well observed in the case of the first two titles, but the meaning of the other two has changed Dasa means a slave or servant, and the proudest Brahman cannot disdain to call himself the servant of some god Thus, although Kalidas, the famous poet, was a Shudra, Ramadas, the famous guru of Shivaji, was a Brahmin The Vaishnavas have made this fashion of calling oneself a servant of some god exceedingly popular, and in Western India high caste Hindus of this sect very commonly add Das to their names The Brahmans of Southern India add Aiyer or Aiyangar to their names Shastri, Acharya, Bhat, Bhattacharya, Upadhyaya, Mukhopadhyaya, changed in Bengal into Mukerji, are among the titles indicative of the Brahmanical profession of studying and teaching the sacred books Among warlike classes, like the Rajputs and Sikhs, the title Singh (lion) has become more popular than the ancient Varma The Sindhi Mal, as in Gidumal, means brave and has the same force Raja changed into Raya, Rao and Rai was a political title, and is not confined to any caste The Bengali family names like Bose and Ghose, Dutt and Mitra, Sen and Guha, enable one to identify the caste of their bearers, because the caste of a family or clan cannot be changed Shet, chief of a guild or a town, becomes Chetty, a Vaishya title, in Southern India Mudaliyar and Nayudu, meaning leaders, are titles which were assumed by castes of political importance under native rulers Nayar and Menon are the titles of important castes in Malabar Ram, Lal, Nand, Chand, are among the additions made to personal names in Northern India Suffixes like Ji, as in Ramji or Jamshedji, the Kanarese Appa, the Telugu Garu the feminine Bai or Devi, are honorific Prefixes like Babu, Baba, Lala, Sodhi, Pandit, Raja, and the Burmese Maung are also honorific

Professional names—Family names sometimes denote a profession In some cases they might have been conferred by the old rulers Mehta, Kulkarni, Deshpande, Chitnavis, Mahalnavis are the names of offices held in former times One family name may mean a flour seller, another a cane-seller, and a third a liquor seller To insert the father's name between one's personal and the family name is a common practice in Western India It is rare elsewhere When a family comes from a certain place, the suffix 'kar' or 'wallah' is added to the name of the place and it makes a family surname in Western India Thus we may have Chiplunkars and Suratwallahs, or without these affixes we may have Bhavnagris, Malabaris and Billimorias, as among Parsis Thus Vasudev Pandurang Chiplunkar would be a Hindu, whose personal name is Vasudev's father's name Pandurang, and family name derived from the village of Chiplun, is Chiplunkar In Southern India the village name precedes the personal name The evolution of Musalman names follows the same lines as Hindu names But Muslims have no god or goddesses, and their names are derived from their religious and secular history These names and titles are often as long and picturesque as Hindu appellations The agnomens Baksh, Din, Ghulam, Khwaje, Fakir, Kazi, Munshi, Sheikh, Syed, Begum, Bibi and others, as well as honorific additions like Khan have meanings which throw light on Muslim customs and institutions The Parsis also have no gods and goddesses, and their personal names are generally borrowed from their sacred and secular history Their surnames frequently indicate a profession or a place, as in the case of Hindus in Western India Batliwallah, Readymoney, Contractor, Saklatwallah, Adenwallah and others like them are tell tale names

Indian Art.

[illegible]

[illegible] 1700 — [illegible], Delhi, Agra, [illegible], Bijapur

[illegible] Architecture is mainly exemplified [illegible] in Western India and in the *Topes* or sacred [illegible]. The [illegible] decoration, and external [illegible] of the [illegible] and the rails and [illegible] the latter point unmistakably to their being derived from wooden structures of an earlier period. The characteristic features of the [illegible] are horse-shoe openings in the facades to admit light, and colonnades of pillars with richly ornamented caps in the interior halls. Jaina Architecture is found in its most highly developed form in the Dilwara temples at Mount Abu. The ground plan consists of a shrine for the god or saint, a porch, and an arcaded courtyard with niches for images. The characteristic of the style is grace and lightness, with decorative carving covering the whole interior, executed with great elaboration and detail. Constructional methods suggest that original types in wood have been copied in marble.

Brahminical, Chalukyan and Dravidian styles differ little in essential plan, all having a shrine for the god, preceded by pillared porches. The outer forms vary. The northern [illegible] with a central [illegible]. The Chalukyan [illegible] Hindu [illegible] are to be found [illegible] into Saracenic [illegible] of its development [illegible] of the Moghul Emperors [illegible] Shah Jehan. It eclipsed [illegible] the Taj Mahal at Agra. The [illegible] the Adil Shahi [illegible] at Bijapur [illegible], later date [illegible] especially in the [illegible]. Though less [illegible] the attraction of precious materials in their decoration, these splendid edifices are held in higher esteem by some critics than those of the Moghuls, on account of their [illegible], grandeur and fine proportions. The era of great civil architecture in India was revived by the Mahomedan powers. Splendid palaces and fortresses were built at Mandu, Delhi, Agra, Fatehpore Sikri and Bijapur, and the example thus set was copied by the Hindu princes at Jaipur, Udaipur and elsewhere in India. The application of great architectural treatment, unequalled in extent elsewhere, is to be seen in the Ghauts or steps enclosing lakes and on the banks of rivers. The most notable constructional contribution of the Mahomedans to Indian architecture was the introduction of the true arch and dome.

Sculpture.—The use of sculpture and painting in isolated works of art was practically non-existent in India until modern times. One or two reliefs and certain gigantic figures may be quoted as exceptions, but taken generally it may be stated that these arts were employed as the decorative adjuncts of architecture. No civil statuary, such as is now understood by the term, was executed; for no contemporary portrait figures, or busts in marble, or bronze, have come down to us from the ruins of ancient India, as they have from those of Egypt, Greece and Rome. Sculpture has been used exclusively as the handmaid of religion, and to this fact may be attributed the stereotyped forms to which it became bound. The lavish use of sculpture on Indian temples often exceeds good taste, and mars the symmetry

and dignity of their mass and outline, but for exuberance of imagination, industrious elaboration and vivid expression of movement, Indian sculpture is perhaps without its equal elsewhere in the world The most impressive specimens are the earliest, found in the Buddhist and Brahminical cave temples of Ellora, Ajanta and Elephanta The great Trimurthi in the last named of these temples ranks for mystery and expressive grandeur with the greatest masterpieces of art The outstanding characteristics of Hindu sculpture are the power displayed in suggesting movement, the fine sense of decorative arrangements of line and mass, and an overpowering ingenuity in intricate design Mahomedan sculpture in India, though not exclusively confined to geometric forms as is that of the more severe Arabian school, is very restrained as compared with that of the Hindus Floral motifs are often used in the ornaments to tombs and palaces, but rarely in those of mosques Their geometric ornament shows great ingenuity and invention, and wonderful decorative use is made of Persian, Arabic and Urdu lettering in panels, and their borders The representation of human or animal figures is rarely to be met with Sculptured and modelled relief is, as a rule, kept very low, and is mainly confined to the decoration of mouldings, architraves, lintels, or the bands of ornament which relieve large exterior wall spaces Buildings of purely Mahomedan design and workmanship show greater restraint than those upon which Hindu workmen have been employed and are more satisfactory, but at Ahmedabad the two celebrated windows are striking examples of a happy combination of the two styles and Fattehpore Sikri is a magnificent example of the mixed style of Akbar

Painting—Much of the carved stonework upon ancient Indian buildings was as in ancient Greece and then decorated with colour, but the only paintings, in the modern acceptation of the term, now existing, which were executed prior to the Moghul period, are those upon the walls of the cave temples at Ajanta, Bagh, and in Ceylon These remarkable works were produced at intervals during the first 600 years of the Christian era They exhibit all the finer characteristic of the best Indian sculpture, but with an added freedom of expression due to the more tractable vehicle employed The Ajanta Caves remained hidden in the Deccan jungles for nearly twelve hundred years, until accidentally discovered in 1816 They are painted in a species of tempora, and when first brought to light were well preserved, but they have greatly deteriorated owing to the well meant, but misguided action of copyists, and the neglect of the authorities The Nizam's Government have in recent years done a great deal towards the preservation and study of these mural paintings The second period of Indian painting owed its origin to the introduction of Persian artists by the Moghul Emperor Akbar, and the establishment of the indigenous Moghul school was due to the encouragement and fostering care of his successors, Jehangir and Shah Jahan Unlike the works of the Ajanta painters, which were designed upon a large scale, the pictures of the Moghul school were miniatures They were executed in a species of opaque water-colour upon paper or vellum, resembling to some extent the illuminated missals produced by the monks in Europe during the middle ages Some of the finest of the earlier specimens in India are of a religious character, this phase of development being closely allied to the art of the calligraphist As its range extended, a remarkable school of portrait painters arose notable for restrained but extremely accurate drawing, keen insight into character, harmonious colour, fine decorative feeling, and extraordinary delicacy and finish in the painting of detail The artists of a Hindu off-shoot of this movement, known as the Rajput school, were less fully endowed with the technical and purely aesthetic qualities than were the Moghul painters, but they brought to their work poetry and sentiment which are not to be found in that of the Mahomedans The pictures of both branches of the Moghul school, although highly decorative in character, were not intended for exhibition upon the walls of rooms, according to Western practice, and, when not used as illustrations or decorations to manuscript books, were preserved in portfolios It is very significant that up to the best period of Mughal painting, the reign of Jehangir, European ideas in art, pictures, and prints were extensively patronised by the Emperor This broad eclecticism of the Moghuls is in marked contrast to the opinions of Mr Havell and his school of critics who have severely criticised the facilities of advanced training in Indian art schools which Bombay in particular has adopted with marked success

Modern Painting—As the reign of Shah Jahan exhibits the high tide of artistic development in India, so the reign of his successor Aurangzeb marks the period of its rapid decline The causes of this are attributable to the absence of encouragement by this Emperor, to his long periods of absence from the court at Delhi or Agra, entailed by the continuous wars he waged in his efforts to bring the whole of the Peninsula under his rule, and partly to the fact of the school of Moghul Painting becoming stereotyped in its practice Foreign designers, painters and craftsmen who had been attracted to India by the great works carried out by Akbar, Jehangir and Shah Jahan left the country, and their places were taken by no successors The indigenous artists left to themselves in the isolated courts of small Indian princes, or collected in schools in remote districts, employed themselves mainly upon repeating the works of a previous age, instead of seeking new motifs for artistic treatment At the time when the British East India Company ceased to be only a guild of merchants and became a great administrative power in 1757, very little vitality survived in the ancient art of the country. During the century of its administrative history between the battle of Plassey and the Indian Mutiny, the "Company" was too fully occupied in fighting for its existence, extending its borders and setting the internal economy of its ever increasing territories, to be able to give much attention to conserving any remnant of artistic practice which had survived Without any deliberate intention of introducing western art into the country, Greek and its derivative styles

of architecture were adopted for public and private buildings in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras because these were found to be more suitable for their purpose than buildings of indigenous pattern. The practical result was the same, for the Indian craftsmen employed upon their erection were confronted with styles affording no scope for the application of their traditional ornament and concerning which they had no knowledge or sympathy. As there were no sculptors in India capable of modelling or carving civil sculpture, the monuments to distinguish public servants were all imported from England and the portraits or other paintings which decorated the interior walls of the buildings, were furnished by European painters who visited India or by artists in England. Although a considerable amount of research work of a voluntary nature was done by Archæologists, no official interest was taken in artistic education until the Government of India was transferred to the British Crown in 1859. In England itself, the first fifty years of the nineteenth century was a period of gross commercialism and artistic degradation, but with the advent of the International Exhibition of 1851 the eyes of the nation were opened to the value of art as applied to industry.

The Schools of Art then instituted throughout England were imitated in a timid and tentative manner in India and were attached to the educational system, which had been previously modelled upon a definitely European basis. The work of the Schools of Art in regard to industrial art is referred to elsewhere, and as several of them have confined their activities almost exclusively to this branch of the subject it is sufficient to mention only the work of the Schools at Calcutta and Bombay in the present article. The Calcutta school, except for occasional experiments in the application of the graphic arts to lithography, engraving and stained glass, has become a school of painting and drawing. That at Bombay covers a wider field, for in addition to classes for modelling, painting and design it possesses a special school of architecture, and a range of technical workshops, in which instruction is given in the applied arts. It is in the principles underlying the instruction in painting that the schools at Calcutta and Bombay have taken almost diametrically opposite roads to reach the end they both have in view, namely, the revival of the art of painting in India by means of an indigenous school of Indian painters. Mr Havell, who several years ago was the Principal of the Calcutta School, (he left India in 1907) banished from within its walls every vestige of European art, and claimed that the traditional art of India, in its old forms, is not dead, but merely sleeping or smothered by the blanket of European culture laid upon it for the last 150 years, and needed but to be released from this incubus to regain its pristine vigour. Well equipped with literary ability, backed by intense enthusiasm for the views he held, he imposed upon his students an exclusive and severe study of the Moghul and Rajput schools of painting. He was fortunate in finding a willing and equally enthusiastic friend in Mr. Abinandranath Tagore, an artist of imagination and fancy, combined with a serious devotion to his art. He with other Bengal painters, inspired by Mr Havell's precepts, founded, about thirty years ago, what has since become known as the Calcutta School of painting. In their early work the painters of this school closely adhered to the conventions of Moghul and Rajput artists, whom they took as their models, and these early examples made a great impression upon all European critics who saw them. They were welcomed as the first sign of a genuine revival of Indian painting, based upon traditional lines, and it was confidently hoped that the movement would meet with the support it merited from Indians of all classes. Interesting as many individual works of the school undoubtedly are the anticipations which greeted its inception have scarcely been fulfilled by the Calcutta school. The painters themselves have never reached the high technical standard of the artists who produced the best works of the Moghul or Rajput schools, and, as time has passed, their outlook appears to have shifted, and, while stemming the flood of western influence, they appear to have drifted into a backwater of Japanese conventions. The Indian public has failed to give the school the support it was hoped they would afford and the movement has had to depend for encouragement mainly upon Europeans in England and India.

Bombay School of Art.—The attitude towards the development of art in modern India taken by its successive Principals Messrs Lockwood Kipling, Griffiths, Greenwood, and Cecil Burns, was on wider lines than that favoured by Mr Havell. In general the view this School of Art has taken is that with European literature dominating the system under which the educated classes in India are trained and with European ideas, and science permeating the professional commercial, industrial, and political life of the country, it is not possible for modern Indians now to recapture the spirit which alone gave vitality to the great works of the past, that without this spirit, the conventions the ancient artists adopted are mere dead husks, and that to copy these would be as unprofitable as it would be for the artists of Europe to harness themselves to the conventions of the Greek and Roman sculptors or to those of the mediæval painters, that with European pictures, often of inferior quality illustrating every educational text book, and sold in the shops of every large city, it is essential for the proper education of art students that they should have before them the masterpieces of European art, and that, with the wide adoption of European styles of architecture in India, it is necessary for a school of art to possess the best examples of ornament applicable to the great historic styles, for the purpose of study and reference. There are certain basic principles common to the technique of all great art, such as line and accurate drawing in its widest sense, composition and design, and the science of colour harmony.

Among the developments during Mr. Burns' administration were the founding of the Architectural School, the extension of drawing classes in the Government Schools, and the appointment of an Inspector of T[illegible] inspect and on the drawing [illegible] schools Pottery

was abolished in 1926 Mr Burns retired in 1918 and was succeeded in 1919 by the present Principal, Mr W E Gladstone Solomon, R.B C.

The guiding principle with Mr Solomon has been to teach the students to draw and to paint what they see, and further to encourage by all possible means their natural progress in the decorative direction towards which their inherent instinct most obviously urges them He has always maintained that theory in regard to the training of Indian Art students is in itself unproductive and can only be proven by practice, and as Mr Solomon has now held the post of Principal for many years it is possible to gauge the results achieved by his system of training

The Life Classes which were organised at the end of 1919 have been pronounced by competent judges as well up to the level of the Life Classes of the European Schools of Art But proficiency in technique forms only one side of the present system of training, for even in Europe, too much of the study from Life is quite capable of negativing its own object In India, where the decorative instinct is inherent, and where the possibilities of freehand drawing are still understood, the danger of overdoing the Life Class is even more palpable So side by side with these realistic aids to study, and at the same period, a class of Indian Decorative Painting was inaugurated in the Bombay School of Art under the patronage of the Governor of Bombay (Lord Lloyd) As this class specialises in **Mural Painting** it has long been popularly known as the Class of Mural Painting This class has executed the decorations for many public and private buildings, and painted the ceiling and panels of a specially constructed Indian Room which was exhibited at Wembley in 1924 A great deal of controversy, which has been characterised by its academic rather than its practical note, has centred round these new movements in art training in India; but the Bombay School of Art has retained the patronage and support of the public and the increase in the number of its students (who now number over 600 in all sections of the School) has been continuous since it took its present line It is significant that the widespread revival of public interest in Art in Western India has synchronised with these activities

The School of Art has of late years enjoyed the patronage of successive Governors of Bombay and, largely due to the efforts of Sir Leslie Wilson, the Government of India inaugurated a competition of Indian Artists in 1927 for the decoration of wall spaces in the new buildings at New Delhi The result of the Competition was notified in October 1928, when five artists of Bombay, and the students of the Bombay and Lahore Schools of Art were commissioned to paint Mural Decorations in the new Secretariat buildings The Bombay School undertook the decoration of Committee Room "A" (in the North Block) and the paintings, which were executed in oils on canvas, were finished, and successfully placed in position on the dome and walls by the middle of September 1929 These decorations were original compositions of life size figures, symbolising the main periods of Indian Art, and the different branches of the Fine and Applied Arts In April 1929, the Government of Bombay converted the Bombay School into a Department independent of the Director of Public Instruction, the Principal (Mr W E Gladstone Solomon) being made Director In October 1930 the latter organised an exhibition of the work of all Departments of this School of Art in India House, London The Exhibition was very well patronised by the public and extremely well received by the art critics and the Press Her Majesty the Queen Empress graciously patronised the exhibition and selected several of the paintings displayed

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Indian Architecture.

The architecture of India has proceeded on lines of its own, and its monuments are unique among those of the nations of the world An ancient civilization, a natural bent on the part of the people towards religious fervour of the contemplative rather than of the fanatical sort, combined with the richness of the country in the sterner building materials—these are a few of the factors that contributed to making it what it was, while a stirring history gave it both variety and glamour Indian architecture is a subject which at the best has been studied only imperfectly, and a really comprehensive treatise on it has yet to be written The subject is a vast and varied one, and it may be such a treatise never will be written in the form of one work at any rate The spirit of Indian art is foreign to the European and few can entirely understand it, while art criticism and analysis is a branch of study that the Indian has not as yet developed to its full extent Hitherto the best authority on the subject has been Fergusson, whose compendious work is that which will find most ready acceptance by the general reader But Fergusson attempted the nearly impossible task of covering the ground in one volume of moderate dimensions, and it is sometimes held that he was a man of too purely European a culture, albeit wide and eclectic, to admit of sufficient depth of insight in this particular direction Fergusson's classification by races and religions is, however, the one that has been generally accepted hitherto He asserts that there is no stone architecture in India of an earlier date than two and a half centuries before the Christian era, and that "India owes the introduction of the use of stone for architectural purposes, as she does that of Buddhism as a state religion, to the great Asoka, who reigned B C. 272 to 236."

Buddhist Work

Fergusson's first architectural period is then the Buddhist, of which the great tope at Sanchi with its famous Northern gateway is perhaps the most noted example Then we have the Gandharan topes and monasteries Perhaps the examples of Buddhist architecture of greatest interest and most ready access to the general student are to be found in the Chaitya halls or rock-cut caves of Karli, Ajanta, Nasik, Ellora, and Kanheri A point with relation to the Gandhara work may be alluded to in passing This is the strong European tendency, variously recognized as Roman, Byzantine but most frequently as Greek, to be observed in the details The foliage seen in the capitals of columns bears strong resemblance to the Greek acanthus, while the sculptures have a distinct trace of Greek influence, particularly in the treatment of drapery, but also of hair and facial expression From this it has been a fairly common assumption amongst some authorities that Indian art owed much of its best to European influence, an assumption that is strenuously combated by others as will be pointed out later

The architecture of the Jains comes next in order Of this rich and beautiful style the most noted examples are perhaps the Dilwara temples near Mount Abu, and the unique "Tower of Victory" at Chittore

Other Hindu Styles

The Dravidian style is the generic title usually applied to the characteristic work of the Madras Presidency and the South of India. It is seen in many rock-cut temples as at Ellora where the remarkable "Kylas" is an instance of a temple cut out of the solid rock, complete, not only with respect to its interior (as in the case of mere caves) but also as to its exterior It is, as it were, a life-size model of a complete building or group of buildings, several hundred feet in length, not built, but sculptured in solid stone, an undertaking of vast and, to our modern ideas, unprofitable industry The Pagoda of Tanjore, the temples at Srirangam, Chidambaram, Vellore, Vijayanagar, &c, and the palaces at Madura and Tanjore are among the best known examples of the style

The writer finds some difficulty in following Fergusson's two next divisions of classification, the "Chalukyan" of South-central India, and the "Northern or Indo-Aryan style." The differences and the similarities are apparently so intermixed and confusing that he is fain to fall back on the broad generic title of "Hindu"—however unscientific he may thereby stand confessed Amongst a vast number of Hindu temples the following may be mentioned as particularly worthy of study —Those at Mukteswara and Bhuvaneswar in Orissa at Khajuraho, Bindrabun, Udalpur, Benares, Gwalior, &c The palace of the Hindu Raja Man Singh at Gwalior is among the most beautiful architectural examples in India So also are the palaces of Amber, Datiya, Urcha, Dig and Udalpur

Indo-Saracenic

Among all the periods and styles in India the characteristics of none are more easily recognizable than those of what is generally called the "Indo-Saracenic" which developed after the Mahomedan conquest Under the new influences now brought to bear on it the architecture of India took on a fresh lease of activity and underwent remarkable modifications The dome, not entirely an unknown feature hitherto, became a special object of development, while the arch, at no time a favourite constructional form of the Hindu builders, was now forced on their attention by the predilections of the ruling class The minaret also became a distinctive feature The requirements of the new religion,—the mosque with its wide spaces to meet the needs of organized congregational acts of worship—gave opportunities for broad and spacious treatments that had hitherto been to some extent denied The Moslem hatred of idolatry set a tabu on the use of sculptured representations of animate objects in the adornment of the buildings and led to the development of other decorative forms Great ingenuity came to be displayed in the use of pattern and of geometrical and foliated ornament This Moslem trait further turned the attention of the builders to a greater extent than before to proportion, scale and mass as means of giving beauty, mere richness of sculptured surface and the æsthetic and symbolic interest of detail being no longer to be depended on to the same degree

Foreign Influence

There would appear to be a conflict between archæologists as to the extent of the effect on Indian art produced by foreign influence under the Mahomedans The extreme view on the one hand is to regard all the best of the art as having been due to foreign importation The Gandharan sculptures with their Greek tendency, the development of new forms and modes of treatment to which allusion has been made, the similarities to be found between the Mahomedan buildings of India and those of North Africa and Europe, the introduction of the minaret and, above all, the historical evidences that exist of the presence in India of Europeans during Mogul times, are cited in support of the theory On the other hand those of the opposite school hold the foregoing view to be due to the prevailing European preconception that all light and leading must come by way of Europe, and the best things in art by way of Greece To them the Gandharan sculpture, instead of being the best, is the worst in India even because of its Greek tincture They find in the truly indigenous work beauties and significances not to be seen in the Greco-Bactrian sculptures, and point to those of Borobuder in Java, the work of Buddhist colonists from India, wonderfully preserved by reason of an immunity from destructive influences given by the insular position, as showing the best examples of the art extant It is probable that a just estimate of the merits of the controversy, with respect to sculpture at any rate, cannot be formed till time has obliterated some of the differences of taste that exist between East and West

To the adherents of the newer school the undisputed similarities between Indo-Mahomedan and Hindu buildings outweigh those between Indian and Western Mahomedan

work, especially in the light of the dis-similarities between the latter They admit the changes produced by the advent of Islam but contend that the art, though modified, yet remained in its essence what it had always been, indigenous Indian The minaret, the dome, the arch, they contended, though developed under the Moslem influence, were yet, so far as their detailed treatment and craftsmanship are concerned, rendered in a manner distinctively Indian Fergusson is usually regarded as the leader of the former school while the latter and comparatively recent school has at present found an eager champion in Mr E B Havell, whose works, on the subject are recommended for study side by side with those of the former writer Mr Havell practically discards Fergusson's racial method of classification into styles in favour of a chronological review of what he regards to a greater extent than did his famous precursor as being one continuous homogeneous Indian mode of architectural expression, though subject to variations from the influences brought to bear upon it and from the varied purposes to which it was applied

Agra and Delhi

Agra and Delhi may be regarded as the principal centres of the Indo-Saracenic style—the former for the renowned Taj Mahal, for Akbar's deserted capital of Fatehpur Sikri, his tomb at Secundra, the Moti Musjid and palace buildings at the Agra fort At Delhi we have the great Jumma Musjid, the Fort, the tombs of Humayon, Sufdar Jung, &c, and the unique Qutb Minar Two other great centres may be mentioned, because in each there appeared certain strongly marked individualities that differentiated the varieties of the style there found from the variety seen at Delhi and Agra, as well as that of one from that of the other These are Ahmedabad in Gujarat and Bijapur on the Dekban, both in the Bombay Presidency

Ahmedabad.

At Ahmedabad with its neighbours Sirkhej and Champanir there seems to be less of a departure from the older Hindu forms, a tendency to adhere to the lintel and bracket rather than to have recourse to the arch, while the dome though constantly employed, was there never developed to its full extent as elsewhere, or carried to its logical structural conclusion The Ahmedabad work is probably most famous for the extraordinary beauty of its stone "jali"—or pierced lattice-work, as in the palm tree windows of the Sidi Sayyid Musjid

Bijapur

The characteristics of the Bijapur variety of the style are equally striking They are perhaps more distinctively Mahomedan than those of the Ahmedabad buildings in that here the dome is developed to a remarkable degree, indeed the tomb of Mahmud—the well-known "Gol Gumbaz"—is cited as showing the greatest space of floor in any building in the world roofed by a single dome, not even excepting the Pantheon The lintel also was here practically discarded in favour of the arch The Bijapur style shews a bold masculine quality and a largeness of structural conception that is unequalled elsewhere in India though in richness and delicacy it does not attempt to rival the work of the further North In this we recognize among other influences that of the prevailing material, the hard uncompromising Dekhan basalt In a similar manner the characteristics of the Ahmedabad work with its greater richness of ornamentation are bound up with the nature of the Gujarat freestone while at Delhi and Agra the freer choice of materials available—the local red and white sandstones, combined with access to marble and other more costly materials—was no doubt largely responsible for the many easily recognizable characteristics of the architecture of these centres

II. MODERN.

The modern architectural work of India divides itself sharply into two classes There is first that of the indigenous Indian "Master-builder" to be found chiefly in the Native States, particularly those in Rajputana Second there is that of British India, or of all those parts of the peninsula wherever Western ideas and methods have most strongly spread their influence, chiefly, in the case of architecture, through the medium of the Department of Public Works The work of that department has been much animadverted upon as being all that building should not be, but, considering it has been produced by men of whom it was admittedly not the *metier*, and who were necessarily contending with lack of expert training on the one hand and with departmental methods on the other, it must be conceded that it can show many notable buildings. Of recent years there has been a tendency on the part of professional architects to turn their attention to India, and a number of these has even been drafted into the service of Government as the result of a policy initiated in Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty. In time, therefore, and with the growth of the influence of these men, such of the reproach against the building of the British in India as was just and was not merely thoughtlessly maintained as a corollary to the popular jape against everything official, may gradually be removed If this is so as to Government work progress should be even more assured in the freer atmosphere outside of official life Already in certain of the greater cities, where the trained modern architect has established himself, in private practice, there are signs that his influence is beginning to be felt He still complains, however, that the general public of India needs much educating up to a recognition of his value, both in a pecuniary sense and otherwise

[illegible] In Bombay the Dandhon or [illegible] Below there are the [illegible] Mogul door [illegible] Hindoos, [illegible] greens [illegible] and recent mar the [illegible] throughout. The [illegible] the [illegible] the Viceroy's [illegible] the building is [illegible] and arrets [illegible] which [illegible] have the architectural [illegible] feeling. This feeling [illegible] the spectators gave [illegible] indeed of the [illegible] that contain [illegible] Queen Mary [illegible] the [illegible] some third [illegible] the glaring [illegible] the white [illegible] with similar red [illegible] and [illegible] coloured. With [illegible] decoration of New Delhi [illegible] by those who [illegible] as a point of focus [illegible] of India art to obtain for the [illegible] and artistic commissions to [illegible] required in the [illegible] A great deal of public [illegible] in Bombay some com[illegible] of this kind were given by the Government of India based on the results of a [illegible] competition. But in spite of the indubitable [illegible] of the buildings, and the [illegible] of the Indian artists [illegible] for this kind of work, nothing further has been accomplished in the matter since the end of 1919.

The controversy of East and West, however vital to the interests of the country's architecture, is too purely technical for its merits to be estimated by the general reader or discussed here. Its chief claim on our attention lies in the fact that it affords an added interest to the tourist, who may see the fruits of both schools of thought in the modern buildings of British India as well as examples of the "master builders" work in nearly every native town and bazaar. The town of Lashkar in Gwalior State may be cited as peculiarly rich in instances of picturesque modern Indian street architecture, while at Jaipur, Udaipur, Benares, etc., this class of work may be studied in many different forms both civil and religious.

Industrial Arts.

The ancient industrial arts of India formed two distinct groups The first included those allied to, and dependent upon, architecture, the second comprise those applied to articles devoted to religious ritual, military weapons and trappings, domestic accessories and to personal adornment

The articles of the first group were intended for some fixed and definite position, and the style of their design and the character of their workmanship were dictated by that of the building with which they were incorporated Those of the second group were movable, and the range of their design was less constricted and their workmanship was more varied Examples of work in both groups are so numerous, and the arts comprise such a diversity of application, that only a cursory survey can be attempted within the limits of a short review Although the design and treatment differ in the two groups, the materials used were often the same These materials cover a very wide range but space only permits of reference to work applied to the four materials upon which the Indian craftsman's skill has been most extensively displayed These are stone, wood, metal and textiles

Before dealing separately with each of these materials a few words upon the principal Indian styles are necessary The two distinctive styles are Hindu and Mahomedan The former may be termed indigenous, dating as it does from remote antiquity, the latter was a variation of the great Arabian style, which was brought into India in the fourteenth century, and has since developed features essentially Indian in character The art of both Hindus and Mahomedans is based upon religion and the requirements of religious ritual The obvious expression of this is shown in the different motifs used for their ornament In Hindu art all natural forms are accepted and employed for decorative purposes, but in that of the Mahomedans, nearly all natural forms are rejected and forbidden The basis of Mahomedan decoration is therefore mainly geometrical. In each of them, racial characteristics are strikingly exhibited The keynote of Hindu work is exuberance, imagination and poetry, that of Mahomedan, reticence, intellect and good taste The Hindus are lavish, and often undiscriminating in their employment of ornament, the Mahomedans use more restraint In fact the two styles may be compared, without straining the analogy, to the Gothic and classic styles in Europe. In both styles the fecundity of ideas and invention in design are marvellous, and the craftsmanship often reaches a very high standard Hindu art had been subjected throughout the ages to many foreign influences, but the artistic instincts of the people have proved so conservative that, whether these alien ideas came from the east or the west, they have often been absorbed, and are now stamped with a definite Indian character Recognition of this fact should relieve the anxiety of those critics who fear that the penetration of Western art and culture into India at the present time will eventually rob Indian art of its national character

Stone Work—Carved stone work is the principal form of decoration employed in Hindu temples In variety and scope it ranges from the massive figures in the Buddhist and Brahmanical Cave Temples, and the detached sculpture of the temples of Southern India, to the delicately incised reliefs and elaborately fretted ornament of the Jain temples at Mount Abu. A curious fact in relation to Hindu work is that priority of date appears to have no relation to artistic development. It is not possible to trace, as in the case of Greek, Roman and Mediæval craftwork, the regular progressive steps from art in its primitive state to its culminating point and its subsequent decay Styles in India seem to spring into existence fully developed, the earlier examples often exhibiting finer craftsmanship than those of a later date There can be little doubt that stone carving in India was simply the application of the wood carvers' art to another material The treatment of stone by the Hindu craftsmen, even in the constructive principles of their buildings, bears a closer resemblance to the practice of the wood-worker than to that of the stone mason The earlier wooden examples from which the stone buildings and their decorations were derived have long since disappeared, but their influence is apparent. The keynote of Hindu design is rhythmic rather than symmetrical, that of their craftsmanship, vigour rather than refinement In the carving of the human figure and of animals great power of expressing action is shown, and this spontaneous feeling is preserved despite the greatest elaboration and detail The industry displayed is amazing, no amount of labour appears to have daunted the Hindu craftsmen in carrying out their huge and intricate schemes of decoration

The stone carving on Mahomedan buildings except where Hindu carvers have been allowed a free hand, is much more restrained than that on Hindu temples The fact that geometrical forms were almost exclusively used, dictated lower relief and greater refinement in the carving, while the innate good taste of the designers prompted them to concentrate the ornament upon certain prominent features, where its effect was heightened by the simplicity of the rest of the building The invention displayed in working out geometrical patterns for work screens, inlay, and other ornamental details appears to be inexhaustible, while wonderful decorative use has been made of Arabic and Persian lettering in panels and their framing To obtain a rich effect the Hindus relied upon the play of light and shade upon broken surfaces, the Mahomedans to attain the same end used precious materials, veneering the surfaces of their buildings with polished marble which they decorated with patterns of mosaic composed of jade, agate, onyx and other costly stones Although the art of inlaying and working in hard stones was of Italian origin, it proved to be one eminently suited to the genius of the Indian craftsman, and many wonderful examples of their skill in the form of book rests, tables, thrones, footstools, vases and sword handles are extant to show the height of proficiency they attained The treatment of precious

[illegible]

Wood Work—[illegible] The carved [illegible] of Ahmedabad, Nasik and other parts of Western India are noteworthy for their [illegible] the structural beams, the overhanging [illegible] with their [illegible] and supporting brackets, being carved in a manner which unites richness of effect with good taste and propriety. Of furniture, as the term is now understood, few examples were in use in India before Europeans introduced their own fashions. These were confined to small tables and stools, book rests, clothes chests and screens, the designs of which conformed somewhat closely to the architectural style of the period. Many of these were decorated with inlays of coloured woods, ivory and metal, while in some cases the wooden basis was entirely plated with copper, brass or silver. In Southern India, where close grained sandalwood is grown, jewel cases and boxes are enriched with carving executed with the attention to detail and the finish generally associated with the carving of ivory. Coloured lac was freely used to decorate many articles of furniture, especially those turned on the lathe and rich colour effects were obtained in this, perhaps the most distinctive and typically Indian development of decoration as applied to wood work. Teak, shisham, deodhar, sandal wood, ebony, walnut, jun nim and Madras red wood are among the chief woods used in India for ornamental work.

Metal Work.—With the exception of weaving, [illegible] employed [illegible] number of articles [illegible] Copper and brass have [illegible] two metals most widely used [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible] of many of these humble [illegible] beautiful to be found [illegible] exhibit that sense of [illegible] which are only [illegible] of the human hand and the [illegible] naturally from the [illegible] with the simplest [illegible] In the technical treatment of [illegible] Indian craftsmen have shown [illegible] by those of other [illegible] In the development of fine cast[illegible] used in the working of gold and [illegible] of technical and con[illegible] reached by the [illegible] of Europe and Japan. It may [illegible] that the more beautiful [illegible] articles is, and this especially [illegible] to metal work, the less need [illegible] decoration of its surface. It is [illegible] that the highest type of craftsman[illegible] of a perfect article with [illegible] The reason being that the [illegible] fault is apparent on a plain [illegible] be hidden or disguised of [illegible] covered with ornament. The [illegible] silversmiths of India were [illegible] skilful and industrious but judged [illegible] their works often exhibit a lack of [illegible] in the structural portion [illegible] satisfactory example of per[illegible] work from the hands of the gold and silver[illegible] of India is rarely to be met with [illegible] excessive and often inappropriate ornamentation of the articles that they produce allowed its application as much to the necessity of hiding defective construction as it did to any purely decorative purpose. For many generations, ornaments of gold and silver were regarded in the light of portable wealth, a practice which naturally made for massiveness. The solid ornaments are most effective and picturesque and, despite an enormous output of elaborate and delicate work from their hands, the most valuable contribution of the Indian metal workers to the sum total of man's artistic use of the precious metals will probably be found to lie in a certain barbaric note which distinguishes these pieces—a note not present in the craft work of other countries. In the design of Hindu gold and silver ornaments, religious symbols have been extensively used. The ornaments which bedeck the early sculptured figures, and those depicted in the paintings at the Cave Temples of Ajanta are precisely the same in design and use as similar articles made at the present time, thus affording a striking evidence of the inherent conservatism of the Hindu people and its effect upon an industrial art that makes a closer personal appeal than any other.

Textiles.—The textile industry is the widest in extent in India and is that in which her craftsmen have shown their highest achievements. Other countries, east and west of India have produced work equal at least in stone, wood, and metal, but none has ever matched that of her weavers in cotton and wool, or excelled them in the weaving of silken

413) of the Gupta dynasty It is wonderful "to find the Hindus at that age forging a bar of iron larger than any that have been forged even in Europe to a very late date, and not frequently even now" Pillars of later style are found all over the country, especially in the Madras Presidency No less than twenty exist in the South Kanara District A particularly elegant example faces a Jaina temple at Mudabidri, not far from Mangalore

Topes —*Stupas*, known as *dagabas* in Ceylon and commonly called Topes in North India, were constructed either for the safe custody of relics hidden in a chamber often near the base or to mark the scene of notable events in Buddhist or Jaina legends Though we know that the ancient Jainas built *stupas*, no specimen of Jaina *stupas* is now extant A notable structure of this kind which existed until recent times, was the Jaina *stupa* which stood on the Kankali Tila site at Muttra and yielded a large number of Jaina sculptures now deposited in the Provincial Museum at Lucknow Of those belonging to the Buddhists, the great Tope of Sanchi in Bhopal is the most intact and entire of its class It consists of a low circular drum supporting a hemispherical dome of less diameter Round the drum is an open passage for circumambulation, and the whole is enclosed by a massive stone railing with lofty gates facing the cardinal points The gates are essentially wooden in character, and are carved, inside and out, with elaborate sculptures The original *stupa*, which was of brick and not more than half the present dimensions, was apparently erected by Asoka at the same time as his lion-crowned pillar near the south gate, but as Sir John Marshall's recent explorations have conclusively shown, its outer casing of stone, the railing and the gateways were at least 150 and 200 years later, respectively Other famous Buddhist *stupas* that have been found are those of Sarnath, Bharhut between Allahabad and Jubbulpore, Amravati in the Madras Presidency, and Piprahwa on the Nepalese frontier The tope proper at Bharhut has entirely disappeared, having been utilised for building villages, and what remained of the rail has been removed to the Calcutta Museum The bas-reliefs on this rail which contain short inscriptions and thus enable one to identify the scenes sculptured with the *Jatakas* or Birth Stories of the Buddha give it a unique value. The *stupa* at Amravati also no longer exists, and portions of its rail, which is unsurpassed in point of elaboration and artistic merit, are now in the British and Madras Museums The *stupa* at Piprahwa was opened by Mr W C. Peppe in 1898, and a steatite or soap-stone reliquary with an inscription on it was unearthed The inscription according to many scholars speaks of the relics being of the Buddha himself and enshrined by his kinsmen, the Sakyas If this interpretation is correct, we have here one of the *stupas* that were erected over the ashes of Buddha immediately after his demise

Caves —Of the rock excavations which are one of the wonders of India, nine-tenths belong to Western India The most important groups of caves are situated in Bhaja, Bedsa, Karli, Kanheri, Junnar, and Nasik in the Bombay Presidency, Ellora and Ajanta in Nizam's Dominions, Barabar and Nagarjuni 16 miles north of Gaya, and Udayagiri and Khandagiri 20 miles from Cuttack in Orissa The caves belong to the three principal sects into which ancient India was divided, *viz*, the Buddhists, Hindus and Jainas The earliest caves so far discovered are those of Barabar and Nagarjuni which were excavated by Asoka and his grandson Dasaratha, and dedicated to Ajivikas, a naked sect founded by Mankhali putta Gosala The next earliest caves are those of Bhaja, Pitalkhora and cave No 9 at Ajanta and No 19 at Nasik They have been assigned to 200 B C by Fergusson and Dr Burgess But there is good reason to suppose from Sir John Marshall's recent researches and from epigraphic considerations that they are considerably more modern The Buddhist caves are of two types—the *chaityas* or chapel caves and *viharas* or monasteries for the residence of monks The first are with vaulted roofs and horse-shoe shaped windows over the entrance and have interiors consisting of a nave and side aisles with a small *stupa* at the inner circular end. They are thus remarkably similar to Christian basilicas The second class consist of a hall surrounded by a number of cells In the later *viharas* there was a sanctum in the centre of the back wall containing a large image of Buddha Hardly a *chaitya* is found without one or more *viharas* adjoining it Of the Hindu cave temples that at Elephanta near Bombay is perhaps the most frequented It is dedicated to Siva and is not earlier than the 7th century A D. But by far the most renowned cave-temple of the Hindus is that known as Kailasa at Ellora It is on the model of a complete structural temple but carved out of solid rock It also is dedicated to Siva and was excavated by the Rashtrakuta king, Krishna I, (A D 768), who may still be seen in the paintings in the ceilings of the upper porch of the main shrine Of the Jaina caves the earliest are at Khandagiri and Udayagiri, those of the mediæval type, in Indra Sabha at Ellora, and those of the latest period, at Ankai in Nasik The ceilings of many of these caves were once adorned with fresco paintings. Perhaps, the best preserved among these are those at Ajanta, which were executed at various periods between 350-650 A D and have elicited high praise as works of art Copies were first made by Major Gill, but most of them perished by fire at the Crystal Palace in 1866 The lost ones were again copied by John Griffiths of the Arts School, Bombay, half of whose work was similarly destroyed by a fire at South Kensington They were last copied by Lady Herringham during 1909-11 Her pictures, which are in full scale, are at present exhibited at the Indian Section of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, and have been reproduced in a volume brought out by the India Society Another group of caves where equally interesting though less well preserved paintings exist is found at Bagh in Gwalior State These caves form the subject of a monograph issued by the India Society

Gandhara Monuments —On the north-west frontier of India, anciently known as Gandhara, are found a class of remains, ruined monasteries and buried *stupas*, among which we notice for the first time representations of Buddha and the Buddhist pantheon The free use of Corinthian capitals, friezes of nude Erotes bearing a long

early Pathan architecture of Delhi was massive and at the same time was characterised by elaborate richness of ornamentation The Qutb Minar and tombs of Altamsh and Ala-ud-din Khiljl are typical examples Of the Sharqi style we have three mosqués in Jaunpur with several tombs At Mandu in the Dhar State, a third form of Saracenic architecture sprang up, and we have here the Jami Masjid, Hoshang's tomb, Jahaz Mahal and Hindola Mahal as the most notable instances of the secular and ecclesiastical styles of the Malwa Pathans. The Muhammadans of Bengal again developed their own style, and Pandna, Malda, and Gaur teem with the ruins of the buildings of this type, the important of which are the Adina Masjid of Sikandar Shak, the Eklakhi mosque, Kadam Rasul Masjid, and so forth The Bahmani dynasty of Gulbarga and Bidar were also great builders, and adorned their capitals with important buildings The most striking of these is the great mosque of Gulbarga, which differs from all mosques in India in having the whole central area covered over so that what in others would be an open court is here roofed by sixty-three small domes "Of the various forms which the Saracenic architecture assumed," says Fergusson, "that of Ahmedabad may probably be considered to be the most elegant" It is notable for its carved stone work, and the work of the perforated stone windows in Sidi Sayyid's mosque, the carved niches of the minars of many other mosques, the sculptured *Mihrabs* and domed and panelled roofs is so exquisite that it will rival anything of the sort executed elsewhere at any period No other style is so essentially Hindu In complete contrast with this was the form of architecture employed by the Adil Shahi dynasty of Bijapur There is here relatively little trace of Hindu forms or details The principal buildings now left at Bijapur are the Jami Masjid, Gagan Mahal, Mihtar Mahal, Ibrahim Rauza and mosque and the Gol Gumbaz Like their predecessors, the Pathans of Delhi, the Moghuls were a great building race Their style first began to evolve itself during the reign of Akbar in a combination of Hindu and Muhammadan features Noteworthy among the emperor's buildings are the tomb of Humayun, and the palaces at Fatehpur Sikri and Agra Of Jehangir's time his mosque at Lahore and the tomb of Itimad-ud-daula are the most typical structures "The force and originality of the style gave way under Shah Jahan to a delicate elegance and refinement of detail" And it was during his reign that the most splendid of the Moghul tombs, the Taj Mahal at Agra, the tomb of his wife Mumtaz Mahal, was constructed The Moti Masjid in Agra Fort is another surpassingly pure and elegant monument of his time

Archæological Department—As the archæological monuments of India must attract the attention of all intelligent visitors, they would naturally feel desirous to know something of the Archæological Department The work of this Department is primarily two-fold, conservation, and research and exploration None but spasmodic efforts appears to have been made by Government in these directions till 1870 when they established the Archæological Survey of India and entrusted it to General (afterwards Sir) Alexander Cunningham, who was also the first Director-General of Archæology The next advance was the initiation of the local Surveys in Bombay and Madras three years after. The work of these Surveys, however, was restricted to antiquarian research and description of monuments, and the task of conserving old buildings was left to the fitful efforts of the local Governments, often without expert guidance or control It was only in 1878 that the Government of India under Lord Lytton awoke to this deplorable condition, and sanctioned a sum of 3¾ lakhs to the repair of monuments in United Provinces, and soon after appointed a conservator Major Cole, who did useful work for three years Then a reaction set in, and his post and that of the Director-General were abolished. The first systematic step towards recognising official responsibility in conservation matters was taken by Lord Curzon's Government, who established seven of the eight Archæological Circles that now obtain, placed them on a permanent footing and united them together under the control of a Director-General, provision being also made for subsidising local Governments out of imperial funds, when necessary The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act was passed for the protection of historic monuments and relics especially in private possession and also for State control over the excavation of ancient sites and traffic in antiquities Under the direction of Sir John Marshall, Kt., C I E, Director-General of Archæology, a comprehensive and systematic campaign of repair and excavation has been prosecuted, and the result of it is manifest in the present altered conditions of many old and historic buildings and in the scientific excavation of buried sites such as Taxila, Pataliputra, Sanchi in the Bhopal State, Sarnath near Benares, Nalanda in Bihar, Pharapur in Bengal and Nagarjunikonda in Madras and in the Indus Valley at Harappa in the Punjab and Mohenjodaro in Sind Of all these works those of most general interest are the Mohenjodaro excavations, for here the Archæological Department have unearthed remains of prehistoric cities dating back to 3000 B C and further The Archæological Survey has devoted considerable attention to the organization and development of museums as centres of research and education It maintains the archæological section of the Indian Museum at Calcutta, small museums at the Taj, and at the Forts at Agra, Delhi and Lahore, the Central Asian Antiquities Museum at New Delhi and has erected local museums at the excavated sites of Taxila, Sarnath and Nalanda, with the object of keeping the small movable antiquities recovered at these sites in close association with the structural remains to which they belong, so that they may be studied amid their natural surroundings and not lose focus and meaning by being transported to some distant place.

The epigraphical material dealt with by the Archæological Survey has enabled the history and chronology of the various dynasties of India to be established on a firmer basis and in greater detail The "Epigraphia Indica" is now in the 19th volume, a revised edition of the Asoka inscriptions has been recently published and the companion volume of post Asokan inscription will appear shortly

Indian Time.

For many years Indian time was in a state of chaotic confusion What was called Madras or Railway time was kept on all the railways and each great centre of population kept its own local time, which was not based on any common scientific principle and was divorced from the standards of all other countries It was with a view to remedying this confusion that the Government of India took the matter up in 1904, and addressed to the Local Governments, and through them to all local bodies, a long letter which reviewed the situation and made suggestions for the future The essential points in this letter are indicated below

'In India we have already a standard time, which is very generally, though by no means universally, recognised It is the Madras local time, which is kept on all railway and telegraph lines throughout India and which is 5h 21m. 10s in advance of Greenwich Similarly, Rangoon local time is used upon the railways and telegraphs of Burma, and is 6h 24m 47s ahead of Greenwich But neither of these standards bears a simple and easily remembered relation to Greenwich time

"The Government of India have several times been addressed by Scientific Societies, both in India and in England, and urged to fall into line with the rest of the civilised world And now the Royal Society has once more returned to the attack The Committee of that Society which advises the Government of India upon matters connected with its observatories, writes —' The Committee think that a change from Madras time to that corresponding to a longitude exactly 5½ hours east of Greenwich would be an improvement upon the existing arrangements, but that for international scientific purposes the hourly zone system, making the time 5 hours in advance of Greenwich in the west, and 6 hours in advance in the east of India would be preferable'

"Now if India were connected with Europe by a continuous series of civilised nations with their continuous railway systems all of which had adopted the European hour zone system, it would be imperative upon India to conform and to adopt the second suggestion But as she is not, and as she is as much isolated by uncivilised States as Cape Colony is by the ocean, it is open to her to follow the example of that and some other similarly situated colonies and to adopt the first suggestion

"It is believed that this will be the better solution There are obvious objections to drawing an arbitrary line right across the richest and most populous portions of India and so as to bisect all the main lines of communication, and keeping time on different by an hour on opposite sides of that line India has become accustomed to a uniform standard in the Madras time of the railways, and the substitution for it of a double standard would appear to be a retrograde step; while it would, in all probability, be strongly opposed by the railway authorities Moreover, it is very desirable that whatever system is adopted should be followed by all Europeans and Indians alike, and it is certain that the double standard would puzzle the latter greatly, while by emphasising the fact that railway differed from local time, it might postpone or even altogether prevent the acceptance of the former instead of the latter by people generally over a large part of India The one great advantage which the second possesses over the first alternative is, that under the former, the difference between local and standard time can never exceed half an hour whereas under the latter it will even exceed an hour in the extreme cases of Karachi and Quetta But this inconvenience is believed to be smaller than that of keeping two different times on the Indian system of railways and telegraphs.

"It is proposed, therefore, to put on all the railway and telegraph clocks in India by 8m 50s They would then represent a time 5½ hours faster than that of Greenwich, which would be known as **Indian Standard Time** and the difference between standard and local time at the places mentioned below would be approximately as follows, the figures representing minutes, and F and S meaning that the standard time is in advance of or behind local time respectively —Dibrugarh 51 S, Shillong 38 S, Calcutta 24 S, Allahabad 2 F, Madras 9 F, Lahore 33 F Bombay 39 F, Peshawar 44 F, Karachi 62 F, Quetta 62 F

"This standard time would be as much as 54 and 55 minutes behind local time at Mandalay and Rangoon, respectively, and since the railway system of Burma is not connected with that of India, and already keeps a time of its own, namely, Rangoon local time it is not suggested that Indian Standard Time should be adopted in Burma It is proposed, however, that instead of using Rangoon Standard Time as at present, which is 6h 24m 47s in advance of Greenwich, a Burma Standard Time should be adopted on all the Burmese railways and telegraphs, which would be one hour in advance of Indian Standard Time, or 6½ hours ahead of Greenwich time and would correspond with 97° 30' E longitude The change would bring Burma time into simple relation both with European and with Indian time, and would (among other things) simplify telegraphic communication with other countries

"Standard time will [illegible] have been [illegible] ways and to simplify for the whole of the Indian Empire. It [illegible] a question for a [illegible] while [illegible] is a matter which must be left to the local community in each case

It is difficult to recall, without a [illegible] of [illegible] of this proposal [illegible] Indian Standard Time was [illegible]

error The Government scheme left local bodies to decide whether or not they would adopt it. Calcutta decided to retain its own local time, and to-day Calcutta time is still twenty-four minutes in advance of Standard Time In Bombay the first reception of the proposal was hostile, but on reconsideration the Chamber of Commerce decided in favour of it and so did the Municipality Subsequently the opposing element in the Municipality brought in a side resolution, by which the Municipal clocks were put at Bombay time which is thirty-nine minutes behind Standard Time. On the 1st January 1906 all the railway and telegraph clocks in India were put at Indian Standard Time, in Burma the Burma Standard Time became universal Calcutta retains its former Calcutta time, but in Bombay local time is retained only in the clocks which are maintained by the Municipality and in the establishments of some orthodox Hindus Elsewhere Standard Time is universal

TIDAL CONSTANTS.

The approximate standard time of High Water may be found by adding to, or subtracting from, the time of High Water at London Bridge, given in the calendar, the correction given as below —

		H	M.			H.	M.
Gibraltar	*sub.*	0	32	Rangoon River Entrance ..	*add*	1	35
Malta	*add*	1	34	Penang	*sub.*	1	39
Karachi	*sub.*	2	33	Singapore	,,	3	25
Bombay	,,	1	44	Hongkong	,,	4	27
Goa	,,	2	44	Shanghai	,,	0	34
Point de Galle	*add*	0	12	Yokohama	*add*	3	6
Madras	*sub.*	5	6	Valparaiso	*sub.*	4	40
Calcutta	,,	0	19	Buenos Ayres	*add*	4	9
Rangoon Town	*add*	2	41	Monte Video	,,	0	32

PROVING OF WILLS

In British India if a person has been appointed executor of the will of a deceased person, it is always advisable to prove the will as early as possible If the will is in a vernacular it has to be officially translated into English A petition is then prepared praying for the grant of probate of the will. All the property left by the deceased has to be disclosed in a schedule to be annexed to the petition The values of immovable properties are usually assessed at 16⅔ years purchase on the nett Municipal assessment For estate under Rs 1,000 no probate duty is payable, up to Rs 9,000 in excess of first Rs 1 000 the duty is at 2% between Rs 10,000 and Rs 50,000 the duty payable is at 3 % and between Rs 50,000 and 1,00,000 the duty payable is at 4% and over Rs 1 00,000 the duty payable is @ 5% In determining the amount of the value of the estate for the purposes of probate duty the following items are allowed to be deducted.

1. Debts left by the deceased including mortgage encumbrances.
2. The amount of funeral expenses
3. Property held by the deceased in trust and not beneficially or with general power to confer a beneficial interest.

The particulars of all these items have to be stated in a separate schedule It is the practice of the High Court to send a copy of these schedules to the Revenue authorities and if the properties particularly immovable properties have not been properly valued, the Revenue department require the petition to be amended accordingly In certain cases the Court then requires citations to be published and served on such persons as the Court thinks are interested in the question of the grant of probate If no objection is lodged by any person so interested within 14 days after the publication or service of citation and if the will is shown to have been properly executed and the petitioner entitled to probate, probate is ordered to be granted.

Coinage, Weights and Measures.

As the currency of India is based upon the rupee, statements with regard to money are generally expressed in rupees, nor has it been found possible in all cases to add a conversion into sterling Down to about 1873 the gold value of the rupee (containing 165 grains of pure silver) was approximately equal to 2s, or one-tenth of a £, and for that period it is easy to convert rupees into sterling by striking off the final cipher (Rs 1,000=£100) But after 1873 owing to the depreciation of silver as compared with gold throughout the world, there came a serious and progressive fall in the exchange, until at one time the gold value of the rupee dropped as low as 1s In order to provide a remedy for the heavy loss caused to the Government of India in respect of its gold payments to be made in England, and also to relieve foreign trade and finance from the inconvenience due to constant and unforeseen fluctuations in exchange, it was resolved in 1893 to close the mints to the free coinage of silver, and thus force up the value of the rupee by restricting the circulation The intention was to raise the exchange value of the rupee to 1s 4d., and then introduce a gold standard at the rate of Rs 15=£1 From 1899 onwards the value of the rupee was maintained, with insignificant fluctuations, at the proposed rate of 1s 4d until February 1920 when the recommendation of the Committee appointed in the previous year that the rupee should be linked with gold and not with sterling at 2s instead of 1s 4d was adopted This was followed by great fluctuations (See article on Currency System).

Notation—Another matter in connection with the expression of money statements in terms of rupees requires to be explained The method of numerical notation in India differs from that which prevails throughout Europe Large numbers are not punctuated in hundreds of thousands and millions, but in lakhs and crores A lakh is one hundred thousand (written out as 1,00,000), and a **crore** is one hundred lakhs or ten millions (written out as 1,00,00,000) Consequently, according to the exchange value of the rupee, a lakh of rupees (Rs 1 00,000) may be read as the equivalent of £10,000 before 1873, and as the equivalent of (about) £6 667 after 1899, while a crore of rupees (Rs 1,00,00,000) may similarly be read as the equivalent of £1,000,000 before 1873, and as the equivalent of (about) £666 667 after 1899 With the rupee at 1s 6d. a lakh is equivalent to £7,500 and a crore is equivalent to £750,000

Coinage—Finally, it should be mentioned that the rupee is divided into 16 annas, a fraction commonly used for many purposes by both Indians and Europeans The anna was formerly reckoned as 1½d it may now be considered as exactly corresponding to 1d The anna is again sub-divided into 12 pies

Weights—The various systems of weights used in India combine uniformity of scale with immense variations in the weight of units The scale used generally throughout Northern India, and less commonly in Madras and Bombay, may be thus expressed one maund= 40 seers, one seer=16 chittaks or 80 tolas. The actual weight of a seer varies greatly from district to district, and even from village to village, but in the standard system the tola is 180 grains Troy (the exact weight of the rupee), and the seer thus weighs 2 057 lb, and the maund 82 28 lb The standard is used in official reports

Retail—For calculating retail prices, the universal custom in India is to express them in *terms of* seers to the rupee Thus, when prices change what varies is not the amount of money to be paid for the same quantity, but the quantity to be obtained for the same amount of money In other words, prices in India are quantity prices, not money prices When the figure of quantity goes up, this of course means that the price has gone down, which is at first sight perplexing to an English reader It may, however, be mentioned that quantity prices are not altogether unknown in England especially at small shops where pennyworths of many groceries can be bought Eggs, likewise, are commonly sold at a varying number for the shilling If it be desired to convert quantity prices from Indian into English denominations without having recourse to money prices (which would often be misleading), the following scale may be adopted—based upon the assumption that a seer is exactly 2 lb, and that the value of the rupee remains constant at 1s 4d, 1 seer per rupee=(about) 3 lb for 2s, 2 seers per rupee=(about) 6 lb for 2s, and so on.

The name of the unit for square measurement in India generally is the *bigha*, which varies greatly in different parts of the country But areas have been expressed in this work either in square miles or in acres

Proposed reforms—Indian weights and measures have never been settled upon an organised basis suitable for commerce and trade characteristic of the modern age. They vary from town to town and village to village in a way that could only work satisfactorily so long as the dealings of towns and villages were self-contained and before roads and railways opened up trade between one and the other It is pointed out that in England a hogshead of wine contains 63 gallons and a hogshead of beer only 54 gallons, that a bushel of corn weighs 46 lbs in Sunderland and 240 lbs in Cornwall, that the English stone weight represents 14 lbs in popular estimation, but only 5 lbs, if we are weighing glass, and eight for meat, but 6 lbs for cheese Similar instances are multiplied in India by at least as many times as India is bigger than England If we take, for instance, the maund denomination of weight common all over India, we shall find that in a given city there are nearly as many maunds as there are articles to weigh If we consider the maund as between district and district the state of affairs is worse Thus in the United Provinces alone,

the maund of sugar weighs 48½ seers in Cawnpore, 40 in Muttra, 72½ in Gorakhpur, 40 in Agra, 50 in Moradabad, 43½ in Saharanpur, 50 in Bareilly, 46 in Fyzabad, 48½ in Shahjehanpur, 51 in Goshaugunge. The maund varies throughout all India from the Bengal or railway maund of 82-2/7 lbs. to the Factory maund of 74 lbs. 10 oz 11 drs, the Bombay maund of 28 lbs, which apparently answers to the Forest Department maund in use at the Fuel Depot, and the Madras maund, which some authorities estimate at 25 lbs and others at 24 lbs. and so on

Committees of Inquiry —These are merely typical instances which are multiplied indefinitely. There are variations of every detail of weights and measures in every part of India The losses to trade arising from the confusion and the trouble which this state of things causes are heavy Municipal and commercial bodies are continually returning to the problem with a view to devising a practical scheme of reform The Supreme and Provincial Governments have made various attempts during 40 years past to solve the problem of universal units of weights and measures and commerce and trade have agitated about the question for the past century The Indian railways and Government departments adopted a standard tola (180 grains), seer (80 tolas) and maund (40 seers) and it was hoped that this would act as a successful "lead" which would gradually be followed by trade throughout the empire, but the expectation has not been realised

The Government of India considered the whole question in consultation with the provincial Governments in 1890-1894 and various special steps have at different times been taken in different parts of India The Government of Bombay appointed a committee in 1911 to make proposals for reform for the Bombay Presidency Their final report has not been published, but they presented in 1912 an *ad interim* report which has been issued for public discussion In brief, it points out the practical impossibility of proceeding by compulsory measures affecting the whole of India The Committee stated that over the greater part of the Bombay Presidency a standard of weights and measures would be heartily welcomed by the people They thought that legislation compulsorily applied over large areas subject to many diverse conditions of trade and social life would not result in bringing about the desired reform so successfully as a "lead" supplied by local legislation based on practical experience The want of coherence, *savoir faire*, or the means of co-operation among the people at large pointed to this conclusion The Committee pointed out that a good example of the results that will follow a good lead is apparent in the East Khandesh District of the Presidency, where the District Officer, Mr Simcox, gradually, during the course of three years, induced the people to adopt throughout the district uniform weights and measures, the unit of weight in this case being a tola of 180 grains But the committee abstained from recommending that the same weights and measures should be adopted over the whole Presidency, preferring that a new system started in any area should be as nearly as possible similar to the best system already prevailing there

Committee of 1913 —The whole problem was again brought under special consideration by the Government of India in October, 1913, when the following committee was appointed to inquire into the entire subject anew —

Mr C A. Silberrard (*President*)
Mr A Y G Campbell
Mr Rustomji Fardoonji

This Committee reported, in August, 1915 in favour of a uniform system of weights to be adopted in India based on the 180 grain tola The report says —Of all such systems there is no doubt that the most widespread and best known is that known as the Bengal or Indian Railway weights The introduction of this system involves a more or less considerable change of system in parts of the United Provinces (Gorakhpur, Bareilly and neighbouring areas), practically the whole of Madras, parts of the Punjab (rural portions of Amritsar and neighbouring districts), of Bombay (South Bombay, Bombay city and Gujarat), and the North-West Frontier Province Burma has at present a separate system of its own which the committee think it should be permitted to retain The systems recommended are —

FOR INDIA

8 khaskhas	=	1 chawal
8 chawals	=	1 rattl
8 rattis	=	1 masha
12 mashes or 4 tanks	=	1 tola
5 tolas	=	1 chatak
16 chataks	=	1 seer
40 seers	=	1 maund

FOR BURMA

2 small ywes	=	1 large ywe
4 large ywes	=	1 pe
2 pes	=	1 mu
5 pes or 2½ mus	=	1 mat
1 mat	=	1 ngamu
2 ngamus	=	1 tikal
100 tikals	=	1 peiktha or viss

The tola is the tola of 180 grains, equal to the rupee weight The viss has recently been fixed at 3 60 lbs or 140 tolas

Government Action —The Government of India at first approved the principles of the Report and left the Provincial Governments to take action, but they passed more detailed orders in January, 1922. In these they again, for the present and subject to the restrictions imposed by the Government of India Act and the devolution rules, left it entirely to local Governments to take such action as they think advisable to standardise dry and liquid measures of capacity within their provinces Similarly, they announced their decision not to adopt all India standards of length or area

As regards weights they decided in favour of the standard mentioned under the heading "Weights", near the commencement of this article, this having been recommended by a majority of the Weights and Measures Committee and having received the unanimous support of the Local Governments At the same time they provisionally undertook to assist provincial legislation or standardisation and stated that "if subsequently, opinion develops strongly in favour of the Imperial standardisation of weights, the Government of India will be prepared to undertake such legislation, but at present they consider that any such step would be premature

The History of India in Outline.

No history of India can be proportionate and the briefest summary must suffer from the same defect Even a wholesale acceptance as history of mythology, tradition, and folklore will not make good, though it makes picturesque, the many gaps that exist in the early history of India. and, though the labours of modern geographers and archæologists have been amazingly fruitful, it cannot be expected that these gaps will ever be filled to any appreciable extent. Approximate accuracy in chronology and an outline of dynastic facts are all that the student can look for up to the time of Alexander, though the briefest excursion into the by-ways of history will reveal to him many alluring and mysterious fields for speculation There are, for example, to this day castes that believe they sprang originally from the loins of a being who landed " from an impossible boat on the shores of a highly improbable sea ", and the great epic poems contain plentiful statements equally difficult of reconciliation with modern notions of history as a science But from the Jataka stories and the Puranas, much valuable information is to be obtained, and, for the benefit of those unable to go to these and other original sources, it has been distilled by a number of writers

The orthodox Hindu begins the political history of India more than 3,000 years before Christ, with the war waged on the banks of the Jumna between the sons of Kuru and the sons of Pandu. Recent excavations by the Archæological Department in the Indus Valley at Harappa in the Punjab, but more particularly at Mohenjo Daro in Sind, carry us back even further They have uncovered sites of cities bearing the marks and containing the relics of a high civilisation stated by the Department to be Sumerian The excavations are proceeding under special direction and have excited the greatest interest in scientific circles throughout the world, but the general critic omits several of those remote centuries and takes 600 B C, or thereabouts as his starting point At that time much of the country was covered with forest, but the Aryan races, who had entered India from the north, had established in parts a form of civilization far superior to that of the aboriginal savages and to this day there survive cities, like Benares, founded by those invaders In like manner the Dravidian invaders from an unknown land, who overran the Deccan and the Southern part of the Peninsula, crushed the aborigines, and at a much later period, were themselves subdued by the Aryans Of these two civilizing forces, the Aryan is the better known, and of the Aryan kingdoms the first of which there is authentic record is that of Magadha, or Bihar, on the Ganges It was in, or near, this powerful kingdom that Jainism and Buddhism had their origin, and the fifth King of Magadha, Bimbisara by name, was the friend and patron of Gautama Buddha The King mentioned was a contemporary of Darius, autocrat of Persia (521 to 485 B C) who annexed the Indus valley and formed from his conquest an Indian satrapy which paid as tribute the equivalent of about one million sterling Detailed history, however, does not become possible until the invasion of Alexander in 326 B C

Alexander the Great

That great soldier had crossed the Hindu Kush in the previous year and had captured Aornos, on the Upper Indus In the spring of 326 he crossed the river at Ohind, received the submission of the King of Taxila, and marched against Porus who ruled the fertile country between the rivers Hydaspes (Jhelum) and Akesines (Chenab) The Macedonian carried all before him, defeating Porus at the battle of the Hydaspes, and crossing the Chenab and Ravi But at the River Hyphasis (Bias) his weary troops mutinied, and Alexander was forced to turn back and retire to the Jhelum where a fleet to sail down the rivers to the sea was nearly ready The wonderful story of Alexander's march through Mekran and Persia to Babylon, and of the voyage of Nearchus up the Persian Gulf is the climax to the narrative of the invasion but is not part of the history of India Alexander had stayed nineteen months in India and left behind him officers to carry on the Government of the kingdoms he had conquered but his death at Babylon, in 323, destroyed the fruits of what has to be regarded as nothing but a brilliant raid, and within two years his successors were obliged to leave the Indian provinces, heavily scarred by war but not hellenized

The leader of the revolt against Alexander's generals was a young Hindu, Chandragupta, who was an illegitimate member of the Royal Family of Magadha He dethroned the ruler of that kingdom, and became so powerful that he is said to have been able to place 600,000 troops in the field against Seleucus, to whom Babylon had passed on the death of Alexander This was too formidable an opposition to be faced, and a treaty of peace was concluded between the Syrian and Indian monarchs which left the latter the first paramount Sovereign of India (321 B C) with his capital at Pataliputra, the modern Patna and Bankipore Of Chandragupta's court and administration a very full account is preserved in the fragments that remain of the history compiled by Megasthenes, the ambassador sent to India by Seleucus His memorable reign ended in 297 B C when he was succeeded by his son Bindusara, who in his turn was succeeded by Asoka (269—231 B C) who recorded the events of his reign in numerous inscriptions This king, in an unusually bloody war, added to his dominions the kingdom of Kalinga (the Northern Circars) and then becoming a convert to Buddhism, resolved for the future to abstain from conquest by force of arms The consequences of the conversion of Asoka were amazing He was not intolerant of other religions, and did not endeavour to force his creed on his children But he initiated measures for the propagation of his doctrine with the result that " Buddhism

which had hitherto been a merely local sect in the valley of the Ganges, was transformed into one of the greatest religions of the world—the greatest, probably, it measured by the number of adherents This is Asoka's claim to he remembered, tbis it is wblcb makes his reign an epoch, not only in the history of India, but in that of tbe world" Tbe wording of his edicts reveal him as a great king as well as a great missionary, and it is to be hoped tbat the excavations now being carried on in the ruins of his palace may tbrow yet more light on his character and times On bis deatb the Maurya kingdom fell to pieces Even during his reign there had been signs of new forces at work on the borderland of India, where the independent kingdoms of Bactria and Parthia had been formed, and subsequent to it there were frequent Greek raids into India Tbe Greeks in Bactria, however, could not withstand the overwhelming force of the westward migration of the Yuch-chi horde, which, in the first century A D, also ousted tbe Indo-Partbian kings from Afghanistan and North-Western India

The first of these Yuch-chi kings to annex a part of India was Kadphises II (A.D 85—125), who had been defeated in a war with China, but crossed the Indus and consolidated his power eastward as far as Benares His son Kanisbka (whose date is much disputed) left a name which to Buddhists stands second only to that of Asoka He greatly extended the boundaries of his empire in the North, and made Peshawar his capital. Under him the power of the Kushan clan of the Yuch-chi reached its zenitb and did not begin to decay until the end of the second century, concurrently with the rise in middle India of the Andhra dynasty which constructed the Amaravati stupa, "one of the most elaborate and precious monuments of piety ever raised by man"

The Gupta Dynasty

Early in the fourth century there arose, at Pataliputra, the Gupta dynasty which proved of great importance Its founder was a local chief, his son Samudragupta, who ruled for some fifty years from A D 326, was a king of the greatest distinction His aim of subduing all India was not indeed fulfilled but he was able to exact tribute from the kingdoms of the South and even from Ceylon, and, in addition to being a warrior, be was a patron of the arts and of Sanskrit literature The rule of his son, Chandragupta, was equally distinguished and is commemorated in an inscription on the famous iron pillar near Delhi, as well as in the writings of the Chinese pilgrim Fa-hien who pays a great tribute to the equitable administration of the country It was not until the middle of the fifth century that the fortunes of the Gupta dynasty began to wane—in face of tbe onset of the White Huns from Central Asia—and by 480 the dynasty had disappeared The following century all over India was one of great confusion, apparently marked only by the rise and fall of petty kingdoms, until a monarch arose, in A D 606 capable of consolidating an Empire This was the Emperor Harsha who, from Tbanasar near Ambala, conquered Northern India and extended his territory South to tbe Nerbudda Imitating Asoka in many ways, this Emperor yet "felt no embarrassment in paying adoration in turn to Siva, the Sun, and Buddha at a great public ceremonial" Of his times a graphic picture has been handed down in the work of a Chinese "Master of the Law," Hiuen Tsiang by name, Harsha was the last native paramount sovereign of Northern India, on his death in 648 his throne was usurped by a Minister, whose treacherous conduct towards an embassy from China was quickly avenged, and the kingdom so laboriously established lapsed into a state of internecine strife which lasted for a century and a half

The Andhras and Rajputs

In the meantime in Southern India the Andhras had attained to great prosperity and carried on a considerable trade with Greece, Egypt and Rome, as well as with the East Their domination ended in the fifth century A D and a number of new dynasties, of which the Pallavas were the most important, began to appear The Pallavas made way in turn for the Chalukyas, who for two centuries remained the most important Deccan dynasty, one branch uniting with the Cholas But the fortunes of the Southern dynasties are so involved, and in many cases so little known, that to recount them briefly is impossible Few names of note stand out from the record except those of Vikramaditya (11th century) and a few of the later Hindu rulers who made a stand against the growing power of Islam, of the rise of which an account is given below In fact the history of mediæval India is singularly devoid of unity Northern India was in a state of chaos from about 650 to 950 A D not unlike that which prevailed in Europe of that time, and materials for the history of these centuries are very scanty In the absence of any powerful rulers the jungle began to gain back what had been wrested from it ancient capitals fell into ruins from which in some cases they have not even yet been disturbed, and tbe aborigines and various foreign tribes began to assert themselves so successfully that the Aryan element was chiefly confined to the Doab and tbe Eastern Punjab It is not tberefore so mucb for the political as for the religious and social history of this anarchical period tbat one must look. And tbe greatest event—if a slow process may be called an event—of the middle ages was tbe transition from tribe to caste, the final disappearance of the old four-fold division of Brahmans, Kshattriyas, Vaisyas, and Sudras, and tbe formation of the new division of pure and impure largely resting upon a classification of occupations But this social change was only a part of the development of the Hindu religion into a form which would include in its embrace the many barbarians and foreigners in the country who were outside it The great political event of the period was the rise of the Rajputs as warriors in the place of the Kshattriyas. Their origin is obscure but they appeared in the 8th century and spread, from their two original homes in Rajputana and Oudh, into the Punjab, Kashmir, and the Central Himalayas, assimilating a number of fighting clans and binding them together with a common code At this time Kashmir was a small king

dom which exercised an influence on India wholly disproportionate to its size The only other kingdom of importance was that of Kanauj—in the Doab and Southern Oudh—which still retained some of the power to which it had reached in the days of Harsha, and of which the renown extended to China and Arabia

With the end of the period of anarchy, the political history of India centres round the Rajputs One clan founded the kingdom of Gujarat, another held Malwa, another (the Chauhans) founded a kingdom of which Ajmer was the capital, and so on Kanauj fell into the hands of the Rathors (circ 1040 A D) and the dynasty then founded by that branch of the Gaharwars of Benares became one of the most famous in India Later in the same century the Chauhans were united, and by 1163 one of them could boast that he had conquered all the country from the Vindhyas to the Himalayas, including Delhi already a fortress a hundred years old The son of this conqueror was Prithwi Raj, the champion of the Hindus against the Mahomedans With his death in battle (1192) ends the golden age of the new civilization that had been evolved out of chaos, and of the greatness of that age there is a splendid memorial in the temples and forts of the Rajput states and in the two great philosophical systems of Sankaracharya (ninth century) and Ramanuja (twelfth century) The triumph of Hinduism had been achieved, it must be added, at the expense of Buddhism, which survived only in Magadha at the time of the Mahomedan conquest and speedily disappeared there before the new faith

Mahomedan India

The wave of Mahomedan invaders that eventually swept over the country first touched India, in Sind, less than a hundred years after the death of the Prophet in 632. But the first real contact was in the tenth century when a Turkish slave of a Persian ruler founded a kingdom at Ghazni, between Kabul and Kandahar A descendant of his Mahmud (967-1030) made repeated raids into the heart of India, capturing places so far apart as Multan, Kanauj, Gwalior, and Somnath in Kathiawar, but permanently occupying only a part of the Punjab Enduring Mahomedan rule was not established until the end of the twelfth century, by which time, from the little territory of Ghor, there had arisen one Mahomed Ghori capable of carving out a kingdom stretching from Peshawar to the Bay of Bengal Prithwi Raj, the Chauhan ruler of Delhi and Ajmer, made a brave stand against, and once defeated, one of the armies of this ruler, but was himself defeated in the following year Mahomed Ghori was murdered at Lahore (1206) and his vast kingdom, which had been governed by satraps, was split up into what were practically independent sovereignties Of these satraps, Qutb-ud-din, the slave ruler of Delhi and Lahore, was the most famous, and is remembered by the great mosque he built near the modern Delhi Between his rule and that of the Mughals, which began in 1526, only a few of the many Kings who governed and fought and built beautiful buildings, stand out with distinction One of these was Ala-ud-din (1296-1316), whose many expeditions to the south much weakened the Hindu Kings, and who proved himself to be a capable administrator Another was Firoz Shah, of the house of Tughlaq, whose administration was in many respects admirable, but which ended, on his abdication, in confusion. In the reign of his successor, Mahmud (1398-1413), the kingdom of Delhi went to pieces and India was for seven months at the mercy of the Turkish conqueror Talmur It was the end of the fifteenth century before the kingdom, under Sikandar Lodi, began to recover His son, Ibrahim, still further extended the kingdom that had been recreated, but was defeated by Babar, King of Kabul, at Panipat, near Delhi, in 1526, and there was then established in India the Mughal dynasty

The Mahomedan dynasties that had ruled in capital other than Delhi up to this date were of comparative unimportance, though some great men appeared among them In Gujarat, for example, Ahmad Shah, the founder of Ahmedabad, showed himself a good ruler and builder as well as a good soldier, though his grandson, Mahmud Shah Begara, was a greater ruler—acquiring fame at sea as well as on land In the South various kings of the Bahmani dynasty made names for themselves especially in the long wars they waged on the new Hindu kingdom that had arisen which had its capital at Vijayanagar Of importance also was Adil Khan, a Turk, who founded (1490) the Bijapur dynasty of Adil Shahis It was one of his successors who crushed the Vijayanagar dynasty, and built the great mosque for which Bijapur is famous

The Mughal Empire

As one draws near to modern times it becomes impossible to present anything like a coherent and consecutive account of the growth of India as a whole Detached threads in the story have to be picked up one by one and followed to their ending, and although the sixteenth century saw the first European settlements in India, it will be convenient here to continue the narrative of Mahomedan India almost to the end of the Mughal Empire How Babar gained Delhi has already been told. His son Humayun, greatly extended his kingdom, but was eventually defeated (1540) and driven into exile by Sher Khan, an Afghan of great capabilities, whose short reign ended in 1545, The Sur dynasty thus founded by Sher Khan lasted another ten years when Humayun having snatched Kabul from one of his brothers, was strong enough to win back part of his old kingdom. When Humayun died (1556) his eldest son, Akbar, was only 13 years old and was confronted by many rivals. Nor was Akbar well served, but his career of conquest was almost uninterrupted and by 1594 the whole of India North of the Nerbudda had bowed to his authority, and he subsequently entered the Deccan and captured Ahmednagar This great ruler, who was as remarkable for his religious tolerance as for his military prowess, died in 1605, leaving behind him a record that has been surpassed by few. His son, Jehangir, who married the Persian lady Nur Jahan,

ruled until 1627, bequeathing to an admiring posterity some notable buildings—the tomb of his father at Sikandra, part of the palace of Agra, and the palace and fortress of Lahore His son, Shahjahan, was for many years occupied with wars in the Deccan, but found time to make his court of incredible magnificence and to build the most famous and beautiful of all tombs, the Taj Mahal, as well as the fort, palace and Juma Masjid at Delhi The quarrels of his sons led to the deposition of Shahjahan by one of them, Aurangzeb, in 1658 This Emperor's rule was one of constant intrigue and fighting in every direction, the most important of his wars being a twenty-five years' struggle against the Marathas of the Deccan who, under the leadership of Sivaji, became a very powerful faction in Indian politics. His bigoted attitude towards Hinduism made Aurangzeb all the more anxious to establish his Empire on a firm basis in the south, but he was unable to hold his many conquests and on his death (1707) the Empire, for which his three sons were fighting could not be held together Internal disorder and Maratha encroachments continued during the reigns of his successors, and in 1739 a fresh danger appeared in the person of Nadir Shah, the Persian conqueror, who carried all before him On his withdrawal, leaving Mahomed Shah on the throne, the old intrigues recommenced and the Marathas began to make the most of the opportunity offered to them by puppet rulers at Delhi and by almost universal discord throughout what had been the Mughal Empire There is little to add to the history of Mahomedan India Emperors continued to reign in name at Delhi up to the middle of the 19th century, but their territory and power had long since disappeared, being swallowed up either by the Marathas or by the British.

European Settlements

The voyage of Vasco da Gama to India in 1498 was what turned the thoughts of the Portuguese to the formation of a great Empire in the East That idea was soon realized, for from 1500 onwards, constant expeditions were sent to India and the first two Viceroys in India—Almeida and Albuquerque—laid the foundations of a great Empire and of a great trade monopoly Goa, taken in 1510, became the capital of Portuguese India and remains to this day in the hands of its captors, and the countless ruins of churches and forts on the shores of Western India, as also farther East at Malacca, testify to the zeal with which the Portuguese endeavoured to propagate their religion and to the care they took to defend their settlements There were great soldiers and great missionaries among them—Albuquerque, da Cunha, da Castro in the former class, St Francis Xavier in the latter But the glory of Empire loses something of its lustre when it has to be paid for, and the constant drain of men and money from Portugal, necessitated by the attacks made on their possessions in India and Malaya, was found most intolerable The junction of Portugal with Spain, which lasted from 1580 to 1640, also tended to the downfall of the Eastern Empire and when Portugal became independent again, it was unequal to the task of competing in the East with the Dutch and English The Dutch had little difficulty in wresting the greater part of their territory from the Portuguese, but the seventeenth century naval wars with England forced them to relax their hold upon the coast of India, and during the French wars between 1795 and 1811 England took all Holland's Eastern possessions, and the Dutch have left in India but few traces of their civilisation and of the once powerful East India Company of the Netherlands.

The first English attempts to reach India date from 1496 when Cabot tried to find the North-West passage, and these attempts were repeated all through the sixteenth century The first Englishman to land in India is said to have been one Thomas Stephens (1579) who was followed by a number of merchant adventurers, but trade between the two countries really dates from 1600 when Elizabeth incorporated the East India Company which had been formed in London Factories in India were founded only after Portuguese and Dutch position had been overcome, notably in the sea fight off Swally (Suvali) in 1612. The first factory, at Surat, was for many years the most important English foothold in the East. Its establishment was followed by others, including Fort St George, Madras, (1640) and Hughli (1651) In the history of these early years of British enterprise in India the cession of Bombay (1661) as part of the dower of Catherine of Braganza stands out as a land-mark, it also illustrates the weakness of the Portuguese at that date, since in return the King of England undertook to protect the Portuguese in India against their foes—the Marathas and the Dutch Cromwell, by his treaty of 1654, had already obtained from the Portuguese an acknowledgment of England's right to trade in the East, and that right was now threatened, not by the Portuguese, but by Sivaji and by the general disorder prevalent in India Accordingly in 1686, the Company turned its attention to acquiring territorial power, and announced its intention to establish such a policy of civil and military power, and create and secure such a large revenue as may be the foundation of a large, well-grounded, sure English dominion in India for all time to come Not much came of this announcement for some time, and no stand could be made in Bengal against the depredations of Aurangzeb The foundations of Calcutta (1690) could not be laid by Job Charnock until after a humiliating peace had been concluded with that Emperor, and, owing to the difficulties in which the Company found itself in England, there was little chance of any immediate change for the better The union of the old East India Company with the new one which had been formed in rivalry to it took place in 1708, and for some years peaceful development followed, though Bombay was always exposed by sea to attacks from the pirates, who had many strongholds within easy reach of that port, and on land to attacks from the Marathas. The latter danger was felt also in Calcutta Internal dangers were numerous and still more to be feared More than one mutiny took place among the troops sent out from England, and rebellions like that led by

Keigwin in Bombay threatened to stifle the infant settlements. The public health was bad and the rate of mortality was at times appalling To cope with such conditions strong men were needed, and the Company was in this respect peculiarly fortunate, the long list of its servants, from Oxenden and Annsler to Hastings and Raffles, contains many names of men who proved themselves good rulers and far-sighted statesmen, the finest Empire-builders the world has known

Attempts to compete with the English were made of course But the schemes of the Emperor Charles VI to secure a share of the Indian trade were not much more successful than those made by Scotland, Denmark, Sweden, and Russia By the French, who founded Pondicherry and Chandernagore to wards the end of the 17th century, much more was achieved, as will be seen from the following outline of the development of British rule

The French Wars

When war broke out between England and France in 1744, the French had acquired a strong position in Southern India, which had become independent of Delhi and was divided into three large States—Hyderabad, Tanjore, and Mysore—and a number of petty states under local chieftains In the affairs of these States Dupleix, when Governor of Pondicherry, had intervened with success, and when Madras was captured by a French squadron, under La Bourdonnais (1746) Dupleix wished to hand it over to the Nawab of Arcot—a deputy of the Nizam's who ruled in the Carnatic The French, however, kept Madras, repelling an attack by the disappointed Nawab as well as the British attempts to recapture it The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle restored Madras to the English The fighting had shown the Indian powers the value of European troops, and this was again shown in the next French war (1750-54) when Clive achieved enduring fame by his capture and subsequent defence of Arcot This war arose from Dupleix supporting candidates for the disputed successions at Arcot and Hyderabad while the English at Madras put forward their own nominees One of Dupleix's officers, the Marquis de Bussy, persuaded the Nizam to take into his pay the army which had established his power, and in return the Northern Circars, between Orissa and Madras, was granted to the French This territory, however, was captured by the English in the seven years' war (1756-63) Dupleix had by then been recalled to France Lally, who had been sent to drive the English out of India, captured Fort St David and invested Madras But the victory which Colonel (Sir Eyre) Coote won at Wandiwash (1760) and the surrender of Pondicherry and Gingee put an end to the French ambitions of Empire in Southern India Pondicherry passed more than once from the one nation to the other before settling down to its present existence as a French colony in miniature

Battle of Plassey

While the English were fighting the third French war in the South they became involved in grave difficulties in Bengal, where Siraj-ud-Daula had acceded to power The headquarters of the English at Calcutta were threatened by that ruler who demanded they should surrender a refugee and should cease building fortifications They refused and he marched against them with a large army. Some of the English took to their ships and made off down the river, the rest surrendered and were cast into the jail known as the "Black Hole" From this small and stifling room 23 persons, out of 146, came out alive the next day Clive who was at Madras, immediately sailed for Calcutta with Admiral Watson's squadron, recaptured the town (1757), and, as war with the French had been proclaimed, proceeded to take Chandernagore The Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula then took the side of the French, and Clive, putting forward Mir Jafar as candidate for the Nawab's throne, marched out with an army consisting of 900 Europeans 2,000 sepoys and 8 pieces of artillery against the Nawab's host of over 50,000 The result was the historic battle of Plassey (June 23) in which Clive, after hesitating on the course to be pursued, routed the Nawab Mir Jafar was put on the throne at Murshidabad, and the price of this honour was put at £2,340,000 in addition to the grant to the Company of the land round Calcutta now known as the District of the twenty-four Parganas In the year after Plassey, Clive was appointed Governor of Bengal and in that capacity sent troops against the French in Madras and in person led a force against the Oudh army that was threatening Mir Jafar, in each case with success From 1760 to 1765 Clive was in England During his absence the Council at Calcutta deposed Mir Jafar and, for a price, put Mir Kasim in his place This ruler moved his capital to Monghyr, organized an army, and began to intrigue with the Nawab Wazir of Oudh He soon found, in a dispute over customs dues, an opportunity of quarrelling with the English and the first shots fired by his followers were the signal for a general rising in Bengal About 200 Englishmen and a number of sepoys were massacred, but his trained regiments were defeated at Gheria and Oodeynallah, and Mir Kasim sought protection from the Nawab of Oudh But in 1764, after quelling a sepoy mutiny in his own camp by blowing 24 ring leaders from the guns, Major (Sir Hector) Munro defeated the joint forces of Shah Alam, the Mughal Emperor, and the Nawab of Oudh in the battle of Buxar In 1765 Clive (now Baron Clive of Plassey) returned as Governor "Two landmarks stand out in his policy First, he sought the substance, although not the name, of territorial power, under the fiction of a grant from the Mughal Emperor Second, he desired to purify the Company's service, by prohibiting illicit gains, and by guaranteeing a reasonable pay from honest sources In neither respect were his plans carried out by his immediate successors. But our efforts towards a sound administration date from this second Governorship of Clive as our military supremacy dates from his victory at Plassey" Before Clive left India, in 1767, he had readjusted the divisions of Northern India and had set up a system of Government in Bengal by which the English received the revenues and maintained the

army while the criminal jurisdiction was vested in the Nawab The performance of his second task, the purification of the Company's service, was hotly opposed but carried out He died in 1774 by his own hand, the House of Commons having in the previous year censured him, though admitting that he did render "great and meritorious services to his country"

Warren Hastings

The dual system of government that Clive had set up proved a failure and Warren Hastings was appointed Governor, in 1772, to carry out the reforms settled by the Court of Directors which were to give them the entire care and administration of the revenues Thus Hastings had to undertake the administrative organization of India, and, in spite of the factious attitude of Philip Francis, with whom he fought a duel and of other members of his Council, he reorganized the civil service, reformed the system of revenue collection, greatly improved the financial position of the Company, and created courts of justice and some semblance of a police force. From 1772 to 1774 he was Governor of Bengal, and from 1774 to 1775 he was the first Governor-General, nominated under an Act of Parliament passed in the previous year His financial reforms, and the forced contributions he enacted from the rebellious Chet Singh and the Begam of Oudh, were interpreted in England as acts of oppression and formed, together with his action in the trial of Nuncomar for forgery, the basis of his seven years' trial before the House of Lords which ended in a verdict of not guilty on all the charges But there is much more for which his administration is justly famous The recovery of the Marathas from their defeat at Panipat was the cardinal factor that influenced his policy towards the native states One frontier was closed against Maratha invasion by the loan of a British brigade to the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, for his war against the Rohillas, who were intriguing with the Marathas In Western India he found himself committed to the two Maratha wars (1775-82) owing to the ambition of the Bombay Government to place its own nominee on the throne of the Peshwa at Poona, and the Bengal troops that he sent over made amends, by the conquest of Gujrat and the capture of Gwalior, for the disgrace of Wadgaon where the Marathas overpowered a Bombay army In the South—where interference from Madras had already led (1769) to what is known as the first Mysore war, a disastrous campaign against Hyder Ali and the Nizam—he found the Madras Government again in conflict with those two potentates The Nizam he won over by diplomacy, but against Hyder Ali he had to despatch a Bengal army under Sir Eyre Coote Hyder Ali died in 1782 and two years later a treaty was made with his son Tipu. It was in these acts of intervention in distant provinces that Hastings showed to best advantage as a great and courageous man, cautious, but swift in action when required He was succeeded after an interregnum, by Lord Cornwallis (1786-93) who built on the foundations of civil administration laid by Hastings, by entrusting criminal jurisdiction to Europeans and establishing an Appellate Court of Criminal Judicature at Calcutta In the Civil Service he separated the functions of the District Collector and Judge and organized the "writers" and "merchants" of the Company into an administrative Civil Service This system was subsequently extended to Madras and Bombay Lord Cornwallis is better known for his introduction, on orders from England, of the Permanent Settlement in Bengal (See article on Land Revenue) A third Mysore war was waged during his tenure of office which ended in the submission of Tipu Sultan Sir John Shore (Lord Teignmouth), an experienced Civil Servant, succeeded Lord Cornwallis, and, in 1798, was followed by Lord Wellesley, the friend of Pitt, whose projects were to change the map of India

Lord Wellesley's Policy

The French in general, and "the Corsican" in particular, were the enemy most to be dreaded for a few years before Lord Wellesley took up his duties in India, and he formed the scheme of definitively ending French schemes in Asia by placing himself at the head of a great Indian confederacy. He started by obtaining from the Nawab of Oudh the cession of large tracts of territory in lieu of payment, overdue as subsidies for British troops, he then won over the Nizam to the British side, and, after exposing the intrigues of Tipu Sultan with the French, embarked on the fourth Mysore war which ended (1799) in the fall of Seringapatam and the gallant death of Tipu Part of Mysore, the Carnatic, and Tanjore roughly constituting the Madras Presidency of to-day then passed to British rule The five Maratha powers—the Peshwa of Poona; the Gaekwar of Baroda, Sindhia of Gwalior, Holkar of Indore and the Raja of Nagpur—had still to be brought into the British net The Peshwa, after being defeated by Holkar, fled to British territory and signed the Treaty of Bassein which led to the third Maratha war (1802-04) as it was regarded by Sindhia and the Raja of Nagpur at a betrayal of Maratha independence In this the most successful of British campaigns in India, Sir Arthur Wellesley (the Duke of Wellington) and General (Lord) Lake carries all before them, the one by his victories of Assaye and Argaum and the other at Aligad, and Laswari Later operations, such as Colonel Monson's retreat through Central India were less fortunate The great acquisitions of territory made under Lord Wellesley proved so expensive that the Court of Directors, becoming impatient, sent out Lord Cornwallis a second time to make peace at any price He, however, died soon after his arrival in India; and Sir George Barlow carried on the government (1805-7) until the arrival of a stronger ruler, Lord Minto He managed to keep the peace in India for six years,and to add to British dominions by the conquest of Java and Mauritius His foreign policy was marked by another new departure, inasmuch as he opened relations with the Punjab, Persia, and Afghanistan, and concluded a treaty with Ranjit Singh, at Lahore, which made that Sikh ruler the loyal ally of the British for life

The successor of Lord Minto was Lord Moira, who found himself obliged almost at once to declare war on the Gurkhas of Nepal, who had

Social Reforms

Afghan Wars

Sikh Wars

years earlier He left no son capable of ruling, and the *Khalsa*, or central council of the Sikh army, was burning to measure its strength with the British sepoys The intrigues of two men, Lal Singh and Fej Singh, to obtain the supreme power led to their crossing the Sutlej and invading British territory Sir Hugh Gough, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Governor-General hurried to the frontier, and within three weeks four pitched battles were fought—at Mudki, Ferozeshah, Aliwal and Sobraon The Sikhs were driven across the Sutlej and Lahore surrendered to the British, but the province was not annexed By the terms of peace the infant Dhuleep Singh was recognized as Rajah, Major Henry Lawrence was appointed Resident, to assist the Sikh Council of Regency, at Lahore, the Jullundur Doab was added to British territory, the Sikh army was limited, and a British force was sent to garrison the Punjab on behalf of the child Rajah Lord Hardinge returned to England (1848) and was succeeded by Lord Dalhousie, the greatest of Indian proconsuls

Dalhousie had only been in India a few months when the second Sikh war broke out In the attack on the Sikh position at Chillianwala the British lost 2 400 officers and men besides four guns and the colours of three regiments, but before reinforcements could arrive from England, bringing Sir Charles Napier as Commander-in-Chief, Lord Gough had restored his reputation by the victory of Gujrat which absolutely destroyed the Sikh army As a consequence the Punjab was annexed and became a British province (1849), its pacification being so well carried out, under the two Lawrences that on the outbreak of the Mutiny eight years later it remained not only quiet but loyal. In 1852 Lord Dalhousie had again to embark on war, this time in Burma, owing to the ill-treatment of British merchants in Rangoon The lower valley of the Irawaddy was occupied from Rangoon to Prome and annexed, under the name of Pegu, to those provinces that had been acquired in the first Burmese war British territories were enlarged in many other directions during Lord Dalhousie's tenure of office His "doctrine of lapse" by which British rule was substituted for Indian in States where continued misrule on the failure of a dynasty made this change possible, came into practice in the cases of Satara, Jhansi, and Nagpur (which last-named State became the Central Provinces) where the rulers died without leaving male heirs Oudh was annexed on account of its misrule Dalhousie left many other marks on India He reformed the administration from top to bottom, founded the Public Works Department, initiated the railways, telegraphs and postal system, and completed the great Ganges canal He also detached the Government of Bengal from the charge of the Governor-General, and summoned representatives of the local Governments to the deliberations of the Government of India Finally, in education he laid down the lines of a department of public instruction and initiated more practical measures than those devised by his predecessors It was his misfortune that the mutiny, which so swiftly followed his resignation, was by many critics in England attributed to his passion for change.

Sepoy Mutiny

Dalhousie was succeeded by Lord Canning in 1856, and in the following year the sepoys of the Bengal army mutinied and all the valley of the Ganges from Delhi to Patna rose in rebellion The causes of this convulsion are difficult to estimate, but are probably to be found in the unrest which followed the progress of English civilisation; in the spreading of false rumours that the whole of India was to be subdued, in the confidence the sepoy troops had acquired in themselves under British leadership, and in the ambition of the educated classes to take a greater share in the government of the country Added to this, there was in the deposed King of Delhi, Bahadur Shah, a centre of growing disaffection Finally there was the story—not devoid of truth—that the cartridges for the new Enfield rifle were greased with fat that rendered them unclean for both Hindus and Mahomedans And when the mutiny did break out it found the Army without many of its best officers who were employed in civil work, and the British troops reduced, in spite of Lord Dalhousie's warnings, below the number he considered essential for safety On May 10 the sepoys at Meerut rose in mutiny, cut down a few Europeans, and, unchecked by the large European garrison, went off to Delhi where next morning the Mahomedans rose From that centre the mutiny spread through the North-Western Provinces and Oudh into Lower Bengal Risings in the Punjab were put down by Sir John Lawrence and his subordinates who armed the Sikhs, and with their help reduced the sepoys, and Lawrence was subsequently able to send a strong body of Sikhs to aid in the siege of Delhi The native armies of Madras and Bombay remained for the most part true to their colours In Central India, the contingents of some of the great chiefs joined the rebels, but Hyderabad was kept loyal by the influence of its minister, Sir Salar Jung

The interest of the war centres round Delhi, Cawnpore and Lucknow, though in other places massacres and fighting occurred The siege of Delhi began on June 8 when Sir Henry Barnard occupied the Ridge outside the town Barnard died of cholera early in July, and Thomas Reed, who took his place, was obliged through illness to hand over the command to Archdale Wilson In August Nicholson arrived with a reinforcement from the Punjab In the meantime the rebel force in Delhi was constantly added to by the arrival of new bodies of mutineers attacks were frequent and the losses heavy cholera and sunstroke carried off many victims on the Ridge and when the final assault was made in September the Delhi army could only parade 4,720 infantry, of whom 1,960 were Europeans The arrival of siege guns made it possible to advance the batteries on September 8, and by the 13th a breach was made On the following day three columns were led to the assault, a fourth being held in reserve Over the ruins of the Kashmir Gate, blown in by Home and Salkeld, Col. Campbell led his men and

Nicholson formed up his troops within the walls By nightfall the British, with a loss of nearly 1,200 killed and wounded, had only secured a foothold in the city. Six days' street fighting followed and Delhi was won , but the gallant Nicholson was killed at the head of a storming party. Bahadur Shah was taken prisoner, and his two sons were shot by Captain Hudson.

Massacre at Cawnpore

At Cawnpore the sepoys mutinied on June 27 and found in Nana Sahib, the heir of the last Peshwa, a willing leader in spite of his former professions of loyalty. There a European force of 240 with six guns had to protect 870 non-combatants, and held out for 22 days, surrendering only on the guarantee of the Nana that they should have a safe conduct as far as Allahabad. They were embarking on the boats on the Ganges when fire was opened on them, the men being shot or hacked to pieces before the eyes of their wives and children and the women being mutilated and murdered in Cawnpore to which place they were taken back Their bodies were thrown down a well just before Havelock, having defeated the Nana's forces, arrived to the relief. In Lucknow a small garrison held out in the Residency from July 2 to September 25 against tremendous odds and enduring the most fearful hardships The relieving force, under Havelock and Outram, was itself invested, and the garrison was not finally delivered until Sir Colin Campbell arrived in November Fighting continued for 18 months in Oudh, which Sir Colin Campbell finally reduced, and in Central India, where Sir Hugh Rose waged a brilliant campaign against the disinherited Rani of Jhansi—who died at the head of her troops—and Tantia Topi,

Transfer to the Crown

With the end of the mutiny there began a new era in India, strikingly marked at the outset by the Act for the Better Government of India (1858) which transferred the entire administration from the Company to the Crown By that Act India was to be governed by, and in the name of, the Sovereign through a Secretary of State, assisted by a Council of fifteen members. At the same time the Governor-General received the title of Viceroy. The European troops of the Company, numbering about 24,000 officers and men were—greatly resenting the transfer—amalgamated with the Royal service, and the Indian Navy was abolished On November 1, 1858, the Viceroy announced in Durbar at Allahabad that Queen Victoria had assumed the Government of India, and proclaimed a policy of justice and religious toleration A principle already enunciated in the Charter Act of 1833 was reinforced, and all of every race or creed, were to be admitted as far as possible to those offices in the Queen's service for which they might be qualified The aim of the Government was to be the benefit of all her subjects in India—"In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward." Peace was proclaimed in July 1859, and in the cold weather Lord Canning went on tour in the northern provinces, to receive the homage of loyal chiefs and to assure them that the "policy of lapse" was at an end A number of other important reforms marked the closing years of Canning's Viceroyalty. The India Councils Act (1861) augmented the Governor-General's Council, and the Councils of Madras and Bombay by adding non-official members, European and Indian, for legislative purposes only By another Act of the same year, High Courts of Judicature were constituted. To deal with the increased debt of India Mr James Wilson was sent from England to be Financial Member of Council, and to him are due the customs system, income tax, license duty, and State paper currency The cares of office had broken down the Viceroy's health His successor, Lord Elgin, lived only a few months after his arrival in India, and was succeeded by Sir John (afterwards Lord) Lawrence, the "saviour of the Punjab"

Sir John Lawrence

The chief task that fell to Sir John Lawrence was that of reorganising the Indian military system, and of reconstructing the Indian army. The latter task was carried out on the principle that in the Bengal army the proportion of Europeans to Indians in the infantry and cavalry should be one to two, and in the Madras and Bombay armies one to three the artillery was to be almost wholly European The re-organisation was carried out in spite of financial difficulties and the saddling of Indian revenues with the cost of a war in Abyssinia with which India had no direct concern, but operations in Bhutan were all the drain made on the army in India while the re-organising process was being carried on Two severe famines—in Orissa (1866) and Bundelkhand and Upper Hindustan (1868-9)—occurred, while Sir John Lawrence was Viceroy, and he laid down the principle for the first time in Indian history, that the officers of the Government would be held personally responsible for taking every possible means to avert death by starvation He also created the Irrigation Department under Col (Sir Richard) Strachey. Two commercial crises of the time have to be noted. One seriously threatened the tea industry in Bengal The other was the consequence of the wild gambling in shares of every description that took place in Bombay during the years of prosperity for the Indian cotton industry caused by the American Civil War. The "Share Mania," however, did no permanent harm to the trade of Bombay, but was, on the other hand, largely responsible for the series of splendid buildings begun in that city during the Governorship of Sir Bartle Frere Sir John Lawrence retired in 1869, having passed through every grade of the service, from an Assistant Magistracy to the Viceroyalty Lord Mayo, who succeeded him, created an Agricultural Department and introduced the system of Provincial Finance, thus fostering the impulse to local self-government He also laid the foundation for the reform of the salt duties, thereby enabling his successors to abolish the inter-provincial customs lines Unhappily his vast schemes for the development of the country by extending communications of every kind were not carried out to the full by him, for he was murdered in [illegible] settlement of the Andaman [illegible] Lord Northbrook (Viceroy 1872 [illegible] cise his abilities chiefly in finance A severe famine

Lower Bengal in 1874 was successfully warded off by the organization of State relief and the importation of rice from Burma The following year was notable for the deposition of the Gaikwar of Baroda for mis-government, and for the tour through India of the Prince of Wales (the late King Edward VII) The visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to India when Lord Mayo was Viceroy had given great pleasure to those with whom he had come in touch, and had established a kind of personal link between India and the Crown The Prince of Wales' tour aroused unprecedented enthusiasm for and loyalty to the British Raj, and further encouragement was given to the growth of this spirit when, in a durbar of great magnificence held on January 1st, 1877, on the famous Ridge at Delhi, Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India The Viceroy of that time, Lord Lytton, had, however, to deal with a situation of unusual difficulty Two successive years of drought produced, in 1877-78, the worst famine India had known The most strenuous exertions were made to mitigate its effects, and eight crores of rupees were spent in importing grain, but the loss of life was estimated at 5¼ millions. At this time also Afghan affairs once more became prominent.

Second Afghan War

The Amir, Sher Ali, was found to be intriguing with Russia and that fact, coupled with his repulse of a British mission led to the second Afghan War The British forces advanced by three routes—the Khyber, the Kurram, and the Bolan—and gained all the important vantage points of Eastern Afghanistan Sher Ali fled and a treaty was made with his son Yakub Khan, which was promptly broken by the murder of Sir Louis Cavagnari, who had been sent as English envoy to Kabul Further operations were thus necessary, and Sir F (now Lord) Roberts advanced on the capital and defeated the Afghans at Charasia A rising of the tribes followed, in spite of Sir D Stewart's victory at Ahmed Kheyl and his advance from Kabul to Kandahar A pretender, Sirdar Ayub Khan, from Herat prevented the establishment of peace, defeated Gen Burrows' brigade at Maiwand, and invested Kandahar He was routed in turn by Sir F Roberts who made a brilliant march from Kabul to Kandahar. After the British withdrawal fighting continued between Ayub Khan and Abdur Rahman, but the latter was left undisputed Amir of Afghanistan until his death in 1901

In the meantime Lord Lytton had resigned (1880) and Lord Ripon was appointed Viceroy by the new Liberal Government Lord Ripon's administration is memorable for the freedom given to the Press by the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, for his scheme of local self-government which developed municipal institutions, and for the attempt to extend the jurisdiction of the criminal courts in the Districts over European British subjects, independently of the race or nationality of the presiding judge This attempt, which created a feeling among Europeans in India of great hostility to the Viceroy, ended in a compromise in 1884 Other reforms were the re-establishment of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, the appointment of an Education Commission with a view to the spread of popular instruction on a broader basis, and the abolition by the Finance Minister (Sir Evelyn Baring, now Lord Cromer) of a number of customs duties Lord Dufferin, who succeeded Lord Ripon in 1884, had to give his attention more to external than internal affairs one of his first acts was to hold a durbar at Rawalpindi for the reception of the Amir of Afghanistan which resulted in the strengthening of British relations with that ruler In 1885 a third Burmese war became necessary owing to the truculent attitude of King Thibaw and his intrigues with foreign Powers The expedition, under General Prendergast, occupied Mandalay without difficulty and King Thibaw was exiled to Ratnagiri, where he died on 16th December 1916 His dominions of Upper Burma were annexed to British India on the 1st of January, 1886

The Russian Menace

Of greater importance at the time were the measures taken to meet a possible, and as it then appeared a probable, attack on India by Russia These preparations, which cost over two million sterling, were hurried on because of a collision which occurred between Russian and Afghan troops at Penjdeh, during the delimitation of the Afghan frontier towards Central Asia, and which seemed likely to lead to a declaration of war by Great Britain War was averted, but the Penjdeh incident had called attention to a menace that was to be felt for nearly a generation more, it had also served to elicit from the Princes of India an unanimous offer of troops and money in case of need That offer bore fruit under the next Viceroy, Lord Lansdowne, when the present system of Imperial Service Troops was organised Under Lord Lansdowne's rule also the defences of the North-Western Frontier were strengthened, on the advice of Sir Frederick (now Earl) Roberts, who was then Commander-in-Chief in India Another form of precautionary measure against the continued aggression of Russia was taken by raising the annual subsidy paid by the Indian Government to the Amir from eight to twelve lakhs

On the North-Eastern Frontier there occurred (1891) in the small State of Manipur a revolution against the Raja that necessitated an inquiry on the spot by Mr Quinton the Chief Commissioner of Assam Mr Quinton, the commander of his escort, and others, were treacherously murdered in a conference and the escort ignominiously retreated This disgrace to British arms led to several attacks on frontier outposts which were brilliantly defeated Manipur was occupied by British troops and the government of the State was reorganised under a Political Agent Lord Lansdowne's term of office was distinguished by several other events such as the passing of the Parliamentary Act (Lord Cross's Act, 1892), which increased the size of the Legislative Councils as well as the number of non-officials in them legislation aimed at social and domestic reform among the Hindus and the closing of the Indian Mints to the free coinage of silver (1893)

the Secretary of State's Council, and in 1909 a Hindu was appointed for the first time to the Viceroy's Council The Indian Councils Act of 1909 carried this policy farther by reconstituting the legislative councils and conferring upon them wider powers of discussion The executive councils of Madras and Bombay were enlarged by the addition of an Indian member

As regards foreign policy, Lord Minto's Viceroyalty was distinguished by the conclusion (1907) between Great Britain and Russia of an agreement on questions likely to disturb the friendly relations of the two countries in Asia generally, and in Persia, Afghanistan and Tibet in particular Two expeditions had to be undertaken on the North-West frontier, against the Zakka Khels and the Mohmands, and ships of the East Indies Squadron were frequently engaged off Maskat and in the Persian Gulf in operations designed to check the traffic in arms through Persia and Mekran to the frontier of India

Visit of the King and Queen

Sir Charles (Lord) Hardinge was appointed to succeed Lord Minto in 1910 His first year in India was marked by the visit to India of the King Emperor and the Queen, who arrived at Bombay on December 2, 1911. From there they proceeded to Delhi where, in the most magnificent durbar ever held in India, the coronation was proclaimed and various boons, including an annual grant of 50 lakhs for popular education, were announced At the same ceremony His Majesty announced the transfer of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi, the reunion of the two Bengals under a Governor-in-Council, the formation of a new Lieutenant-Governorship for Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa and the restoration of Assam to the charge of a Chief Commissioner

In August, 1913, the demolition of a lavatory attached to a mosque in Cawnpore was made the occasion of an agitation among Indian Mahomedans and a riot in Cawnpore led to heavy loss of life Of those present at the riot, 106 were put on trial but subsequently released by the Viceroy before the case reached the Sessions, and His Excellency was able to settle the mosque difficulty by a compromise that was acceptable to the local and other Mahomedans

Still more serious trouble occurred in September, 1914, when a riot at Budge-Budge among a number of Sikh emigrants returned from Canada gave a foretaste of the revolutionary plans entertained by those men The sequel, revealed in two conspiracy trials at Lahore, showed that the "Ghadr" conspiracy was widespread and had been consistently encouraged by Germany

India after the War

Post-war India has a strange and baffling history In 1919 Englishmen troubled little about affairs in the East they were engrossed by the settlement of peace and the refusal of the United States either to ratify the Treaty of Versailles or to join the League of Nations In 1930, however, the eyes not only of the British Empire but of the entire world were set upon India, when Mr Gandhi and his followers for the second time attempted to make the non co-operation movement effective

Ideas rule the world India had participated in the "war to end war" It was a war waged in defence of Belgium and it ended in a peace ostensibly proclaiming the sanctity of national aspirations throughout the world For the sake of nationalism the structure of Europe had been broken into fragments What then was to be India's share in the spoils of peace? The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms did not satisfy extremist opinion They were the result of an agreed policy at home, and an agreed policy meant concessions to reactionary opinion

The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms worked, and in some Provinces they worked well Because they worked well, it was never possible to withhold reforms. Because experience revealed their shortcomings, it was imperative that greater reforms should be made Lord Morley and Lord Minto expressly denied that their reforms allowed Parliamentary institutions Yet the logical conclusion of these reforms was the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, which definitely established Parliamentary institutions, and that report prepared the way to Dominion Status Ten years after the war we find the Viceroy and Mr Gandhi working by different methods for the same end

Yet to one living through those fevered years the issues were not always clear Mahomedan and Hindu aspirations did not always coincide The evil mischances that persuaded Turkey to associate with the Central Powers in the European War sorely tried Mahomedan loyalty The Khilafatist movement assumed great proportions, and the consequence was war, for King Amanullah, who had just ascended the throne of Afghanistan, believed that India was in open revolt He decided, therefore, to invade the country **The Afghan War** was unfortunately a prolonged campaign, and increased the sense of post-war exhaustion in this country A few years later King Amanullah visited India on an errand of peace His country had entered the comity of nations, and he would tour Europe as an enlightened monarch In 1928 he returned to his country, which, however, he was destined soon to leave The pace of his reforms had been too rapid for his country He abdicated in favour of his brother Inayatullah, who abdicated himself a few hours later It was not until General Nadir Khan was elected King in the summer of 1929 that peace came to the unhappy land, but the keenness with which India followed the progress of the revolution showed how closely were the fortunes of the two countries associated

The appointment of **Lord Reading** to be Viceroy in 1921 was a landmark in Indian history Throughout his tenure of office there was opposition and disorder. The Duke of Connaught came to open the new council, and the *Swarajists* did their utmost to boycott the visit The Prince of Wales came a year later on a non-political visit, but his arrival in Bombay was the signal for severe rioting.

Mr Gandhi's weapons of attack were boycott and the wearing of *Khaddar* *Khaddar*, as an Indian cloth, weakened the importation of foreign cloth The boycott was directed not only against British goods, but against the entire machinery of Government In 1923 Lord Reading's certification doubled the Salt-Tax,

thus showing that the Legislative Assembly had no real control over finance The responsibilities of the Assembly were few Since the Government could override its decisions, its decisions became irresponsible In the Provinces, however, there was less irresponsibility, and consequently the members of the Legislative Councils were often the allies of Government But it took time for Indian opinion to realise that the Legislative Councils, however imperfect, were the instruments of order and good government Some years later, the boycott broke down. Mr C R Das, one of Mr Gandhi's chief lieutenants, decided to associate with the Legislature—ostensibly to destroy the reforms, but actually because he and many others had grown tired of a policy of mere negation The downfall of non-co-operation was further signalled by the election of a great Swarajist, Mr V J Patel, to be President of the Legislative Assembly—an office which he held until the summer of 1930

When **Lord Irwin** succeeded Lord Reading in 1926, the prospects of peace improved It was ordained by Statute that a Commission should examine the Indian Reforms within ten years of the inception of the Government of India Act In 1927 both the British Government and the Government of India agreed that the Commission should be appointed as early as possible Accordingly, in the autumn, it was announced that Sir John Simon and other members of Parliament should be members of a new **Statutory Commission** Their appointment was the occasion of a new outburst Neither Mr Gandhi's followers nor the moderates would support the Commission It was to be boycotted from the start The chief complaint was that all the members of the Commission were Europeans The Congress party, and even the moderates, demanded in its place a Round Table Conference and the promise, if not the immediate offer, of Dominion Status The boycott, however, was not very effective One by one the Provincial Councils decided to co-operate with the Simon Commission the Legislative Assembly, almost alone among the Legislatures, stood consistently for boycott Yet it is significant that before the Simon Commission had published its report, the Viceroy not only announced that the goal of Government in India was Dominion Status, but invited representatives of India to a Round Table Conference in London he stood where the moderates and half the Congress had stood two years before Meanwhile, Congress became still more extremist In January 1929, Mr Gandhi announced that if India was not given Dominion Status within a year, he would lead the campaign for Independence He kept his word, and the Lahore Congress of December 1929, under the guidance of Pandit Jawharlal Nehru rather than Mr Gandhi, voted in favour of Independence

The new struggle began in earnest in March, 1930 Mr Gandhi first decided to break the Salt Laws He made an imposing march from Ahmedabad to the coast, where he ceremoniously manufactured salt that could not be taxed Non-co-operation was in full swing For a short time Bombay was virtually a Congress City There were numerous arrests, and before the year closed, there were to be in India no less than fifty thousand people incarcerated for political offences,

The Government of Lord Irwin was assailed on all sides Some condemned it because it was weak, others condemned it because it was repressive Its conduct had a curious reaction upon political opinion in England, which possessed the dubious advantage of a minority Government At one time the Conservatives were demanding the recall of Lord Irwin Similarly, Provincial Governors were criticised for alleged inactivity In the summer few predicted any success for the Round Table Conference The Simon Commission published a Report that was condemned by practically every party in India It was practically a still-born Report Events had moved too rapidly The Round Table Conference, however, proved to be the culminating point of a world-wide interest in the Indian political struggle The Princes, at first, assumed the lead They stood for a Federal Government in which the States and British India should be partners At once the extremists, who had intended to ignore the Conference, showed the keenest concern The Conference, despite all evil prognostications, represented the voice of India

In February 1931 the Round Table Conference delegates returned to India on the understanding that there was to be a second Round Table Conference in London, but that meanwhile certain problems, such as that of separate communal electorates, were to be worked out among themselves in India The first thing they did on their return was to attempt to persuade Congress to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement and participate in the Conference Congress, however, were in bitter mood, many local committees even did their best to prevent the decennial census in February from being an accurate index to the state of the population There were a number of feverish conferences between Lord Irwin, Mr Gandhi, and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. Mr Gandhi and other prominent Congress leaders were released from prison specially to confer with Government officials and the conferences were conducted in a friendly and informal fashion The upshot was the signing of the Irwin-Gandhi Pact at Delhi in March which provided on the one hand for Congress to call off the civil disobedience movement, the no tax campaign, the boycott of British goods, and other cognate activities, and on the other hand for Government to extend an amnesty to political prisoners, to permit the manufacture of salt on the coast, and make a number of similar concessions

When in April **Lord Willingdon** arrived in India to take up his duties as Viceroy and Governor-General, Lord Irwin left the country amid many tributes to his statesmanship Lord Willingdon's first few months were spent in preparing the way for the second Round Table Conference, the opening of which was fixed for November At first Congress refused to participate, alleging that Government had broken the Irwin-Gandhi agreement, but after much wavering Mr Gandhi set sail for England at the end of August. The Conference almost broke down over the communal problem Mr Gandhi was frankly dissatisfied and landed in India on December 28 hinting at a renewal of the civil disobedience campaign Early in January 1932 the struggle began again Mr Gandhi and the Congress leaders were imprisoned

The Government of India.

The impulse which drove the British to India was not conquest but trade The Government of India represents the slow evolution from conditions established to meet trading requirements On September 24, 1599, a few years before the deaths of Queen Elizabeth and Akbar, the merchants of London formed an association for the purpose of establishing direct trade with the East and were granted a charter of incorporation The Government of this Company in England was vested in a Governor with a General Court of Proprietors and a Court of Directors The factories and affairs of the Company on the East and West Coasts of India, and in Bengal, were administered at each of the principal settlements of Madras (Fort St George), Bombay and Calcutta (Fort William), by a President or Governor and a Council consisting of the senior servants of the Company The three "Presidencies" were independent of each other and subordinate only to the Directors in England

Territorial Responsibility Assumed

The collapse of government in India consequent on the decay of Moghul power and the intrigues of the French on the East Coast forced the officers of the Company to assume territorial responsibility in spite of their own desires and the insistent orders of the Directors Step by step the Company became first the dominant, then the paramount power in India In these changed circumstances the system of government by mutually independent and unwieldy councils of the merchants at the Presidency towns gave rise to grave abuses Parliament intervened, and under the Regulating Act of 1773, a Governor-General and four councillors were appointed to administer the Presidency of Fort William (Bengal), and the supremacy of that Presidency over Madras and Bombay was for the first time established The subordinate Presidencies were forbidden to wage war or make treaties without the previous consent of the Governor-General of Bengal in Council, except in cases of imminent necessity Pitt's Act of 1784, which established the Board of Control in England, vested the administration of each of the three Presidencies in a Governor and three councillors, including the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency Army The control of the Governor-General-in-Council was somewhat extended, as it was again by the Charter Act of 1793 Under the Charter Act of 1833 the Company was compelled to close its commercial business and it became a political and administrative body holding its territories in trust for the Crown The same Act vested the direction of the entire civil and military administration and sole power of legislation in the Governor-General-in-Council, and defined more clearly the nature and extent of the control to be extended over the subordinate governments After the Mutiny, there was passed, in 1858, an Act transferring the Government of India from the Company to the Crown This Act made no important change in the administration in India but the Governor-General, as representing the Crown became known as the Viceroy The Governor-General is the sole representative of the Crown in India, he is assisted by a Council, composed of high officials, each of whom is responsible for a special department of the administration

Functions of Government

The functions of the Government in India are perhaps the most extensive of any great administration in the world It claims a share in the produce of the land and in the Punjab and Bombay it has restricted the alienation of land from agriculturists to non-agriculturists It undertakes the management of landed estates where the proprietor is disqualified. In times of famine it undertakes relief work and other remedial measures on a great scale It manages a vast forest property and is the principal manufacturer of salt and opium. It owns the bulk of the railways of the country, and directly manages a considerable portion of them, it has constructed and maintains most of the important irrigation works, it owns and manages the post and telegraph systems, it has the monopoly of the Note issue, and it alone can set the mints in motion It lends money to municipalities, rural boards, and agriculturists and occasionally to owners of historic estates It controls the sale of liquor and intoxicating drugs and has direct responsibilities in respect to police, education, medical and sanitary operations and ordinary public works of the most intimate character The Government has also close relations with the Indian States which collectively cover more than one-third of the whole area of India and comprise more than one-fifth of its population The distribution of these great functions between the Government of India and the provincial administrations has fluctuated and was definitely regulated by the Reform Act of 1919

THE REFORMS OF 1919.

Great changes were made in the system of government in British India by the Government of India Act, 1919, which, together with the rules framed under it—almost as important in their provisions as the Act itself—came into general operation in January 1921 The Act was the outcome of an inquiry conducted in India in the winter of 1917-18 by the Secretary of State (Mr Montagu) and the Viceroy (Lord Chelmsford), the results of which were

[illegible]

By such [illegible] dual [illegible] which [illegible] by the Governor [illegible] of the Governor and Executive Council [illegible] by the [illegible] for the administration of those subjects which are transferred. The other half of the executive consists of the Governor acting with the advice of Ministers who are appointed by him, hold office during his pleasure and must be elected members of the Provincial Legislative Council. To the Governor acting with Ministers is entrusted the administration of "transferred" subjects.

The Object.—The framers of the Act of 1919 had a twofold object in view. Their primary object was to devise a plan which would render possible the introduction by successful stages of a system of responsible government in British India in modification of the previous system under which the Governments in India both central and provincial, received their mandates from the British Parliament acting through the Secretary of State for India, the Cabinet Minister responsible to Parliament for the administration of Indian affairs.

Finance.—The finances of India—[illegible] are definitely divided [illegible] Provincial Governments [illegible] Governments have [illegible] over the [illegible] allocated [illegible] power to sup[illegible] loans on the [illegible] revenues, and their [illegible] to the [illegible], to initiate new [illegible] formally recognized.

[illegible] possible to devise any [illegible] of revenues between [illegible] Provincial Governments [illegible] have the former with a [illegible] deficit to be met in part [illegible] annual contribution from seven of the [illegible] Governors provinces, the province of [illegible] Orissa owing to the comparatively [illegible] and inelasticity of its own [illegible] being exempted from this contribution. The aggregate sum thus due from the provinces to the Government of India at the [illegible] Rs. [illegible] lakhs, of which Madras contributes Rs. [illegible] 18 lakhs, the United Provinces Rs. 240 lakhs, the Punjab Rs. 175 lakhs, and the other four provinces sums ranging from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 61 lakhs. The annual contribution is in no case to be subject to increase in the future and if reduction of the aggregate is found possible by the Government of India reductions are to be made in fixed proportions from the quota of the several provinces.

Responsibility.—The first steps towards responsibility were to transform the Provincial Legislative Council into a body of sufficient size and with a sufficiently large elected majority (which the Act fixes at 70 per cent as a minimum) to represent adequately public opinion in the province, and to create an electorate. The first franchise rules have given the vote to about 5,000,000 of the adult male population, and have enabled the Legislative Council of any "Governor's province" to extend the franchise to women. The

following table shows the strength and composition of each of the Provincial Councils:—

Province.	Elected.	Nominated and *ex-officio*.		Total.
		Officials	Non-officials.	
Madras .. .	98	23	6	127
Bombay	86	20	5	111
Bengal	113	20	6	139
United Provinces	100	18	5	123
Punjab . ..	71	16	6	93
Bihar and Orissa . .	76	18	9	103
Central Provinces	53	10	5	68
Assam . ..	39	9	5	53
Burma .	78	15	8	101

The figures for officials in this table are maxima in every case, and where less than the maximum number of officials is nominated to any Council the number of nominated non-officials must be increased in proportion, *e g*, if there are only 16 officials (nominated and *ex officio*) on the United Provinces Council, there must be seven nominated non-officials The official members who have seats *ex-officio* are the members of the Executive Council, who are at present four in number, the statutory maximum in Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, three in Bihar and Orissa and two in each of the remaining provinces These Executive Councils contain an equal number of Indian and British members except in Bihar and Orissa where two of the three members are British officials

Electorates—The electorates in each province are arranged for the most part on a basis which is designed to give separate representation to the various races, communities, and special interests into which the diverse elements of the Indian population naturally range themselves Although there are minor variations from province to province, a table showing their character in one province (Bengal) will give a sufficiently clear idea of the general position

Class of Electorate.	No of Electorates of this Class.	No of Members returnable by Electorates of this Class
Non-Muhammadan	42	46
Muhammadan .	34	39
European	3	5
Anglo-Indian (in the technical sense of persons of mixed European and Asiatic descent)	1	2
Landholders	5	5
University	1	1
Commerce and Industry ..	8	15
Total	94	113

Of the 94 constituencies in Bengal, all but nine those representing the University and Commerce and Industry) are arranged on a territorial basis, *i e*, each constituency consists of a group of electors, having the prescribed qualifications which entitle them to a vote in a constituency of that class, who inhabit a particular area The normal area for a "Muhammadan" or "non-Muhammadan" constituency is a district (or where districts are large and populous, half a district) in the case of rural constituencies, and, in the case of urban constituencies, a group of adjacent municipal towns Some large towns form urban constituencies by themselves, and the City of Calcutta provides eight separate constituencies, six "non-Muhammadan" and two "Muhammadan" the latter, of course, being coterminous with the former

Throughout the electoral rules there runs a general classification of the various kinds of constituencies into two broad categories, those which are designed to represent special interests such as Landholders, Universities, Planters or Commerce being described as "special" constituencies, and those which are based on a racial distinction—Muhammadan, European, Sikh, etc.—being known as "general" constituencies

Voters' Qualifications—The qualifications for electors (and consequently for candidates) vary in detail from province to province, chiefly on account of variations in the laws and regulations which form the basis of assessment of income or property values Generally speaking, both in rural and urban areas the franchise is based on a property qualification as measured by the payment of a prescribed minimum of land revenue or of its equivalent, or of income tax, or of municipal taxes, but in all provinces retired, pensioned or discharged officers and men of the regular army are entitled to the vote, irrespective of the amount of their income or property.

Election Results—A Parliamentary Paper (Cmd. 39221), published in 1931, gives the following summary of election results. This return

relates to the fourth General Election under the Act of 1919. In two cases however, those of the Council of State and the Burma Legislative Council, it relates to the third election under that Act, held in the case of the Council of State in 1930 and in the case of the Burma Council in 1928 These divergencies are due to the statutory duration of the Council of State being five instead of three years, and to the fact that the Reforms were introduced in Burma two years later than in other Provinces.

In the ordinary course of events the fourth general election would have been held in 1929 in two Provinces, Bengal and Assam, the elections to the Provincial Legislature were in fact held in that year, since in those provinces the local political situation had led to dissolutions in that year But in the case of the Legislative Assembly and of the remainder of the Provincial Councils the statutory three year period was extended under the powers conferred by the Government of India Act in order to postpone the general election until after the publication of the Report of the Indian Statutory Commission in the Summer of 1930. The elections were therefore held in the autumn of 1930

The figures given for the number of electors who voted and the percentages of the number who voted to the number on the electoral roll are, in the case of plural member constituencies, approximate only In these constituencies, each elector has as many votes as there are seats to be filled, and the figures are calculated on the assumption that each elector used all his votes, that is, the figure given as the number of Electors who voted is the result of dividing the number of votes polled by the number of seats to be filled

Class of Constituency	No of Seats	No of Seats filled without Contest	No of Candidates for contested Seats.	Percentage of Votes polled to No of Electors in contested Constituencies	Percentage in 1926
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Madras Legislative Council					
Non-Muhammadan, urban .. .	9	1	19	47 4	69.7
" rural	56	15	80	42 2	46 6
Muhammadan, urban	2	1	2	35 5	50 8
" rural . . .	11	5	18	53 5	56 5
Indian Christians . .	5	3	5	66 0	69 4
European .. .	1	1	—	—	—
Anglo-Indian . .	1	—	3	58 0	68 3
Landholders .	6	3	8	90 0	94 8
University	1	—	3	46 0	—
Planters	1	1	—	—	—
European Commerce . .	3	3	—	—	—
Indian Commerce	2	2	—	—	97.8
Total .	98	35	138	43 1	48 3

TOTAL ELECTORATE 1,420,931.

Of the 138 candidates for contested seats, 20 forfeited their deposit, having failed to secure one-eighth of the number of votes polled.

Bombay Legislative Council.

Non-Muhammadan, urban	11	3	20	8 0	35 6
" rural .	35	13	45	13 5	42 9
Muhammadan, urban	5	2	5	12 0	36 5
" rural	22	5	31	46 8	38 3
European .. .	2	2	—	—	—
Landholders .	3	2	2	47 2	63 5
University . .	1	—	4	22 3	65 7
European Commerce	3	3	—	—	—
Indian Commerce . .	4	2	—	—	60 9
Total	86	32	107	16 5	9 6

TOTAL ELECTORATE 888,801.

Of the 107 candidates for contested seats, 22 forfeited their deposit, having f
eighth of the total number of votes polled divided by the number of members to

Class of Constituency.	No of Seats.	No of Seats filled without Contest.	No of Candidates for contested Seats	Percentage of Votes polled to No of Electors in contested Constituencies.	Percentage in 1926.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Bengal Legislative Council					
Non-Muhammadan, urban	11	7	16	25 0	48 4
" rural	35	20	54	33 9	39 5
Muhammadan, urban	6	2	12	38 8	41 1
" rural	33	14	55	20 2	37 6
Landholders	5	3	8	76 7	77 8
European, General	5	2	6	6 0	—
" Commerce	11	11	11	—	—
Anglo-Indian	2	2	2	—	35 8
Indian Commerce	4	2	7	87 7	94 7
Universities ..	2	1	4	79 8	77 8
Total	114	64	175	26 1	39 3

TOTAL ELECTORATE 1,186,428.

Of the 175 candidates for the contested seats, 20 forfeited their deposit, having failed to secure one-eighth of the number of votes polled

United Provinces Legislative Council					
Non-Muhammadan, urban	8	2	21	6 0	45 5
" rural	52	20	121	21 8	49 3
Muhammadan, urban	4	1	7	53 8	42 0
" rural	25	16	55	57 1	64 5
Agra Landholders	2	2	4	—	58 0
Taluqdars	4	—	8	42 8	53 3
Chambers of Commerce	3	3	3	—	—
University .	1	—	2	6 7	71 7
European	1	1	1	—	14 2
Total	100	45	222	24 6	50 2

TOTAL ELECTORATE · 1,681,386

Of the 177 candidates for the contested seats, 36 forfeited their deposit, having failed to secure one eighth of the number of votes polled.

Punjab Legislative Council.					
Non-Muhammadan, urban	7	4	7	10 0	51 0
" rural	13	4	19	41 0	53 0
Muhammadan, urban	5	2	8	47 0	59 0
" rural	27	15	27	50 0	54 0
Sikh urban	1	1	—	—	—
Sikh, rural	11	6	12	15 0	45 0
Landholders	4	3	2	84 0	—
University	1	1	—	—	80 0
Commerce	1	1	—	—	—
Industry	1	1	—	—	93 0
Total	71	38	75	33 5	51 4

TOTAL ELECTORATE 751,606

Of the 75 candidates for the contested seats, 14 forfeited their deposits, having failed to secure one-eighth of the number of votes polled

Class of Constituency	No of Seats	No of Seats filled without Contest	No of Candidates for contested Seats	Percentage of Votes polled to No of Electors in contested Constituencies	Percentage in 1926 *
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council					
Non-Muhammadan, urban	6	2	9	29 7	49 4
,, rural	42	30	23	25 3	62 5
Muhammadan, urban	3	—	7	48 2	61 2
,, rural	15	5	21	59 8	64 5
European ..	1	1	—	—	—
Landholders .	5	4	3	81 1	85 5
Planting ..	1	1	—	—	—
Indian Mining Association	1	1	—	—	—
Indian Mining Federation	1	1	—	—	—
University .	1	—	2	66 3	85 5
Total	76	45	65	33·2	60 5

TOTAL ELECTORATE 431,064.

Of the 65 candidates for the contested seats, 7 forfeited their deposits, having failed to secure one-eighth of the number of votes polled

Central Provinces and Berar Legislative Council					
Non-Muhammadan, urban	9	3	13	21 2	58 2
,, rural	32	18	35	36 0	58 9
Muhammadan, urban	8	3	11	53 2	67 1
,, rural	1	—	2	64 8	—
Landholders	2	1	2	20 1	70 1
Mining .	1	1	—	—	68 0
Commerce and Industry	1	1	—	—	72 9
University .	1	—	2	54 5	91 4
Total	55	27	65	33 3	61 9

TOTAL ELECTORATE 197,772

Of the 65 candidates for the contested seats, 6 forfeited their deposits, having failed to obtain one-eighth of the votes polled

Assam Legislative Council					
General urban	1	—	3	60 9	53 3
Non-Muhammadan, rural	20	8	31	26 4	38 8
Muhammadan, rural	12	6	14	34 7	53 6
Planters	5	5	—	—	—
Commerce and Industry	1	—	5	62 0	92 1
Total	39	19	53	28 3	44 2

TOTAL ELECTORATE 249,976

Of the 50 candidates for contested seats, 8 forfeited their deposit

Burma Legislative Council					
General, urban	14	1	32	45 0	40 9
Indian, urban	8	1	18	61 0	51 2
Karen, rural	5	3	4	25 0	21 0
General, rural	44	5	114	16 0	15 0
Anglo-Indian	1	1	—	—	28 0
European	1	1	—	—	—
Commerce	6	6	—	—	—
University	1	—	5	75 0	—
Total .	80	19	173	18 0	16 0

TOTAL ELECTORATE . 1,925,695.

Of the 173 candidates for the contested seats, 17 forfeited their deposits, having failed to secure one-eighth of the number of votes polled.

* In the case of Burma the percentages are for the election of 1925

Class of Constituency	No of Seats	No. of Seats filled without Contest	No of Candidates for contested Seats	Percentage of Votes polled to No. of Electors in contested Constituencies	Percentage in 1926
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Coorg Legislative Council.					
European	2	2	2	—	—
Jamma	9	1	13	56 6	74 0
Non-Jamma	4	4	4	—	78 8
Total	15	7	19	56 6	74 9
TOTAL ELECTORATE 11,143.					
No candidate forfeited his deposit					
Legislative Assembly.					
Madras—					
Non-Muhammadan	10	4	13	30 4	41 3
Muhammadan	3	2	2	56 0	61·0
European	1	1	—	—	—
Landholders	1	—	2	73 0	82 0
Indian Commerce	1	1	—	—	—
Bombay—					
Non-Muhammadan	7	3	9	10 0	39.3
Muhammadan	4	3	2	58 4	33.8
European	2	2	—	—	—
Landholders	1	1	—	—	—
Indian Commerce	2	1	—	—	—
Bengal—					
Non-Muhammadan	6	6	—	—	39.0
Muhammadan	6	5	2	40 3	46 5
European	3	3	—	—	—
Landholders	1	1	—	—	—
Indian Commerce	1	—	3	87 0	—
United Provinces—					
Non-Muhammadan, urban	1	1	1	—	—
Non-Muhammadan, rural	7	4	17	14 2	51.4
Muhammadan, urban	1	1	1	—	26.9
Muhammadan, rural	5	3	8	43 7	64 3
United Provinces, Landholders	1	1	2	—	—
United Provinces, European	1	1	1	—	—
Punjab—					
Non-Muhammadan	3	2	2	41 0	61 0
Muhammadan	6	2	10	62 0	64 0
Sikh	2	—	4	50 0	54 0
Landholders	1	1	—	—	87 0
Bihar and Orissa—					
Non-Muhammadan	8	6	4	8 7	52 3
Muhammadan	3	1	4	53 9	59 0
Landowners	1	—	2	62 7	—
Central Provinces and Berar—					
Non Muhammadan	4	4	—	—	75 7
Muhammadan	1	—	2	41 0	—
Landholders	1	1	—	—	37.8
Assam—					
Non-Muhammadan	2	4*	—	—	56 4
Muhammadan	1	1	—	—	52·4
European	1	1	—	—	—
Delhi (General)	1	—	3	22 8	65 0
Burma—					
Non-European constituency	3	—	6	17 7	13 8
Ajmer-Merwara (General)	1	—	3	35 9	63 4
Total	104	65	103	26 1	48 1

* Two candidates withdrew.

—	Provincial percentage of votes polled in contested constituencies	No. of candidates who forfeited deposit.
Madras	71 0	1
Bombay	13 7	—
Bengal	41 5	1
United Provinces	16 0	4
Punjab	55 4	1
Bihar and Orissa	21 5	—
Central Provinces and Berar	40 0	—
Assam	—	—
Burma	17 7	—
Delhi	22 0	—
Ajmer-Merwara	3[illegible] 0	—

TOTAL ELECTORATE 1,[illegible]12,172.

TOTAL NUMBER OF VOTERS IN CONTESTED CONSTITUENCIES 168,191

NUMBER OF VOTES POLLED „ „ 124,853

Women Voters.

A.—Provincial Legislative Councils

Province	No enrolled	No enrolled in contested Constituencies	No who voted	Percentage of Col 4 on Col 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madras	127,969	98,680	17,836	18 1
Bombay	17,256	35,877	2,331	6 5
Bengal ..		Figures not recorded		
United Provinces	56,224	31,300	1,208	3 9
Punjab	25,190	14,907	840	5 6
Central Provinces and Berar	7,679	3 926	347	8 8
Bihar and Orissa	6,924	4,220	229	5 4
Assam ..	2,324	1,314	85	6 5
Burma	124,404	100,275	13,774	14 0

B.—Legislative Assembly.

Madras	19,491	10,338	1,194	11 5
Bombay	5,644	2,617	34	3 2
Bengal	16,360	198	Not recorded	
United Provinces	7,424	3,175	106	3 3
Punjab	3,413	2,193	165	7 5
Central Provinces and Berar	931	40	0	—
Bihar and Orissa	1,676	810	25	3 0
Assam		Figures not recorded		
Burma	5,960	Not separately recorded		
Ajmer-Merwara	Nil	—	—	—
Delhi	—	Not separately recorded		

Council of State.

Place and Class of Constituency.	No of Seats	No of Seats filled without Contest	No. of Candidates	Total No of Electors.	Total No of Electors who voted	Percentage of Electors who voted to total No of Electors in contested Constituencies	Percentage in 1925.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Madras—							
Non-Muhammadan	4	—	5	3,043	2,398	78 0	84 0
Muhammadan	1	—	2	153	133	86 0	92 0
Bombay—							
Non-Muhammadan	3	—	4	2,147	1,039	48 4	26 0
Muhammadan	1	—	2	240	200	83 3	92 0
,, (Sind)	1	—	2	383	356	92 9	—
Chamber of Commerce	1	1	1	98	—	—	—
Bengal—							
East Non-Muhammadan	1	—	2	617	200	32 4	—
West ,,	2	—	4	928	758	81 6	78 5
East Muhammadan	1	1	1	736	—	—	61 0
West ,,	1	—	2	251	172	68 5	83 0
Chamber of Commerce	1	1	1	210	—	—	—
United Provinces—							
Northern Non-Muhammadan	1	1	3*	1,313	—	—	60 0
Southern ,,	1	1	1	1,373	—	—	56·0
Central ,,	1	—	2	788	388	49 2	—
East Muhammadan	1	1	1	244	—	—	—
West ,,	1	—	3	335	233	69 5	77 0
Punjab—							
Non-Muhammadan	1	1	1	1,016	—	—	—
East Muhammadan	1	—	2	479	406	84 7	66·0
West ,,	1	—	2	729	587	80 5	73 0
Sikh	1	1	1	573	—	—	—
Bihar and Orissa—							
Muhammadan	1	—	3	461	350	75 9	83 0
Non-Muhammadan	2	—	3	2,084	960	46 1	79 0
Central Provinces—							
General	1	1	1	662†	—	—	70 0
Berar General	1	1	1	402†	—	—	—
Assam—							
Non-Muhammadan	1	1	2‡	594	—	—	—
Burma—							
Chamber of Commerce	1	1	1	71	—	—	—
General	1	3	—	20,583	2 925	14 2	5 0
Total	34	15	53	40,513	11,105	33 4	24 0

* Two candidates withdrew

† These figures are the same as in 1925 as the election was held on the old electoral rolls, prepared in 1925

‡ One candidate retired

POWERS OF PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

[illegible] in British [illegible] the Governor [illegible] the Imperial [illegible] [illegible] few in [illegible] established [illegible] the part [illegible] the time was [illegible] for [illegible] were [illegible] in [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] were [illegible] official in [illegible] official [illegible] were [illegible] interpellations [illegible] of general [illegible] and [illegible] in, [illegible] Governor [illegible] of the powers of the [illegible] of the Morley-Minto Act [illegible] The Indian Council Act [illegible] gave power to discuss the [illegible] in the Council upon it, [illegible] further and provided [illegible] of the Indian Councils Act [illegible] which had restricted the powers of all Councils to the discussion of legislative [illegible] the Local Government might [illegible] the rule [illegible] the discussion of the annual financial statement, of any matter of general public interest, and the asking of questions under such conditions and restrictions as might be imposed by the rules, and these rules recognised the right of the Councils to vote on motions thus submitted for their discussion. The other results of the Act of 1909 were definitely to recognise the principle of election as the means of selecting non official members of all Councils (although the method adopted was mainly that of indirect election), a considerable increase in the number of both non official and official members and the setting up in every province of a non official (though not, save in one province, an elected) majority. A further important, though indirect, result of the Morley-Minto Act was the appointment of an Indian member to the Executive Council of the Governor-General and to such Provincial Executive Councils as were then in existence and subsequently created.

Old System.—But although the Legislative Councils (which, originally created in two provinces only in addition to the Governor General's Legislative Council, existed in 1919 in nine provinces) had steadily acquired a more and more representative character and a large share of the normal functions of a legislative assembly as generally understood, they still remained in theory up to the passing of the Act of 1919 mere accretions to the Executive Government of the provinces for the purpose of advising on, and enacting, legislation. It is true that the non-official element in the Provincial Councils as constituted by Lord Morley's Act of 1909 had acquired a considerable measure of control over legislation, in view of the fact that in most provinces that Act and the rules framed under it placed the non official members in a slight majority over their official colleagues, but for various reasons this control even in the sphere of legislation can hardly be described as definite or regular control, and over matters outside the legislative sphere the Councils had no controlling voice at all.

The Changes.—The most important changes made by the Act of 1919 in the powers of the Provincial Councils were—

(i) the power to vote (and consequently to withhold) supplies;

(ii) a greatly enhanced freedom of initiation in the matter of legislation, and

(iii) power to frame their own rules of procedure in matters of detail, subject to the Governor's concurrence.

A further right which the Councils will acquire after four years from the time of their commencement is the right to elect their own President. At the outset the President is nominated by the Governor, but from the start every Council has an elected Deputy President. The Governor (who formerly was *ex officio* President of his Legislative Council) no longer has any direct connection with its proceedings. The first-named of these newly acquired powers is of sufficient importance to require a detailed explanation of its scope, which can best be given in the terms of the Act itself (section 72D).

72D.—(1) The provisions contained in this section shall have effect with respect to business and procedure in governors' legislative councils.

(2) The estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the province shall be laid in the form of a statement before the council in each year, and the proposals of the local government for the appropriation of provincial revenues and other moneys in any year shall be submitted to the vote of the council in the form of demands for grants. The council may assent, or refuse its assent, to a demand, or may reduce the amount therein referred to either by a reduction of the whole grant or by the omission or reduction of any of the items of expenditure of which the grant is composed.—

Provided that—

(*a*) the local government shall have power, in relation to any such demand, to act as if it had been assented to, notwithstanding the withholding of such assent or the reduction of the amount therein referred to, if the demand relates to a reserved subject, and the governor certifies that the expenditure provided for by the demand is essential to the discharge of his responsibility for the subject; and

(*b*) the governor shall have power in cases of emergency to authorise such expenditure as may be in his opinion necessary for the safety or tranquillity of the province, or for the carrying on of any department; and

(c) no proposal for the appropriation of any such revenues or other moneys for any purpose shall be made except on the recommendation of the governor, communicated to the council

(3) Nothing in the foregoing sub-section shall require proposals to be submitted to the council relating to the following heads of expenditure —

(i) Contributions payable by the local government to the Governor-General in Council, and

(ii) Interest and sinking fund charges on loans, and

(iii) Expenditure of which the amount is prescribed by or under any law, and

(iv) Salaries and pensions of persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council, and

(v) Salaries of judges of the high court of the province and of the advocate-general

If any question arises whether any proposed appropriation of moneys does or does not relate to the above heads of expenditure the decision of the governor shall be final

Executive and Legislature —In the light of these facts it is now possible to explain more exactly the relationship between the provincial executive and the provincial legislature The dual character of the former has already been mentioned, and the corresponding bifurcation of provincial subjects into "reserved" and "transferred" categories The rules under the act prescribe a list of 20 subjects which are transferred to the administration of the Governor acting with Ministers, the more important of which are Local Self-Government, Medical Administration, Public Health, Education (with certain reservations), Public Works, Agriculture, Excise, and Development of Industries The "reserved" subjects comprise all those in the list of "provincial" (as distinct from "central") subjects which are not transferred

Machinery —No change has been made by the Act of 1919 in the machinery and methods of administration by the Governor in Council, decisions are taken at the Council Board, as before, by a majority vote, and the Governor is entitled, as before, to overrule such a vote in certain specified circumstances if he disagrees with it For such decisions the Governor in Council remains, as before, responsible to the Secretary of State and Parliament, and on questions of legislation and supply he has the power of enforcing them despite opposition by a majority of the Legislative Council But, the whole spirit of the Act and the existence of a large non-official elected majority in every Provincial Legislative Council is an important factor in determining the policy to be pursued by the official half of the Government in its administration of reserved subjects A further and not less important factor is the existence in the Government, side by side with the Executive Council, of two or more Ministers appointed from the elected members of the legislature, who, though they are not charged by law with, and in fact are legally absolved from, any responsibility for decisions on matters outside the transferred sphere, will necessarily be able, and in fact are expected, to make their opinions felt by their colleagues in the Executive Council But these factors, while they will doubtless lead to constant endeavour on the part of the official half of the Government to accommodate its policy to the wishes of its ministerial colleagues and of the majority of the legislature, and to avoid situations which involve resort to the enforcement of its decisions in the face of popular opposition, are not intended to obscure the responsibility to Parliament in the last resort of the Governor in Council for the administration of reserved subjects and the right of His Majesty's Government, and of the Secretary of State as a member thereof, to lay down and require the observance of any principles which they regard as having the support of Parliament and, in the last resort of the British electorate.

Transfer of Control —With regard to transferred subjects the position is very different Here there has been an actual transfer of control from the British elector and the British Parliament to the elector and the Legislative Council in the Indian province The provincial subjects of administration are grouped into portfolios, and just as each member of the Executive Council has charge of a portfolio consisting of a specified list of "reserved" subjects or "departments," so each Minister is directly responsible for the administration of those particular transferred "departments" which are included in his portfolio But his responsibility lies, not, as in the case of a member of the Executive Council, to the Government of India, the Secretary of State and Parliament, but to the Provincial Legislative Council of which he is an elected member and from which he is selected by the Governor as commanding or likely to command the support of the majority of that body He holds office during the Governor's pleasure, but his retention of office is contingent on his ability to retain the confidence not only of the Governor, but also of the Legislative Council, upon whose vote he is directly dependent for his salary Further, the control of the Legislative Council over transferred subjects, both as regards supplies and legislation, is almost entirely free from the restrictions just noticed which necessarily qualify its control over the "reserved" subjects It is thus within the power of the Provincial Council to insist on the pursuit of a policy of its own choice in the administration of transferred subjects by withdrawing its confidence from a Minister who departs from that policy and bestowing it only on a successor who will follow its mandate and this power is dependent on the provincial elector in virtue of his freedom to control the composition of the Legislative Council by the use which he makes of his vote No doubt this statement requires some qualification before it can be accepted as literally accurate, for, technically, the authority charged with the administration of transferred subjects is "*the Governor acting with Ministers* appointed under this Act," not the Ministers acting on their own initiative, and, further the Governor, who is not, of course, subject to removal from office by the Legislative Council, is charged personally with responsibility for the peace and tranquillity of his province, and would be entitled, and indeed bound, to recommend the removal of a department from the transferred list if he found the legislature bent on pursuing a policy in its administration

which, in his judgment, was incompatible with the maintenance of peace and tranquillity, yet the powers of control vested in the Legislative Council over the transferred sphere are undoubtedly great and it was the opinion at all events of the Joint Select Committee that legislature and Ministers should be allowed to exercise them with the greatest possible freedom "If after hearing all the arguments" observed the Committee, "Ministers should "decide not to adopt his advice, then in the "opinion of the Committee the Governor should "ordinarily allow Ministers to have their way, "fixing the responsibility upon them, even if "it may subsequently be necessary for him to "vote any particular piece of legislation It "is not possible but that in India as in all other "countries, mistakes will be made by Ministers "acting with the approval of a majority of the "Legislative Council, but there is no way of "learning except through experience and "the realisation of responsibility"

Provision of Funds—The terms of the Act leave the apportionment of the provincial revenues between the two halves of the executive for the financing of reserved and transferred subjects respectively to be settled by rules, merely providing that rules may be made ' for "the allocation of revenues or moneys for the "purpose of such 'administration' *i e*, the "administration of transferred subjects by the 'Governor acting with Ministers' Probably the best description available of the method adopted by the rules for the settlement of this matter is the recommendation of the Joint Select Committee whose proposals have been followed with one modification only to enable the Governor to revoke at any time, at the desire of his Council and Ministers an "order of allocation" or to modify it in accordance with their joint wishes The passage is as follows —

' The Committee have given much attention to the difficult question of the principle on which the provincial revenues and balances should be distributed between the two sides of the provincial governments They are confident that the problem can readily be solved by the simple process of common sense and reasonable give-and-take, but they are aware that this question might, in certain circumstances, become the cause of much friction in the provincial government, and they are of opinion that the rules governing the allocation of these revenues and balances should be framed so as to make the existence of such friction impossible They advise that, if the Governor, in the course of preparing either his first or any subsequent budget, find that there is likely to be a serious or protracted difference of opinion between the Executive Council and his Ministers on this subject he should be empowered at once to make an allocation of revenue and balances between the reserved and transferred subjects which should continue for at least the whole life of the existing Legislative Council The Committee do not endorse the suggestion that certain sources of revenue should be allocated to reserved and certain sources to transferred subjects but they recommend that the Governor should allocate a definite proportion of the revenue, say, by way of illustration, two-thirds to reserved and one-third to transferred subjects, and similarly a proportion, though not necessarily the same fraction of the balances If the Governor desires assistance in making the allocation, he should be allowed at his discretion to refer the question to be decided to such authority as the Governor-General shall appoint Further, the Committee are of opinion that it should be laid down from the first that, until an agreement which both sides of the Government will equally support has been reached, or until an allocation has been made by the Governor, the total provisions of the different expenditure heads in the budget of the province for the preceding financial year shall hold good

The Committee desire that the relation of the two sides of the Government in this matter as in all others, should be of such mutual sympathy that each will be able to assist and influence for the common good the work of the other, but not to exercise control over it The budget should not be capable of being used as a means for enabling Ministers or a majority of the Legislative Council to direct the policy of reserved subjects, but on the other hand the Executive Council should be helpful to Ministers in their desire to develop the departments entrusted to their care On the Governor personally will devolve the task of holding the balance between the legitimate needs of both sets of his advisers"

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The structural changes made by the Act of 1919 in the system of government outside the nine "Governors provinces" are of comparatively minor scope, though the spirit of the Act requires as has already been shown, considerable modification of the relationship hitherto subsisting between the Provincial Governments on the one hand and the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council on the other The only concrete changes made in the constitution of the Central Government are the removal of the statutory bar to the appointment of more than six members of the Governor-General's Executive Council (which, however has had the far-reaching consequence that three of the eight members of the Council are now Indians), and the reconstitution in a much more enlarged representative and independent form of the central legislature It has already been observed that this body was, in origin, like all other legislative bodies in India, the Governor-General's Executive Council with the addition of certain "additional members" appointed to assist the Executive Council in the formulation of legislation Despite its steady growth in size and influence, and despite the introduction of the elective system, the existence of "additional members," who of course under Lord Morley's Act greatly preponderated in numbers over the members proper, *i e*, the Executive Councillors, still persisted up to the passing of the Act of 1919 That Act, however, has entirely remodelled the "Indian Legislature," as it is now called, which has become like the Legislative Council in a Governor's province a legislature with all the inherent powers ordinarily attributed to such a body save such

as are specifically withheld by the terms of the Act It consists of two Chambers The "Council of State" contains 60 members, of whom 34 are elected (including one member to represent Berar, who, though technically nominated, is nominated as the result of elections held in Berar) and 26 nominated, of whom not more than 20 may be officials The "Legislative Assembly" consists of 144 members, of whom 104 are elected (including in the case of the Council of State, one Berar member who, though actually elected, as technically a nominee) Of the 40 nominated members, 26 are required to be officials The members of the Governor-General's Executive Council are not *ex-officio* members of either Chamber, but each of them has to be appointed a member of one or other Chamber, and can vote only in the Chamber of which he is a member Any member of the Executive Council may, however, speak in either Chamber The President of the Upper Chamber is a nominee of the Governor-General, as also, for the first four years after the constitution of the Chamber, is the President of the Legislative Assembly But after that period the Lower Chamber is to elect its own President, and it elects its own Deputy-President from the outset The normal lifetime of each Council of State is five years, and of each Legislative Assembly three years, but either Chamber, or both simultaneously, may be dissolved at any time by the Governor-General

Election—The method of election for both Chambers is direct, and although the number of electors is considerably smaller than for the Provincial Councils, it is a great advance on the very restricted and for the most part indirect franchise established under the Act of 1909 for the unicameral central legislature which no longer exists Generally speaking, the electoral scheme for the Lower Chamber is on the same model as that for the Provincial Councils already described except that, *firstly*, the property qualification for voters (and consequently for candidates) is higher in order to obtain manageable constituencies, and past service with the colours is not *per se* a qualification for the franchise, and *secondly*, that the constituencies necessarily cover a considerably larger area than constituencies for the Provincial Council The distribution of seats in both Chambers, and the arrangement of constituencies, are on a provincial basis, that is a fixed number of the elective seats in each Chamber is assigned to representatives of each province, and these representatives are elected by constituencies covering an assigned area of the province

The following table shows the allotment of the elective seats —

	Legislative Assembly	Council of State
Madras	16	5
Bombay	16	6
Bengal	17	6
United Provinces	16	5
Punjab	12	4
Bihar and Orissa	12	5
Central Provinces	6	2
Assam	4	1
Burma	4	2
Delhi	1	
	104	34

Since the area which returns perhaps 80 members to a Provincial Council is the same as the area which returns perhaps 12 members to the Legislative Assembly—namely, the entire province in each case—it follows that on the direct election system this area must be split into constituencies which are much larger than the constituencies for the local Councils, and just as it is generally correct to say that the normal area unit for those rural constituencies for the latter which are arranged on a territorial basis is the district, it may be said that the normal area unit in the case of the Legislative Assembly is the Division (the technical term for the administrative group of districts controlled by a Divisional Commissioner)

The Franchise—The general result of the first franchise arrangements under the Act is thus that there is in each province a body of electors qualified to vote for, and stand for election to, the Provincial Council, and that a selected number of these voters are qualified to vote for and stand for election to those seats in the Legislative Assembly which are assigned to the province The qualifications for candidature for the Legislative Assembly are the same in each province, *mutatis mutandis*, as for candidature for the Provincial Council, except that in all provinces, so long as the candidate can show that he resides somewhere within the province, no closer connection with his particular constituency is insisted upon

The franchise for the Council of State differs in character from that for the Provincial Council and the Legislative Assembly The concern of the framers of the Act and rules was to secure for the membership of this body a character as closely as possible approximating to a "Senate of Elder Statesmen" and thus to constitute a body capable of performing the function of a true revising Chamber With this object, in addition and as an alternative to a high property qualification—adopted as a rough and ready method of enfranchising only persons with a stake in the country—the rules admit as qualifications certain personal attributes which are likely to connote the possession of some past administrative experience or a high standard of intellectual attainment Examples of these qualifications are past membership of either Chamber of the Legislature as now constituted or of its predecessor, or of the Provincial Council, the holding of high office in local bodies (district boards, municipalities and corporations), membership of the governing bodies of Universities, and the holding of titles conferred in recognition of Indian classical learning and literature

Powers—The powers and duties of the Indian legislature differ but little in character within the "central" sphere from those of the provincial Councils within their provincial sphere, and it has acquired the same right of voting supplies for the Central Government But as no direct attempt has yet been made to introduce responsible government at the centre, the step in that direction having been avowedly confined to the provinces and as consequently

the Executive Government of India remains legally responsible as a whole for the proper fulfilment of its charge to the Secretary of State and Parliament, it follows that the powers conferred on provincial Governors to disregard an adverse vote of the Legislative Council on legislation or supplies are, as conferred on the Governor-General in his relationship with the Indian Legislature, less restricted in their operation than in the provinces, that is to say, they cover the whole field and are not confined in their application to categories of subjects

THE INDIA OFFICE.

The Act makes no structural changes in the part played by the India Office in the administration of Indian affairs Slight alterations have been effected in the number and tenure of office of the members of the Secretary of State's Council, and some relaxations have been made in the statutory rigidity which formerly bound their procedure and that of the Office in general But provisions now exist which will undoubtedly as time goes on have a material effect on the activities of the Office as it is now constituted A High Commissioner for India has been appointed for the purpose of taking over, as the direct agent of the Government of India, that portion of India Office functions which is of the nature of agency, as distinct from administrative supervision and control The process of separation of staff and functions for the purpose of this transfer will necessarily be somewhat slow, but a substantial beginning has been made by handing over to the direct control of the High Commissioner the large departments which are concerned with the ordering and supply of stores and stationery in England for Government use in India, with the payment of pensions to retired members of Indian services resident in the United Kingdom, and with the assistance of Indian students in England Concurrently with this change, it is now possible to defray from British revenues the salaries of the Secretary of State and of the Parliamentary Under-Secretary, and that portion of the cost of salaries of India Office staff and general maintenance which is attributable to the exercise of its administrative as distinct from purely agency functions

In due course the apportionment to British estimates will be the cost of the India Office as it exists after the transfer of functions to the High Commissioner has been completely effected, then the salaries of the High Commissioner and his staff will be the only expenses in the United Kingdom chargeable to Indian revenues. Until that time arrives, however, an estimate was the only basis for settlement, and for five years from 1920 21, the cost of the India Office payable from British revenues has been fixed at 130,500*l*, which includes the salaries of the Secretary of State and of the Parliamentary Under Secretary, and a contribution of 40,000*l*, which has for some years been made by the Treasury towards Indian expenditure, as the result of the recommendations of the Welby Commission

PERSONNEL AND PROCEDURE.

The Governor-General and the "Executive" members of his Council are appointed by the Crown No limit of time is specified for their tenure of office, but custom has fixed it at five years There are seven Executive Members of Council These Members hold respectively the portfolios of Education, Health and Land, Home, Finance, Commerce, Industries and Labour, Law The Viceroy acts as his own member in charge of Foreign affairs Railways are administered by a Chief Commissioner, with the assistance of a Railway Board, and are for administrative purposes grouped under the ægis of the Commerce Department The Commander-in-Chief may also be and in practice always is, an "Ordinary" member of the Council He holds charge of the Army Department The Governors of Madras Bombay and Bengal become "extraordinary" members if the Council meets within their Presidencies The Council may assemble at any place in India which the Governor-General appoints in practice it meets only in Delhi and Simla

In regard to his own Department each Member of Council is largely in the position of a Minister of State, and has the final voice in ordinary departmental matters But any question of special importance, and any matter in which it is proposed to over-rule the views of a Local Government, must ordinarily be referred to the Viceroys Any matter originating in one department which also affects another must be referred to the latter, and in the event of the Departments not being able to agree, the case is referred to the Viceroy The Members of Council meet periodically as a Cabinet—ordinarily once or twice a week—to discuss questions which the Viceroy desires to put before them, or which a member who has been over-ruled by the Viceroy has asked to be referred to Council If there is a difference of opinion in the Council the decision of the majority ordinarily prevails, but the Viceroy can over-rule a majority if he considers that the matter is of such grave importance as to justify such a step Each departmental office is in the subordinate charge of a Secretary, whose position corresponds very much to that of a permanent Under-Secretary of State in the United Kingdom, but with these differences—that the Secretary is present though does not speak at Council meetings at which cases under his cognisance are discussed that he attends on the Viceroy, usually once a week, and discusses with him all matters of importance arising in his Department, that he has the right of bringing to the Viceroy's special notice any case in which he considers that the Viceroy's concurrence should be obtained to action proposed by the Departmental Member of Council, and that his tenure of office is usually limited to three years The Secretaries have under them Deputy, Under and Assistant Secretaries, together with the ordinary clerical establishments The Secretaries and Under-Secretaries are often, though by no means exclusively, members of the Indian Civil Service The Government of India has no Civil Service of its own as distinct from that of the Provincial Governments, and officers serving under the Government of India are borrowed from the Provinces, or, in the case of Specialists, recruited direct by contract

THE DIVISION OF FUNCTIONS.

The keynote of the scheme is effective provincial autonomy and the establishment of an immediate measure of responsibility in the provinces all of which are raised to the status of Governors in Council This demanded a sharp division between Imperial and Provincial functions The following subjects are reserved to the Government of India, with the corollary that all others vest in the Provincial Governments —

1. (*a*) Defence of India, and all matters connected with His Majesty's Naval, Military, and Air Forces in India, or with His Majesty's Indian Marine Service or with any other force raised in India, other than military and armed police wholly maintained by local Governments

(*b*) Naval and military works cantonments

2 External relations, including naturalisation and aliens, and pilgrimages beyond India

3 Relations with States in India

4 Political charges

5 Communications to the extent described under the following heads, namely —

(*a*) railway and extra-municipal tramways in so far as they are not classified as provincial subjects under entry 6 (*d*) of Part II of this Schedule;

(*b*) aircraft and all matters connected therewith , and

(*c*) inland waterways, to an extent to be declared by rule made by the Governor-General in Council or by or under legislation by the Indian legislature.

6. Shipping and navigation, including shipping and navigation on inland waterways in so far as declared to be a central subject in accordance with entry 5 (*c*)

7 Light-houses (including their approaches) beacons, lightships and buoys

8. Port quarantine and marine hospitals

9 Ports declared to be major ports by rule made by the Governor-General in Council or by or under legislation by the Indian legislature

10. Posts, telegraph and telephones, including wireless installations

11 Customs, cotton excise duties, income-tax, salt, and other sources of all-India revenues

12 Currency and coinage.

13. Public debt of India

14 Savings Banks

15 The Indian Audit Department and excluded Audit Departments, as defined in rules framed under section 96-D (1) of the Act

16 Civil law, including laws regarding status, property, civil rights and liabilities and civil procedure

17. Commerce, including banking and insurance

18. Trading companies and other associations.

19. Control of production, supply and distribution of any articles in respect of which control by a central authority is declared by rule made by the Governor-General in Council or by or under legislation by the Indian legislature to be essential in the public interest

20 Development of industries, in cases where such development by a central authority is declared by order of the Governor-General in Council, made after consultation with the local Government or local Governments concerned expedient in the public interest

21 Control of cultivation and manufacture of opium, and sale of opium for export

22 Stores and stationery, both imported and indigenous, required for Imperial Departments

23. Control of petroleum and explosives.

24 Geological survey

25 Control of mineral development, in so far as such control is reserved to the Governor-General in Council under rules made or sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and regulation of mines

26 Botanical Survey

27. Inventions and designs.

28 Copyright.

29 Emigration from, and immigration into British India, and inter-provincial migration.

30 Criminal law, including criminal procedure

31 Central police organisation

32 Control of arms and ammunition.

33 Central agencies and institutions for research (including observatories), and for professional or technical training or promotion of special studies

34 Ecclesiastical administration including European cemeteries

35. Survey of India

36 Archæology

37 Zoological Survey.

38 Meteorology.

39 Census and statistics

40 All-India services

41 Legislation in regard to any provincial subject in so far as such subject is in Part II of this Schedule stated to be subject to legislation by the Indian legislature, and any powers relating to such subject reserved by legislation to the Governor-General in Council

42 Territorial changes, other than inter-provincial, and declaration of law in connection therewith.

43 Regulation of ceremonial, titles, orders, precedence, and civil uniform

44 Immovable property acquired by, and maintained at the cost of, the Governor-General in Council

45. The Public Service Commission.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA

His Excellency The Right Hon'ble Freeman Freeman-Thomas, Earl of Willingdon, G M S I. G C M G , G M I.E , G.B E , 10th April 1931

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[illegible] Colonel (Hony Col) H [illegible]

[illegible] — Lacha Singh [illegible] Commandant Nabha [illegible] Mohammed Afzal Khan [illegible] Major General [illegible] Jaipur Lancers Major [illegible] Mohammed Khan Bahadur, I O M, [illegible] Khairpur State Forces, [illegible] Major (Hony Captain) Mit Singh [illegible] Bahadur I O M late 33rd Sikhs, Resaldar Major Jaram Singh Bahadur I D S M late 4th (D C O) Lancers Risaldar Major (Hony Captain) Muhiuddin Khan Sardar Bahadur C I E I D S M late Rissaldar (D C O) Lancers Subadar Maj (Hony Captain) Daljit Singh Sardar Bahadur I O M late 9th Jat Regiment Subadar Maj (Hony Captain) Gulab Shah Sardar Bahadur, 3 10th Baluch Regt Risaldar Major (Hony Lieut) Jafar Husain H J the Governor General's Bodyguard, Risaldar Major (Hony Lieut) Shaikh Fakruddin, I D S M 9th Royal Deccan Horse

[illegible] — Colonel (Hony [illegible] The Gr[illegible] (A I I) [illegible] Colonel (Hony Col) [illegible] Valley Light Horse (A I I) [illegible] Colonel (Hony Col) [illegible] C I E V D The [illegible] (A I I) [illegible] Colonel (Hony Col) [illegible] The Simla Hills (A I I) [illegible] Colonel (Hony Col) P I C Jourdain [illegible] V D The Nilgiri Malabar [illegible] (A I I) [illegible] Captain [illegible] Daucklish [illegible] Lt Colonel (Hony Col) H M P Hewett The Calcutta Light Horse (A I I) Lt Colonel (Hony Col) [illegible] Temple C I E The Chota Nagpur Regt (A I I) Lt Colonel (Hony Col) [illegible] Irvin C S I C I E V D I C S The Nagpur Regt (A I I) Lt Colonel (Hony Col) [illegible] P C Hartle D S O 4th V (Bombay) Field Artillery (A I I) Lt Colonel (Hony Col) [illegible] P W Watson V D, The Lombay Light Horse (A I I), Lt Col (Hony Col) [illegible] McGregor, V D, The [illegible] (Rangoon) Field

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Director, C C Calder, B SC B SC (Agr) F L S, also Superintendent Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, and Superintendent, Cinchona Cultivation, Bengal (On leave), *Officiating Director*, G I Shaw B SC F I C, M I Chem E, also Superintendent, Chinchona Cultivation in Bengal, *Curator Industrial Section, Indian Museum* S N Lal, M SC, P H C, F I S, *Systematic Assistant* V Narayanaswami, M A (on deputation) *Systematic Assistant*, T D Srinivasan M A, *Systematic Assistant*, R I Badhwar M SC (on probation), *Superintendent, Cinchona Cultivation in Burma* P I Russell *Assistant Curator*, U C Pal, Indian Museum

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Director General of Archaeology, Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni, M A, *Deputy Director-General* J A Page A R I B A *Deputy Director-General for Exploration*, K N Dikshit, M A, *Assistant Superintendent* H I Srivastava, M A *Superintendent, Frontier Circle*, J F Blakiston, *Assistant Superintendent, Frontier Circle*, M S Vats M A, *Superintendent, Northern Circle*, Khan Bahadur Maulvi Zafar Hasan, B A, *Superintendent Western Circle*, B L Dhama *Assistant Superintendent, Western Circle* Dr Mohd Nazim, M A, PH D, *Superintendent, Central Circle*, Mohd Hamid Kuraishi B A, *Superintendent, Eastern Circle*, G C Chandra, *Superintendent, Southern Circle*, H H Khan A R I B A, *Superintendent, Burma Circle*, U Mya, *Government Epigraphist for India*, Dr Hirananda Sastri, M A, M O L, Litt D, *Superintendent for Epigraphy*, C R Krishnamacharlu, B A *Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy*, Dr N P Chakravarty, M A, PH D, *Superintendent, Archaeological Section, Indian Museum*, N G Majumdar, M A, *Archaeological Chemist in India*, Khan Bahadur Mohd Sona Ullah, M SC, F G S, *Curator, Central Asian Antiquities Museum*, Q M Moneer, B A, *Assistant Engineer*, K A A Ansari, PH D, C E, *Officer on Special Duty*, Sir John Marshall, Kt, C I E, Litt D, F S A, *Special Officer for Exploration*, E J M Mackay, M A, F S.A.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

Director-General, Indian Medical Service, (Officiating) The Hon Major-General J D Graham, C I E, I M S
Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, Major-General J D Graham, C I E I M S
Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Lt-Col H E Stanger Leathes, I M S
Assistant Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Lieut-Col J B Hanafin, C I E, I M S
Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, Col Sir Richard Christophers, Kt, C I E, O B E, I M S
Assistant to Director, Central Research Institute Kasauli, Major G C Maltra, I M S

Director-General of Observatories, Poona, C W B Normand, M A, D SC
Director, Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories, Thoms Royds, D SC
Meteorologist, Bombay Observatory, S K Banerji, D SC
Librarian, Imperial Library, Calcutta, K M Asadullah, B A, F L A
Director, Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, Pusa, B A Keen, D SC
Director, Zoological Survey of India, Indian Museum, Lt-Colonel R B Seymour Sewell, I M S, M A
Master, Security Printing, Nasik Road, Col Sir George Willis, Kt, C I E, M V O, R L, M I M E
Director, Intelligence Bureau, Sir David Petrie, Kt, C I E
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, D B Meek
Deputy Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Rai Bahadur S N Banerji, B A
Controller of Patents and Designs, K Rama Pai, M A

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL

Name	Assumed charge of office
Warren Hastings	20 Oct 1774
Sir John Macpherson, Bart	8 Feb 1785
Earl Cornwallis, K.G (*a*)	12 Sep 1786
Sir John Shore, Bart (*b*)	28 Oct 1793
(*a*) Created Marquess Cornwallis, 15 Aug 1792	
(*b*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Teignmout	
Lieut-General the Hon. Sir Alfred Clarke, K C B (*offg*)	17 Mar 1798
The Earl of Mornington, P C (*c*)	18 May 1798
The Marques Cornwallis, K G (2nd time)	30 July 1805
Captain L A P Anderson, Sir George H Barlow, Bart	10 Oct 1805
Lord Minto, P C (*d*)	31 July 1807
The Earl of Moira, K G, P C (*e*)	4 Oct 1813
John Adam (*offg*)	13 Jan 1823
Lord Amherst P C (*f*)	1 Aug 1823
William Butterworth Bayley (*offg*)	13 Mar 1828
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G C B, G C H, P C	4 July 1828
(*c*) Created Marquess Wellesley,	2 Dec 1799
(*d*) Created Earl of Minto	24 Feb 1813
(*e*) Created Marquess of Hastings,	2 Dec 1816
(*f*) Created Earl Amherst,	2 Dec 1826

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA

Name	Assumed charge of office
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G C B, G C H, P C	14 Nov 1834
Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart (*a*) (*offg*)	20 March 1835
Lord Auckland, G C B, P C (*b*)	4 March 1836
Lord Ellenborough, P C (*c*)	28 Feb 1842
William Wilberforce Bird (*offg*)	15 June 1844
The Right Hon Sir Henry Hardinge, G C B (*d*)	23 July 1844
The Earl of Dalhousie, P C (*e*)	12 Jan 1848
Viscount Canning, P C (*f*)	29 Feb 1856
(*a*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Metcalfe	
(*b*) Created Earl of Auckland,	21 Dec 1839
(*c*) Afterwards (by creation Earl of Ellenborough)	
(*d*) Created Viscount Hardinge,	2 May 1846
(*e*) Created Marquess of Dalhousie,	25 Aug 1849
(*f*) Afterwards (by creation) Earl Canning	

NOTE—The Governor-General ceased to be the direct Head of the Bengal Government from the 1st May, 1854, when the first Lieutenant-Governor assumed office On 1st April 1912, Bengal was placed under a separate Governor and the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor was abolished

VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA

Name.	Assumed charge of office
Viscount Canning, P C (*a*)	1 Nov 1858
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K T, G C B, P C	12 March 1862
Major-General Sir Robert Napier, K C B (*b*) (*offg*)	21 Nov 1863
Colonel Sir William T Denison, K C B (*offg*)	2 Dec 1863
The Right Hon Sir John Lawrence, Bart, G C B, K C S I (*c*)	12 Jan 1864
The Earl of Mayo, K.P	12 Jan 1869
John Strachey (*d*) (*offg*)	9 Feb 1872
Lord Napier of Merchistoun, K T (*e*) (*offg*)	23 Feb 1872
Lord Northbrook, P C (*h*)	3 May 1872
Lord Lytton, G C B (*g*)	12 Apl 1876
The Marquess of Ripon, K G, P C	8 June 1880
The Earl of Dufferin, K P, G C B, G C M G, P C (*i*)	13 Dec 1884
The Marquess of Lansdowne, G C M G	10 Dec 1888
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, P C	27 Jan 1894
Baron Curzon of Kedleston, P C	6 Jan 1899
Baron Ampthill (*offg*)	30 Apl 1904
Baron Curzon of Kedleston P C (*i*)	13 Dec. 1904
The Earl of Minto, K. G, P C, G C M G	18 Nov. 1905
Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, P C, G C B, G C M.G, G C V O, I S O (*j*)	23 Nov 1910
Lord Chelmsford	Apl 1916
Marquess of Reading	Apl 1921
Baron Irwin	Apl 1926
The Earl of Willingdon	Apl 1931

(*a*) Created Earl Canning, 21 May 1859
(*b*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Magdala
(*c*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Lawrence
(*d*) Afterwards Sir John Strachey, G C S I, C I E
(*e*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Ettrick
(*f*) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of Northbrook
(*g*) Created Earl of Lytton, 28 April 1880
(*h*) Created Marquis of Dufferin and Ava 12 Nov 1888
(*i*) Created an Earl . June 1911
(*j*) During tenure of office, the Viceroy is Grand Master and First and Principal Knight of the two Indian Orders (G M S.I and G M I E) On quitting office, he becomes G C S.I and G C I E, with the date of his assumption of the Viceroyalty.

The Imperial Legislatures.

The gradual evolution of the Indian constitution is fully traced in the article on "The Government of India" which precedes this, so also are the great changes made by the Reform Act of 1919. For the purposes of easy reference the powers of the Legislatures, as well as the special powers reserved to the Governor General for the discharge of his responsibilities which are fully set out in the Act are reproduced below —

21 (1) Every Council of State shall continue for five years, and every Legislative Assembly for three years from its first meeting.

Provided that—

(a) either chamber of the legislature may be sooner dissolved by the Governor-General and

(b) any such period may be extended by the Governor-General if in special circumstances, he so thinks fit, and

(c) after the dissolution of either chamber the Governor-General shall appoint a date not more than six months or with the sanction of the Secretary of State, not more than nine months after the date of dissolution for the next session of that chamber

22 (1) An official shall not be qualified for election as a member of either chamber of the Indian legislature, and, if any non official member of either chamber accepts office in the service of the Crown in India his seat in that chamber shall become vacant

(4) Every member of the Governor General's Executive Council shall be nominated as a member of one chamber of the Indian legislature, and shall have the right of attending in and addressing the other chamber, but shall not be a member of both chambers

24 (3) If any Bill which has been passed by one chamber is not, within six months after the passage of the Bill by that chamber, passed by the other chamber either without amendments or with such amendments as may be agreed to by the two chambers, the Governor-General may in his discretion refer the matter for decision to a joint sitting of both chambers Provided that standing orders made under this section may provide for meetings of members of both chambers appointed for the purpose, in order to discuss any difference of opinion which has arisen between the two chambers

(4) Without prejudice to the powers of the Governor General under section sixty-eight of the principal Act, the Governor-General may where a Bill has been passed by both chambers of the Indian legislature, return the Bill for reconsideration by either chambers

(7) Subject to the rules and standing orders affecting the chamber, there shall be freedom of speech in both chambers of the Indian legislature No person shall be liable to any proceeding in any court by reason of his speech or vote in either chamber, or by reason of anything contained in any official report of the proceedings of either chamber

25 Annual Report —(1) The estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the Governor General in Council shall be laid in the form of a statement before both chambers of the Indian legislature in each year

(2) No proposal for the appropriation of any revenue or moneys for any purpose shall be made except on the recommendation of the Governor General

(3) The proposals of the Governor-General in Council for the appropriation of revenue or moneys relating to the following heads of expenditure shall not be submitted to the vote of the legislative assembly, nor shall they be open to discussion by either chamber at the time when the annual statement is under consideration unless the Governor-General otherwise directs—

(i) interest and sinking fund charges on loans and

(ii) expenditure of which the amount is prescribed by or under any law, and

(iii) salaries and pensions of persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council, and

(iv) salaries of chief commissioners and judicial commissioners, and

(v) expenditure classified by the order of the Governor-General in Council as—

(a) ecclesiastical,

(b) political,

(c) defence

(4) If any question arises whether any proposed appropriation of revenue of money, does or does not relate to the above heads the decision of the Governor-General on the question shall be final

(5) The proposals of the Governor-General in Council for the appropriation of revenue or moneys relating to heads or expenditure not specified in the above heads shall be submitted to the vote of the legislative assembly in the form of demands for grants

(6) The legislative assembly may assent or refuse its assent to any demand or may reduce the amount referred to in any demand by a reduction of the whole grant

(7) The demands as voted by the legislative assembly shall be submitted to the Governor-General in Council, who shall, if he declares that he is satisfied that any demand which has been refused by the legislative assembly is essential to the discharge of his responsibilities, act as if it had been assented to, notwithstanding the withholding of such assent or the reduction of the amount therein referred to, by the legislative assembly

(8) Notwithstanding anything in this section the Governor-General shall have power, in cases of emergency, to authorise such expenditure as may, in his opinion, be necessary for the safety or tranquillity of British India or any part thereof

26 EMERGENCY POWERS —(1) Where either chamber of the Indian legislature refuses leave to introduce or fails to pass in a form recommended by the Governor-General any Bill, the Governor-General may certify that the passage of the Bill is essential for the safety, tranquillity or interests of British India or any part thereof, and thereupon—

(*a*) if the Bill has already been passed by the other chamber, the Bill shall, on signature by the Governor-General, notwithstanding that it has not been consented to by both chambers, forthwith become an Act of the Indian legislature in the form of the Bill as originally introduced or proposed to be introduced in the Indian legislature, or (as the case may be) in the form recommended by the Governor-General, and

(*b*) if the Bill has not already been so passed, the Bill shall be laid before the other chamber, and, if consented to by that chamber in the form recommended by the Governor-General, shall become an Act as aforesaid on the signification of the Governor-General's assent, or, if not so consented to shall, on signature by the Governor-General, become an Act as aforesaid

(2) Every such Act shall be expressed to be made by the Governor-General and shall, as soon as practicable after being made, be laid before both Houses of Parliament, and shall not have effect until it has received His Majesty's assent, and shall not be presented for His Majesty's assent until copies thereof have been laid before each House of Parliament for not less than eight days on which that House has sat, and upon the signification of such assent by His Majesty in Council and the notification thereof by the Governor-General, the Act shall have the same force and effect as an Act passed by the Indian legislature and duly assented to

Provided that, where in the opinion of the Governor-General a state of emergency exists which justifies such action, the Governor-General may direct that any such Act shall come into operation forthwith, and thereupon the Act shall have such force and effect as aforesaid, subject, however, to disallowance by His Majesty in Council

27 SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS —(1) In addition to the measures referred to in sub-section (2) of section sixty-seven of the principal Act, as requiring the previous sanction of the Governor-General it shall not be lawful without such previous sanction to introduce at any meeting of either chamber of the Indian legislature any measure—

(*a*) regulating any provincial subject, or any part of a provincial subject, which has not been declared by rules under the principal Act to be subject to legislation by the Indian legislature,

(*b*) repealing or amending any Act of a local legislature,

(*c*) repealing or amending any Act or ordinance made by the Governor-General

(2) Where in either chamber of the Indian legislature any Bill has been introduced or is proposed to be introduced, or any amendment to a Bill is moved, or proposed to be moved, the Governor-General may certify that the Bill or any clause of it, or the amendment affects the safety or tranquillity of British India, or any part thereof, and may direct that no proceedings, or that no further proceedings, shall be taken by the chamber in relation to the Bill, clause, or amendment and effect shall be given to such direction

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

President —Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, K C S I, C I E

Deputy President —Mr R K Shanmukham Chetty

A. ELECTED MEMBERS (104)

Constituency	Name
Madras City (Non-Muhammadan Urban)	M R Ry Diwan Bahadur A Ramaswami Mudaliar
Ganjam *cum* Vizagapatam (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Mr B Sitarama Raju
Godavari *cum* Kistna (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Mochay Narasimha Rao
Guntur *cum* Nellore (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Mr R Ry Ponaka Govindu Reddy Garu
Madras ceded districts and Chittoor (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Mr T N Ramakrishna Reddi
Salem and Coimbatore *cum* North Arcot (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Mr R K Shanmukhan Chetty †
South Arcot *cum* Chingleput (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Diwan Bahadur T Rangachariar, C I E

† Elected By President

Constituency	Name.
Tanjore *cum* Trichinopoly (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Raja Bahadur G Krishnamacharlar
Madura and Ramnad *cum* Tinnevelly (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Mr B Rajaram Pandian
West Coast and Nilgiris (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr K P Thampan
North Madras (Muhammadan)	Mahomed Muazzam Saheb Bahadur
South Madras (Muhammadan)	Moulvi Sayyid Murtuza Saheb Bahadur
West Coast and Nilgiris (Muhammadan)	Kottai Uppi Saheb Bahadur
Madras (European)	Mr C. B Elliott, M A
Madras Landholders	Raja Sir Vasudeva Rajah, Kt , C I E
Madras Indian Commerce	Mr Jamal Mahomed Saib
Bombay City (Non-Muhammadan Urban)	Mr Naoriji M Dumasia
Ditto	Sir Cawasji Jehangir, K C I E , O B E
Sind (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Diwan Lalchand Nawalrai
Bombay Northern Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr N N Anklesaria *
Bombay Central Division (Muhammadan Rural)	Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla K C S I , C I E *
Bombay Central Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr B V Jadhav
Ditto	Mr N R Gunjal
Bombay Southern Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Rao Bahadur B L Patil
Bombay City (Muhammadan Urban)	Mr Rahimtoola M Chinoy
Sind (Muhammadan Rural)	Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon
Ditto	Nawab Naharsinghji Ishwarsingji
Bombay (European)	Mr L F Sykes
Ditto	Mr G I Griffiths
The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau (Indian Commerce)	
Gujarat and Deccan Sardars and Inamdars (Landholders)	Sardar G N Majumdar
Bombay Millowners' Association (Indian Commerce) **	Mr Hormusji Peeroshaw Mody
Calcutta (Non-Muhammadan Urban)	Mr C C Biswas
Calcutta Suburbs (Non-Muhammadan Urban)	Mr Nabakumar Sing Dudhoria
Burdwan Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Babu Amarnath Dutt
Presidency Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Pundit Satyendranath Sen
Dacca Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Kshitish Chandra Neogy
Chittagong and Rajshahi Divisions (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Mr S C Mitra
Calcutta and Suburbs (Muhammadan Urban)	Sir Abdur Rahim, K C S I , K T
Burdwan and Presidency Divisions (Muhammadan Rural)	Dr Sir A Suhrawardy
Dacca *cum* Mymensingh (Muhammadan Rural)	Mr A H Ghuznavi
Bakergunj *cum* Faridpur (Muhammadan Rural)	Haji Choudhary Mohamad Ismail Khan
Chittagong Division (Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Md Anwarul Azim
Rajshahi Division (Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Kabir-ud-Din Amed
Bengal (European)	Mr W Arthur Moore, M B E
Do	Mr E Studd
Do	Mr G Morgan, C I E
Bengal Landholders	Mr Dhirendra Kanta Lahiri Chaudhury
Bengal National Chamber of Commerce (Indian Commerce)	Mr Satish Chandra Sen
Cities of the United Provinces (Non-Muhammadan Urban)	Lala Rameshwar Prasad Bagla
Meerut Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Chaudhri Isra
Agra Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Kunwar Raghubir Singh
Rohilkund and Kumaon Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Mr C S Ranga Iyer

* Elected President. ** Entitled to representation in rotation

Constituency	Name
Allahabad and Jhansi Divisions (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Mr A Hoon
Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Mr A Das
Lucknow Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Mr L Brij Kishore
Fyzabad Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Rai Bahadur Pandit Trilok Nath Bhargava
Cities of the United Provinces (Muhammadan Urban)	Khan Bahadur Haji Wajihuddin
Meerut Division (Muhamamdan Rural)	Kunwar Hajee Ismail Alikhan
Agra Division (Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Muhammad Yamin Khan
Rohilkund and Kumaon Divisions (Muhammadan Rural)	Maulvi Sir Muhammad Yakub, KT
United Provinces Southern Divisions (Muhammadan Rural)	Dr Zia-ud-Din Ahmed, C I F
Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions (Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Mohamed Azhar Ali
United Provinces (European)	Mr J R Scott
United Provinces Landholders	Lala Hari Raj Swarup
Ambala Division (Non-Muhammadan)	Bhai Parma Nand
Jullundur Division (Non-Muhammadan)	Mr Jagan Nath Agarwal
West Punjab (Non-Muhammadan)	Mr B R Puri
East Punjab (Muhammadan)	Hony Lt, Nawab Md Ibrahim Ali Khan
East Central Punjab (Muhammadans)	Shaik Sadiq Hasan
West Central Punjab (Muhammadan)	Mian Muhammad Shah Nawaz, C I F
North Punjab (Muhammadan)	Major Nawab Malik Talib Mehdi Khan, O B F
North-West Punjab (Muhammadan)	Shaik Fazal Haq Piracha
South-West Punjab (Muhammadan)	Khan Bahadur Makhdum Sayad Rajan Bakhsh Shah
East Punjab (Sikh)	Sirdar Harbans Singh Brar
West Punjab (Sikh)	Sardar Sant Singh
Punjab Landholders	Sirdar Sohan Singh
Darbhanga *cum* Saran (Non Muhammadan)	Pundit Ram Krishna Jha
Muzaffarpur *cum* Champaran (Non-Muhammadan)	Babu Gaya Prasad Singh
Orissa Division (Non-Muhammadan)	Mr B N Misra
Do do	Mr Bhabananda Das
Patna *cum* Shahabad (Non Muhammadan)	Badri Lal Rustogi
Gaya *cum* Monghyr (Non-Muhammadan)	Kumar Gupteshwar Prasad Singh
Bhagalpur, Purnea and the Santhal Parganas (Non-Muhammadan)	Rai Bahadur Sukhraj Rai
Chota Nagpur Division (Non Muhammadan)	Thakur Mohendra Nath Shah Deo
Patna and Chota Nagpur *cum* Orissa (Muhammadan)	Mr M Maswood Ahmad
Bhagalpur Division (Muhammadan)	Moulvi Badi uz-Zaman
Tirhut Division (Muhammadan)	Moulvi Muhammad Shafee, Daoodi
Bihar and Orissa Landholders	Mr Bhuput Sing
Nagpur Division (Non-Muhammadan)	Rao Bahadur S R Pundit
Central Provinces Hindi Divisions (Non Muhammadan)	Sir Hari Singh Gour, Kt
Do do	Seth Liladhar Chaudhry
Central Provinces (Muhammadan)	Khan Bahadur H M Walayatullah, I S O
Central Provinces Landholders	Goswami M P Puri
Assam Valley (Non-Muhammadan)	Mr T R Phookun
Surma Valley *cum* Shillong (Non-Muhammadan)	Mr Gopika Romon Roy
Assam (Muhammadan)	Mr Abdul Matin Chaudhury
Assam (European)	Mr H B Fox, C I F
Burma (Non-European)	Mr Jehangir K Munshi
Do	U Tun Myint
Do	U Tun Aung
Burma (European)	J Tait
Delhi (General)	Bhagat Chandi Mal Gola
Ajmer-Merwara (General)	Rai Sahib Har Bilas Sarda

Province or body represented	Name
NOMINATED MEMBERS—INCLUDING THE PRESIDENT (41)	
(a) OFFICIAL MEMBERS (26)	
Government of India	The Hon Sir George Rainy, K C I E, C S I
Do	The Hon Sir James Crerar, K C S I, C I E
Do	The Hon Sir George Schuster, K C M G, C B E, M C
Do	The Hon Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter, K C S I
Do	The Hon Khan Bahadur Mian Sir Fazl-i-Husain, K C I E, Kt
Do	Mr Evelyn Berkeley Howell, C S I, C I E
Do	Sir Alfred Alan Lethbridge Parsons, Kt, C I E
Do	Mr T Ryan
Do	Mr Gerard Mackworth Young, C.I E
Do	Mr Kodikal Sanjiva Row
Do	Mr S Lall
Do	Mr S N Roy
Do	Mr R S Bajpai, C B E
Do	Sir Lancelot Graham, K C I E, I C S
Do	Mr J A Shillidy
Madras	Mr A H A Todd
Do	Rai Bahadur U Rama Rao
Bombay	Mr H E Knight
Do	Mr H Montgomery
Bengal	Mr Joseph Charles French
Do	Mr Rajnarayan Banerji
The United Provinces	Qazi Aziz-ud-din Ahmad Bilgrami
The Punjab	Khan Bahadur Malik Allah Baksh Khan Tiwana M B E
Bihar and Orissa	Mr Ram Prashad Natrayan Sahi
The Central Provinces	Mr James Ferguson Dyer
Assam	Mr W A Cosgrave, C I E
Burma	Major H R Pelly
(b) Berar representative (1)	Mr S G Jog
(c) NON OFFICIAL MEMBERS (14)	
Bombay	Dr R D Daini
Bengal	Rai Bahadur Satya Charan Mukherjee
The Punjab	Sardar Bahadur Sardar Jawahar Singh, C I E
Do	Honv Captain Rao Bahadur Ch Lal Chand, O B E
Do	Sardar Bahadur Captain Hera Singh Brar, M B E
Do	Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan, Kt, C S I
Bihar and Orissa	Mr Ramaswami Srinivasa Sarma, C I E
Lucknow	Khan Bahadur Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed
North West Frontier Province	Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan
Allahabad	H Cecil Desanges
Mysore	Dr Francis X. de Souza
Associated Chambers of Commerce	Mr L V Heathcote
The Depressed Classes	Rao Bahadur Mylai Chinnathambi Rajah
Labour Interests	Mr N M Joshi

THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

President—The Hon'ble Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, Kt, C I E, I C S

A —ELECTED MEMBERS (33)

Constituency.	Name
Madras (Non-Muhammadan)	Diwan Bahadur Sir S M Annamalai Chettiyt Kt
Do	Mr V Ranganayakalu Naidu Garu
Do	Mr K V Rangaswamy Aiyengar
Do	Diwan Bahadur G Narayanaswami Chetti Gar C I E
Madras (Muhammadan)	Syed Muhammad Padshah Saheb Bahadur
Bombay (Non-Muhammadan)	Sardar Shri Jagannath Maharaj Pandit
Do	Mr Hormusji Maneckji Metha
Do	Sir Phiroze C Sethna, Kt, O B E
Bombay Presidency (Muhammadan)	Sirdar Saheb Suleman Cassum Haji, Mitha, C.I
Sind (Muhammadan)	Mr Ali Baksh Muhammad Hussain
Bombay Chamber of Commerce	Mr E Miller
East Bengal (Non-Muhammadan)	Babu Jagadish Chandra Banerjee
West do do	Kumar Nripandra Narayan Sinha
West do do	Mr Satyandra Chandra Ghose Moulik.
West Bengal (Muhammadan)	Mr Mahmood Suhrawardy
East do do	Mr Syed Abdul Hafeez
Bengal Chamber of Commerce	Mr P H Browne, C B E
United Provinces Central (Non-Muhammadan)	Raja Sir Rampal Singh, K C I E, of Kur Sudhauli
United Provinces Northern (Non-Muhammadan)	Rai Bahadur Lala Jagdish Prasad
United Provinces Southern (Non-Muhammadan)	Raja Sir Moti Chand, C I E
United Provinces West (Muhammadan)	Khan Bahadur Hafiz Muhammad Halim
United Provinces East (Muhammadan)	Shaikh Mushir Hosain Kidwal
Punjab (Non-Muhammadan)	Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das, C I E
Punjab (Sikh)	Sardar Shivdeo Singh Uberoi
East Punjab (Muhammadan)	Khan Bahadur Chandri Muhammad Din
West Punjab (Muhammadan)	Sir Sayad Mohammad Mehr Shah, Kt
Bihar and Orissa (Non-Muhammadan)	Rai Bahadur Radha Krishna Jalan
Do	Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh
Bihar and Orissa (Muhammadan)	Mr Abu Abdullah Syed Hussain Imam
Central Provinces (General)	Raja Laxmanrao Bhonsle
Assam (Non-Muhammadan)	Bahadur Promode Chandra Dutt.
Burma (General)	Mr A Hamid.
Burma Chamber of Commerce	Mr. K B Harper.

Constituency	Name
B —NOMINATED MEMBERS—*excluding the President*	
(a) *Official Members (not more than 19 excluding President)*	
Government of India	His Excellency General Sir Philip Walhoue Chetwode, Kt, G C B, K C M G D S O
Do	Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter, K C S I
Do	Khan Bahadur Mian Sir Fazl I Husain, K C I E
Do. . .	Sir John Perronet Thompson, C S I.
Do .	Mr H W Emerson, C I E, C B E
Do	Sir Charles Watson, K C I E, C S I
Do. . .	Mr J C B Drake, C I E, C B E
Do. ..	Mr A F L Brayne C I E
Do . . .	J A Shillidy, C.S I
Do	Maj-Gen J W D Megaw, C I E, M B, K H P, I M S
The United Provinces	Rai Bahadur Lala Chiman Lal
The Punjab	Nawab Malik Muhammad Hayat Khan Noon C S I
Bihar and Orissa	Mr J T Whitty, C I E
(b) *Berar Representative*	
Berar Representative . . .	Mr. Ganesh Srikrishna Khaparde
(c) *Non Official Members.*	
Madras	Sir Sankaran Nair, Kt
Do .. .	Mr M. D Devadoss
Do	Mr G A Natesan
Bombay	Sir Dinshah Edulji Wacha, Kt
Bengal .	Jyotsnanath Ghosal, C S I, C I E
Do. . .	Nawab Khwaja Habibullah
Do	Mr Bijay Kumar Basu
Central Provinces .	Sir Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoy, K C I.E., Kt
The United Provinces .	Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Israr Hasan Khan, Kt, C.I.E
Do . . .	Raja Bijoy Singh Dudhoria, of Azimgani
The Punjab . .	Sirdar Charanjit Singh
North-West Frontier Provinces ..	Major Nawab Mahomed Akbar Khan, C I E, Khan of Hoti

The Bombay Presidency.

The Bombay Presidency stretches along the west coast of India, from Sind in the North to Kanara in the South It embraces, with its feudatories and Aden, an area of 187,074 square miles and a population of 30,726,510 Of this total 63,453 square miles are in Native States, with a population of 8,466,533 Geographically included in the Presidency but under the Government of India is the first class Native State of Baroda, with an area of 8,182 square miles and a population of 2,443,007

With effect from the 10th October 1924 the States in the Cutch, Kathiawar and the Palanpur Agencies have been placed under direct political relations with the Government of India The three agencies have been combined into one, the Western India States Agency, and placed under a first class Resident and Agent to the Governor General with headquarters at Rajkot The territories under the rule of Indian Princes and Chiefs who are in direct political relations with the Government of Bombay extend now only to an area of about 28,562 sq miles The population of these States is 3,997,452 and the revenue nearly 5 crores

The Presidency embraces a wide diversity of soil, climate and people In the Presidency Proper are the rich plains of Gujarat, watered by the Nerbudda and the Tapti, whose fertility is so marked that it has long been known as the Garden of India South of Bombay City the province is divided into two sections by the Western Ghats, a range of hills running parallel to the coast. Above Ghats are the Deccan Districts, south of these come the Karnatic districts On the sea side of the Ghats is the Konkan, a rice-growing tract, intercepted by creeks which make communication difficult Then in the far north is Sind, totally different from the Presidency Proper, a land of wide and monotonous desert except where irrigation from the Indus has brought abounding fertility

The People

The population varies as markedly as soil and climate In Sind Mahomedans predominate Gujarat has remained true to Hindnism although long under the dominion of powerful Mahomedan kings Here there is an amplitude of caste divisions and a people, who although softened by prosperity, are amongst the keenest trading races in the world The Deccan peasant has been seasoned by adversity, the saying goes that the Deccan expects a famine one year in every three, and gets it, the population is much more homogeneous than in Gujarat, and thirty per cent are Mahrattas The Karnatic is the land of the Lingayets, a Hindu reforming sect of the twelfth century, and in the Konkan there is a large proportion of Christians Four main languages are spoken, Sindi, Gujarati, Marathi and Kanarese, with Urdu a rough *lingua franca* where English has not penetrated The main castes and tribes number five hundred

Industries.

The principal industry is agriculture, which supports sixty-four per cent of the population In Sind the soils are wholly alluvial, and under the influence of irrigation produce yearly increasing crops of wheat and cotton In Gujarat they are of two classes, the black cotton soil, which yields the famous Broach cottons the finest in India and alluvial which under careful cultivation in Ahmedabad and Kaira makes splendid garden land The dominant soil characteristic of the Deccan is black soil, which produces cotton, wheat, gram and millet, and in certain tracts rich crops of sugarcane The Konkan is a rice land, grown under the abundant rains of the submontane regions, and in the south the Dharwar cotton vies with Broach as the best in India There are no great perennial rivers suitable for irrigation, and the harvest is largely dependent upon the seasonal rainfall, supplemented by well irrigation. A chain of irrigation works, consisting of canals fed from great reservoirs in the region of unfailing rainfall in the Ghats, is gradually being completed, and this will ultimately make the Deccan immune to serious drought More than any other part of India the Presidency has been scourged by famine and plague The evils have not been unmixed, for tribulation has made the people more self-reliant, and the rise in the values of all produce, synchronising with a certain development of industry, has induced a considerable rise in the standard of living The land is held on what is known as the ryotwari tenure, that is to say, each cultivator holds his land direct from Government under a moderate assessment, and as long as he pays this assessment he cannot be dispossessed

Manufactures

Whilst agriculture is the principal industry, others have no inconsiderable place The mineral wealth of the Presidency is small and is confined to building stone, salt extracted from the sea, and a little manganese But the handicrafts are widely distributed The handloom weavers produce bright-coloured saris, and to a diminishing extent the exquisite kincobs of Ahmedabad and Surat Bombay silverware has a place of its own, as well as the brass work of Poona and Nasik But the tendency is to submerge the indigenous handicrafts beneath industry organised on modern lines Bombay is the great centre in India of the textile trade This is chiefly found in the headquarter city, Bombay

Number of Looms in Bombay Island	76,697
Number of Spindles in Bombay Island	34,30,733
Number of hands employed in the Textile Industry in Bombay Island	1,36,774
Consumption of Cotton by the Mills in Bombay Island (bales) (in candles of 784 lbs)	4,38,74'

subject to confirmation by the High Court In some of the principal cities Special Magistrates exercise summary jurisdiction (Bombay has six Presidency Magistrates, as well as Honorary Magistrates exercising the functions of English Justices of the Peace) and a Court of Small Causes, corresponding to the English County Courts

Local Government

Local control over certain branches of the administration is secured by the constitution of local boards and municipalities, the former exercising authority over a District or a Taluka, and the latter over a city or town These bodies are composed of members either nominated by Government or elected by the people, who are empowered to expend the funds at their disposal on education, sanitation, the construction of roads and tanks, and general improvements Their funds are derived from cesses on the land revenue, the toll, ferry funds and local taxes The tendency of recent years has been to increase the elective and reduce the nominated element to allow these bodies to elect their own chairmen, whilst larger grants have been made from the general revenues for water supply and drainage

The Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act of 1925 works further advance in the matter of local Self-Government in the Presidency The Act provides more adequate basis for Municipal Administration in the larger cities of the Bombay Presidency The larger municipalities are now styled as Municipal Boroughs which are now 20 in number The executives of these Borough Municipalities are invested with larger powers than hitherto exercised Another important change introduced by the Act was the extension of municipal franchise to occupiers of dwellings or buildings with annual rental values of Rs 12 or with capital value of not less than Rs 200

Public Works

The Public Works Department is under the control of two Chief Engineers who act as Secretaries to the Government, one for Roads, Buildings, Railways, etc ,and the other for Irrigation Under them are Superintending Engineers in charge of Circles and Executive Engineers in charge of divisions, the Consulting Architect and the Electrical Engineer The chief irrigation works are in Sind and consist of a chain of canals fed by the annual inundations from the Indus The Lloyds Barrage and canals project which was inaugurated in 1923 is the greatest Irrigation Scheme in the world and is designed to ensure the vast areas of fertile land in Sind a regular and constant supply of water It will enable about 6 million acres of crops to be irrigated annually, *i e*, about as much area irrigated in Egypt The scheme is not only vital to the future of Sind but of indirect benefit to the whole of India The whole scheme is estimated to cost over 15 million sterling or 20 crores of rupees The formal opening of the Barrage will take place in the middle of January 1932 In the Presidency proper there is a chain of protective irrigation works, originating in reservoirs in the Ghat regions The principal works are the Nira Canals fed by Lake Whiting impounded by the Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar, the Pravara Canals fed by Lake Arthur Hill, impounded by Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, the Mutha Canals fed by Lake Fife at Khadakvasla, the Godavari Canals fed by Lake Beale at Naudur Madhmeshwar and the Gokak Canal The Mutha Canals and the Gokak Canal were completed in 1896-97, the Nira Left Bank Canal in 1905 06, the Godavari Canals in 1915-16 and the Pravara Canals in 1926-27 The Nira Right Bank Canal which has been under construction since 1912 is nearing completion The Wilson Dam at Bhandardara the second highest yet constructed by Engineers the world over was opened by His Excellency the Governor on 10th December 1926 The Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar which is 5,333 feet in length, 190 feet in height and 124 feet in width was opened by H E Sir Leslie Wilson on 27th October 1928 It cost Rs 172 lakhs It is remarkable as being the largest Dam in volume hitherto constructed and contains 21½ million cubic feet of masonry The Assuan Dam in Egypt is popularly supposed to be the largest Dam in existence but that contains 19 million cubic feet It cost also nearly 50 per cent more than the Lloyd Dam An idea of the magnitue of the Lloyd Dam can be gathered from the fact that if a wall 6 feet high and 15 inches thick were constructed from the masonry in the Dam it would stretch a distance of 520 miles, say from Bombay to Nagpur These projects will irrigate certain tracts most liable to famine

Police

The Police Force is divided into 3 categories, *viz*, District Police, Railway Police and the Bombay City Police The District and Railway Police in the Presidency proper are for the purpose of control under the Inspector-General of Police who is assisted by three Deputy Inspectors-General of whom two are in charge of Ranges and the third is in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and the Finger Print Bureau District and Railway Police in Sind are under the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind, subject to the control of the Commissioner-in-Sind The executive management of the Police in each district and on Railways in the Presidency proper as well as in Sind is vested in a Superintendent of Police under the general direction of the Magistrate of the District concerned except in the case of the Railway Police For the purposes of effective supervision over the investigation and prevention of crime, some of the larger districts are divided into one or more sub divisions each under a Sub-Divisional Officer who is either an Assistant Superintendent of Police, or an Inspector of Police, a Deputy Superintendent of Police Sub-Inspectors are the officers in charge of Police Stations and are primarily responsible under the law, for the investigation of offences reported at their Police Stations Officers appointed directly to the posts of Assistant Superintendents of Police, Deputy Superintendents of Police, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors undergo a course of training at the Central Police Training School at Nasik before being posted to Districts for executive duty The Bombay City Police is a separate force under the Commissioner of Police who is directly responsible to Government

Education

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] required perhaps the most [illegible] additional provision for [illegible] Industrial Education including [illegible] of Engineering and [illegible] of a Technological Institution [illegible] In spite however of [illegible] provide all the [illegible] and hard earned [illegible] increased number [illegible] evidence of ad[illegible] fact that the [illegible] increased from [illegible] 1871 [illegible] or about 47 [illegible]

[illegible] in Public Instruction increased [illegible] 1878 to 10,211 [illegible] increased by 1,51[illegible] to [illegible] in Public decreased [illegible] of the [illegible] in Public[illegible] [illegible] Primary School and [illegible]

[illegible] and un[illegible] in Public during the [illegible] and the number of [illegible]

[illegible] total of [illegible] town and villa[illegible] [illegible] the avera[illegible] [illegible] town or villa[illegible] with a school [illegible] square mile [illegible] of [illegible] under instruction in all kind of [illegible] total population wa[illegible] in the preceding year [illegible] for elementary under instruction to the [illegible] was 3.00 [illegible]

Hindu pupil[illegible] in recognised institutions numbered [illegible] Muhammadans 22,932, Indian Christians 7,102, Parsis 17,127, European and Anglo Indians 6,047. The rest comprised 27,[illegible] Jains, 1,308 Sikhs, and 3,020 Jews and others.

The total expenditure on Public Instruction in 1930-31 was Rs. 402 lakhs of which 50.7 per cent was met from Government funds, 17.6 per cent from Board funds, 18.6 per cent from fees, and 13.1 per cent from other sources. Primary schools absorbed over Rs. 201 lakhs, exclusive of expenditure on inspection, construction, and repairs.

The Educational Department is administered by a Director, with an Inspector in each Division and a Deputy or Assistant Inspector in each district.

Higher education in the Presidency is controlled by the Bombay University which was established in 1857. The constitution of the University has recently undergone, however, considerable changes in virtue of a new enactment known as the Bombay University Act of 1928. This Act altered the whole constitution of the University so as to make it adequately representative with a view to bringing into closer association with the public the industrial commercial and civic life of the people of the Presidency to enable it to provide greater facilities for higher education in all branches of learning including Technology and to undertake on a larger scale than heretofore post-graduate

teaching and research, while continuing to exercise due control over the teaching given by colleges affiliated to it from time to time The authorities of the University, as now constituted are chiefly the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, the Syndicate, the Academic Council and the Senate The Senate consisting of fellows is the supreme governing body of hfe University The number of fellows is 144 to whom 40 are nominated by the Chancellor and 11 are ex-officio The Academic Council consisting of educational experts deals with all purely academical questions This body works in collaboration with the Syndicate which is the principal executive of the University

The principal educational institutions are —

Government Arts Colleges—

Elphinstone College Bombay, Principal, Mr H Hamill, M.A (on leave), Mr A C Farran (*Officiating*)

Ismail College, Andheri (Bombay) Principal, Dr M B Rehman, M.A (Punjab), Ph D (Cambridge)

Deccan College, Poona Principal, Mr H G Rawlinson, M A

Gujarat College Ahmedabad, Principal, G Findlay Shirras, M A, F S S (Offg)

Karnatak College, Dharwar Principal, Mr A. C Farran, B A (on deputation)

Royal Institute of Science, Bombay Principal, Dr Thomas S Wheeler, F I C, Ph D, F R C S I

Private Arts Colleges—

St Xavier's, Bombay (Society of Jesus) Principal, Rev Father Duhr, S J

Wilson College, Bombay (Scottish Mission) Principal, Rev J Mackenzie, M.A

Fergusson College, Poona (Deccan Educational Society), Principal, M Mahajani, M.A, B Sc

Baroda College, Baroda (Baroda State) Principal, S G Barrow, B sc

Samaldas College, Bhavnagar (Bhavnagar State) Principal, Mr T K Shahani, M A

Bahauddinbhai College, Junagadh State Principal, Mr M. M Joshi, M A

Sir Parashurambhan College, Poona

M T B Arts College, Surat

D J Sind College, Karachi

Sind National College, Hyderabad

Gokhale Education Society's H P T Arts College, Nasik

Willingdon College, Kupwad (Sangli)

Special Colleges—

Grant Medical College, Bombay (Government), Dean, Captain S L Bhatia, I M S

College of Engineering, Poona (Government), Principal, Mr C Graham Smith, O.B E

Agricultural College, Poona (Government), Principal, Dr William Burns

Chiefs' College, Rajkot, Principal, Mr A C Miller, O B E

College of Science, Ahmedabad

Law College, Bombay Principal Mr V G Dalvi LL B (Cantab), Bar-at-Law

College of Commerce, Bombay, Principal, Mr M L Tannan

Veterinary College, Bombay, Mr K Hewlett.

Haffkine Institute, Bombay, Director, Major L A P Anderson, I M S

Sir J J School of Art, Bombay (Government), Director, Mr W E G Solomon.

Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay.

Private Professional Colleges—

Seth G S Medical College, Bombay, Principal, Dr Jivraj Mehta

N E D Civil Engineering College, Karachi

Law College, Poona,

Sir Lallubhai Shah Law College, Ahmedabad

Sind Collegiate Board's Law College, Karachi

Medical

The Medical Department is in the charge of the Surgeon-General who is a member of the I M S, and Public Health in that of the Director of Public Health, who is a non I M S Officer Civil Surgeons stationed at each district headquarters are responsible for the medical work of the district whilst sanitation is entrusted to one of the Assistant Directors of Public Health Four large hospitals are maintained by the Government in Bombay, and the accommodation in them has been recently increased by 300 beds in one hospital and 1[illegible]0 beds in another hospital A number of beds in the Bombay City had to be closed during 1931-32 owing to shortage of funds Well equipped hospitals exist in all important up-country stations Over 3,814,816 persons including 112,564 in-patients are treated during the year 1930 The Presidency contains 6 Lunatic Asylums and 16 Institutions for the treatment of Lepers Vaccination is carried out by a staff under the direction of the Director of Public Health Sanitary work has received an immense stimulus from the large grants made by the Government from time to time

Finance

Under the Reform Scheme of 1919 Provincial Finance entered on a new phase Before the passing of this Act Provincial finance was incorporated in Imperial Finance The Provinces had certain heads of revenue of their own and other heads which they divided with the Government of India By the new constitution a comparatively clean cut was made between the finances of the Government of India and those of the Provinces Such revenues as they enjoy the Provinces enjoy in full, and in return they make cash contributions to the Government of India, fixed for a term of years The general principle underlying this settlement is that those contributions shall gradually disappear These contributions have now been remitted

The financial situation in the Presidency has been one of the greatest difficulty during the year 1931-32 There has been estimated deficit or nearly two crores during the two year including 1931-32 The difficulties have partly arisen on account of world factors over which Government has no control, but the latter is endeavouring to meet the situation by drastic economies and retrenchment A proposal to raise extra taxation by imposition of a succession duty was rejected by the Legislative Council

Estimated Revenue for 1931-32

		Rs
	DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE	
V	Land Revenue	[illegible]
VI	Excise	[illegible]
VII	Stamps	[illegible]
VIII	Forest	[illegible]
IX	[illegible]	[illegible]
IXA	Scheduled Taxes	[illegible]
	Total	[illegible]
	Irrigation, Embankment, &c., Revenue Account	
XIII	Works for which Capital Accounts are kept	[illegible]
XIV	Works for which Capital Accounts are kept	16,62,000
	Total	75,94,000
	Debt Service	
XVI	Interest	1,43,44,000
	Civil Administration	
XVII	Administration of Justice	18,10,000
XVIII	Jails and Convict Settlements	[illegible]
XIX	Police	[illegible]
XXI	Education	14,[illegible],000
XXII	Medical	13,3[illegible],000
XXIII	Public Health	1[illegible],65,000
XXIV	Agriculture	3,82,000
XXV	Industries	5,000
XXVI	Miscellaneous Departments	13,86,000
	Total	91,03,000

		Rs
	Civil Works	
XXX	Civil Works	57,79,000
XXXI	Bombay Development Scheme	28,63,000
	Total	86,12,000
	Miscellaneous	
XXXII	Transfers from Famine Fund	13,68,000
XXXIII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation	14,02,000
XXXIV	Stationery and Printing	4,01,000
XXXV	Miscellaneous	3,00,000
	Total	34,83,000
XL	Extraordinary Receipts	10,71,000
	Total Revenue	15,20,47,000
	Civil Works and Miscellaneous public improvements receipts not charged to Revenue	
	Debt heads —	
	Deposits and advances	
	Loans and advances by provincial Government	
	Advances from provincial Loans Fund	6,12,51,000
	Opening Balance	1,12,96,000
	Grand Total	22,45,94,000

Estimated Expenditure for 1931-32

	DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE	Rs
5	Land Revenue	68,28,000
6	Excise	41,35,000
7	Stamps	2,58,000
8	Forest	41,68,000
8A	Forest Capital outlay	1,38,000
9	Registration	6,71,000
9A	Scheduled Taxes	21,000
	Total	1,62,19,000
	Irrigation, Embankment, &c., Revenue Account.	
14	Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept	59,26,000
15	Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenue	21,69,000
15	(1) Other Revenue Expenditure financed from famine Insurance Grants	10,22,000
16	Construction of Irrigation Works	
	Total	01,17,000

		Rs
	Debt Service	
19	Interest on Ordinary Debt	1,69,81,000
20	Interest on other obligations	3,17,000
21.	Reduction or avoidance of debt	15,30,000
	Total	1,88,28,000
	Civil Administration	
22	General Administration	2,28,19,000
24	Administration of Justice	74,80,000
25	Jails and Convict Settlements	25,01,000
26	Police	1,88,98,000
27.	Ports and Pilotage	11,000
30	Scientific Departments	92,000
31	Education	2,01,58,000
32	Medical	52,29,000
33.	Public Health	25,05,000
34	Agriculture	30,49,000
35	Industries	1,39,000
37	Miscellaneous Departments	5,18,000
	Total	[illegible]000

Civil Works		Rs
41	Civil Works	1,27,98,000
42.	Bombay Development Scheme	47,20,000
	Total	1,75,18,000
	Miscellaneous	
43	Famine Relief and Insurance	2,00,000
45	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	63,24,000
46	Stationery and Printing	15,42,000
47.	Miscellaneous	8,59,000
	Total	89,25,000
51 & 51A	Contribution and Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments Expenditure in England	40,77,000
	Total Expenditure charged to revenue . .	15,81,73,000

Capital Account not charged to Revenue		Rs
55	Construction of Irrigation Works .	4,04,77,000
59	Bombay Development Scheme.	
56A	Capital outlay on Public Health .	2,08,000
59	Capital outlay for Civil Works (P W)	10,29,000
60A	Other Provincial works not charged to Revenue	1,000
60B	Payments of commuted value of Pensions	12,93,000
	Debts, Deposits and Advances	1,88,53,000
	Total Disbursement	22,00,82,000
	Closing balance	45,12,000
	Grand Total	22,45,94,000

Governor and President-in-Council

H E The Right Hon'ble Sir Frederick Hugh Sykes, P C, G C I E, G. B.E, K C.B, C M.G, C S I

Personal Staff

Private Secy—H R Gould, C I E, I C S, J P
Mily Secretary—Major H G Vaux, C S I, C I E, M V C, J P
Surgeon—Major D C Scott, C B E, R A M C
Aides-de-Camp —Captain C E Morrison, M C, Leicestershire Regt, Captain J H Cawley-Way, Royal Marines, Lieut I D Elliot, Royal Navy, Lieut C R Battiscombe, Durham Light Infantry

Hon Aides-de Camp —Major F Seymour-Williams, 3 (Bom) Coy,, D S O, R E, A.F.I, Meherban Shankarrao Parashramrao Ramchandra *alias* Appa Saheb Patwardhan Chief of Jamkhandi, Honorary Captain Meherban Maiojirao Mudhojirao *alias* Nana Saheb Naik Nimbalkar, Chief of Phaltan, Hony Capt Kumar Shri Naharsinghji of Baria, Sardar Ghulam Jilani Bijlikhan of Wal, Hony Capt Shaikh Yasin, Sardar Bahadur, I D S M, late 110th Mahratta Light Infantry

Commandant, H E the Governor's Bodyguard—Captain T C Crichton, M C, Hon Lieut-3rd Cavalry ((on leave
Lieut R S Wright of the Royal Deccan Horse, (Offg)

Indian Aide de-Camp—Rao Bahadur Lakhpat Singh, 8th King George's Own Light Cavalry

Members of Council and Ministers

The Hon Sir Gulam Husain Hidayatallah, Kt, B A, LL B, J P (General), The Hon Sir Govind B Pradhan, Kt (Finance), The Hon'ble Mr Walter Frank Hudson, B A C I E, I C S (Revenue), The Hon'ble Mr G A Thomas C I E, (Home I C S The Hon Moulvi, Sir Rafiuddin Ahmad, Kt, Bar-at-Law, J P (Education), The Hon Sardar Sir Rustom Jehangir Vakil, Kt (Local Self Govt) and The Hon Diwan Bahadur S T Kambli, (Agriculture)
B.A, LL B,

The Educational portfolio includes, among other subjects, Medical Administration, Public Health, Sanitation and Industrial Development The Minister of Local Self-Government also deals with Public Works (roads and buildings) and the Civil Veterinary Department, while Forest Excise, Co operative Societies, Registration and some other matters are in charge of the Minister of Agriculture

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

Chief Secretary, Revenue Department—R D Bell, C I E, M A, B SC, I C S

Home and Ecclesiastical Department –G F. S Collins, M A, O B E, I C S

Political Department—C W A Turner, C I E B A I C S

Secretary, General, and Educational Departments—R M Maxwell, C I E, B.A (Oxon), I C S, J P

Secretary, Finance Department —Gilbert Wiles, B A., I C S

Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs—F W Allison, I C S

Public Works Department —C M Lane

Public Works Department, Joint Secretary—P L Bowers, C I E, M C

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

Advocate-General—Sir Jamshedji Behramji Kanga, Kt, M A, LL B

Inspector-General of Police—Sir Francis Charles Griffith, Kt C S I, O B E

Director of Public Instruction—R H Beckett, C.I.E, I C.S

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Kt, *President*
Mr Namdeo Eknath Navle, *Deputy President.*

ELECTED MEMBERS

Name and class of Constituency	Name of Member.
Bombay City (North) (Non-Muhammadan) Urban	Rao Bahadur R S Asavale
	Mr A N Surve
	Dr M D D Gilder
Bombay City (South) (Non-Muhammadan) Urban	Dr Joseph Alban D'Souza
	Dr J A Collaco
	Mr B P Wadke
Karachi City (Non-Muhammadan) Urban	Mr Gover Rora
Ahmedabad City (Non-Muhammadan) Urban	Mr Pestonshah N Vakil
Surat City (Non-Muhammadan) Urban	Sardar Davar Temuras Kavasji Modi
Sholapur City (Non-Muhammadan) Urban	Mr Vishnu Ganesh Vaishampayan
Poona City (Non-Muhammadan) Urban	Mr Laxman Raghunath Gokhale
Ahmedabad District (Non-Muhammadan) Rural	Mr Sahebsinhji Juvansinhji
	Sir Rustomji Jehangirji
Broach District (Non-Muhammadan) Rural	Mr Madhavsang Jorbhai
Kaira District (Non Muhammadan) Rural	Rao Saheb Bhagwandas Girdhardas Desai
	Mr Chaturbhai Narshibhai Patel
Panch Mahals District (Non-Muhammadan) Rural	Mr Manilal Harilal Mehta
Surat District (Non-Muhammadan) Rural	Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchhodji Naik
Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts (Non Muhammadan) Rural	Mr Shankarrao Jayramrao Zunzarrao
	Mr Manchershaw Manekji Karbhari
Ahmednagar District (Non-Muhammadan) Rural	Mr Namdev Eknath Navle
	Rao Bahadur Ganesh Krishna Chitale
East Khandesh District (Non-Muhammadan) Rural	Rao Bahadur Dongarsing Ramji Patil
	Rao Saheb Vaman Sampat Patil
	Mr Vithal Nathu Patil
Nasik District (Non Muhammadan) Rural	Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Vaman Pradhan
	Rao Saheb Ramchandra Vithalrao Vandekar
Poona District (Non-Muhammadan) Rural	Mr Gangajirao Mukundrao Kalbhor
	Rao Saheb Pandurang Dnyaneshwar Kulkarni
Satara District (Non Muhammadan) Rural	Khan Bahadur Dhanjishah Bomanjee Cooper
	Mr Atmaram Bhimaji Achrekar
	Mr Ramchandrarao Bapurao Shinde
Belgaum District (Non-Muhammadan) Rural	Rao Bahadur S N Angadi
	Mr P R Chikodi
Bijapur District (Non-Muhammadan) Rural	Mr Shankarappa Basalingappa Desai
Dharwar District (Non-Muhammadan) Rural	Diwan Bahadur Siddappa Totappa Kambli
	Mr Vishwanatharao Narayan Jog
Kanara District (Non-Muhammadan) Rural	Mr Laxminarayan Timmanbhatta Karki.
Ratnagiri District (Non-Muhammadan) Rural	Rao Bahadur Laxman Vishnu Parulekar
	Mr Vyankat Anandrav Surve
Eastern Sind (Non-Muhammadan) Rural	Mr Dalumal Lilaram
Western Sind (Non-Muhammadan) Rural	Mr Satramdas Sakhawatrai Tolani
Kolapur District (Non-Muhammadan) Rural	Mr Jayawant Ghanashyam More
Shoaba District (Non Muhammadan) Rural	Mr Narayan Nagoo Patil
West Khandesh District (Non-Muhammadan) Rural	Mr Namdeorao Budhajirao
Bombay City (Muhammadan) Urban	Mr Husenali Mahomed Rahimtulla
	Mr Gulamhussen Ibrahim Matcheswalla
Karachi City (Muhammadan). Urban	Mir Muhammad Baloch
Ahmedabad and Surat Cities (Muhammadan) Urban	Mr Abdulrehman Khan Karim Khan Resaldar
Poona and Sholapur Cities (Muhammadan) Urban	Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan Pathan

The Madras Presidency.

The Madras Presidency occupies the whole southern portion of the Peninsula, and, excluding the Indian States, all of which have now come under the direct control of the Government of India, has an area of 141,075 square miles It has on the east, on the Bay of Bengal, a coast line of about 1,200 miles, on the South on the Arabian Sea, a coast line of about 450 miles In all this extent of coast, however, there is not a single natural harbour of any importance, the ports, with the exception of Madras, and perhaps of Cochin, are merely open roadsteads A plateau, varying in height above sea-level from about 100 to about 300 feet and stretching northwards from the Nilgiri Hills, occupies the central area of the Presidency, on either side are the Eastern and the Western Ghats, which meet in the Nilgiris The height of the western mountain-chain has an important effect on the rainfall Where the chain is high, the intercepted rain-clouds give a heavy fall, which may amount to 150 inches on the seaward side, but comparatively little rain falls on the landward side of the range Where the chain is low, rain-clouds are not checked in their westward course In the central table land on the east coast the rainfall is small and the heat in summer excessive The rivers, which flow from west to east, in their earlier course drain rather than irrigate the country, but the deltas of the Godavari, Kistna and Cauvery are productive of fair crops even in time of drought and are the only portions of the east coast where agriculture is not dependent on a rainfall rarely exceeding 40 inches and apt to be untimely.

Population.

The population of the Presidency was returned at the census of 1921 as 42,794,155, an increase over the figure of 1911 of 2 2 per cent The tendency has been for the more densely populated portions of the province to increase their numbers while the sparsely inhabited tracts have still further declined in density Hindus account for 89 per cent of the population, Mahomedans for 7, Christians for 3, Animists for 1 The vast majority of the population is of the Dravidian race and the principal Dravidian languages, Tamil and Telugu, are spoken by 18 and 16 million persons respectively Of every thousand people, 410 speak Tamil, 377 speak Telugu, 75 Malayalam, 37 Oriya, 35 Canarese and 23 Hindustani

Government

The Madras Presidency is governed on the system generally similar to that obtaining in Bombay and Bengal There are associated with the Governor four members of the Executive Council in charge of the Reserved Subjects and three Ministers in charge of the Transferred Subjects Madras administration differs, however, in some important respects from that of other major provinces There is no intermediate local authority between the Collector of the District and the authorities at headquarters, Commissioners of Divisions being unknown in Madras Another feature peculiar to the Southern Presidency is the manner of choice of the ministers Following the practice of the Mother of Parliaments, Madras Governors have, ever since the inception of the Reforms, called upon the leader of the dominant party to form a ministry, giving him freedom to select his colleagues on the ministry Consequently he enjoys the status of Chief Minister—unknown in other provinces in India

Agriculture and Industries

The principal occupation of the province in agriculture engaging about 68 per cent of the population The principal food crops are rice, cholam, ragi and kambu The Industrial crops are cotton, sugarcane and groundnuts The agricultural education is rapidly progressing in the Presidency The activities of the Agriculture Department in matters educational consist in the running of a college at Coimbatore affiliated to the University of Madras, an Agricultural Middle School and three farm labourers' schools and numerous demonstration farms The present course of middle school education does not seem to satisfy the needs of the ryots The institution of short practical courses in farm management and allied subjects is under consideration While paddy, which is the staple food of the population, occupies the largest cultivable area, cotton and sugarcane are by no means inconsiderable crops of the province and are receiving close attention at the hands of the local agricultural authorities The area under cotton is estimated at 6,21,400 acres and, as in the case of paddy, efforts are being made to produce better strains of cotton suited to different localities by means of both selection and hybridization Side by side with an increase in the area under cotton, from existing good staple areas, improved varieties have been systematically introduced A special feature of the agricultural activities in the Presidency is the large industry which the planting community have built up, contributing substantially to the economic development of the province They have organised themselves as a registered body under the title of "The United Planters' Association of South India," on which are represented Coffee, tea, rubber and a few other minor planting products The aggregate value of seaborne trade of the Presidency which was Rs 1,14,70,38,699 in 1928-29 has declined to Rs 1,11,43,56,961 in 1929-30 As in other provinces, the forest resources are exploited by Government These are close upon 19,000 square miles of reserved forests

There are 24 cotton mills in the Presidency which employ 24,284 operatives Minor industrial concerns number over 120 and consist of oil mills, rope, tile works, etc Tanning is one of the principal industries of the Presidency, and there is considerable export trade in skins and hides although hide tanners have not been doing well of late and

suffered from the present commercial depression. The manufacturing activities which are at present under the direction of the Department of Industries are mainly confined to the production of soap The match making industry is just raising its head in Madras There are 23 indigenous match factories run on cottage lines In 1927, the Council complied with a demand made by the minister in charge of Industries for funds for appointing a special officer to conduct an exhaustive survey of the existing and potential cottage industries in the Presidency The Special Officer has concluded his survey His reports have been published The report of the Cottage Industries Committee appointed at the instance of the Legislative Council, to examine the Special Officer's report and to submit proposals to Government for an effective organisation of such of the industries as deserve encouragement has also been published for general information The recommendations of the Committee were carefully considered by Government but owing to financial stringency they decided that such of the recommendations as involved additional expenditure should be postponed for the present They have however passed orders on those recommendations which are merely administrative in character and do not involve additional expenditure The aggregate value of seaborne trade of the Presidency which was Rs 1,14,70,38,699 in 1928-29 has declined to Rs 1,11,43,56,961 in 1929-30 As in other provinces, the forest resources are exploited by Government There are close upon 19,000 square miles of reserved forests

Education

The Presidency's record in the sphere of education has been one of continuous progress There are at present about 56,000 public institutions, ranging from village primary schools to arts and professional colleges, their total strength being about 2,729,000 Special efforts are being made to provide education for boys belonging to the Depressed Classes The Council passed a resolution in the year 1927 at the instance of a nominated member that poor girls reading in any educational institution in the province—Government, local fund, Municipal or aided—should be exempted from School fees in any Standard up to III Form The total expenditure of the province on Education is in the neighbourhood of Rs 542 lakhs The principal educational institutions in the province are the Madras, Andhra and Annamalai Universities, the Presidency College, the Christian College the Loyola College, the Pachaiyappa's College, and the Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras, the St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, the Government College, Kumbakonam, the Government College, Rajamundry, the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, the Medical Colleges at Madras and Vizagapatam and the Engineering College at Madras (Guindy)

Cochin Harbour Scheme

The importance of this project lies in the fact that a good harbour at Cochin would lead to the development of a valuable hinterland and provide a ready outlet for agricultural and other produce from an area which is at present not adequately served by a convenient or well-equipped harbour The scheme involves cutting a passage through the bar which hitherto blocked the entrance from the sea to an extensive backwater and by dredging and reclamation, forming a sheltered harbour accessible and giving full protection and facilities at all seasons of the year An agreement has been reached between the Government of Madras and the Darbars of Travancore and Cochin States indicating how the work is to be carried out and outlining the financial arrangements necessary A trial cut was made in 1923 and the effects of the monsoon thereon were observed The results recorded were examined by a Committee of Harbour Engineers in England reported favourably on the prospects of the scheme

The first cut through the bar 400 feet wide by 32½ feet deep was completed on 30th March 1928 The channel through the outer bar is now 3 miles long by 450 feet wide and has an average depth of 35 feet at low water The dredging of the mooring area has been completed Since March 1930 the Harbour has been in constant and regular use by all ships Vessels up to 30 feet draught and 510 feet in length can moor inside and a berth will shortly be available for taking any ship up to 700 feet long and 30 feet draught

Proposals are being formulated for the next stage of the works which include the construction of deep water jetties with railway connections, construction of godowns and transit sheds, the installation of rapid handling cranes and other transport facilities These improvements are to be made on the new reclamation of which 175 acres have been formed already by dredging from the harbour It is intended to connect this to the main land by a railway bridge across the backwater Reclamation is still in progress and when completed it will provide sufficient space for about 20 or 30 large vessels to load or unload at the same time The Shoranur-Ernakulam line is being converted from metre to broad-gauge, and is to be extended to the wharves at the reclamation The possibility of providing further facilities by carrying the metre-gauge system through to the harbour is under investigation These developments will enhance the utility of the port to the planting and agricultural areas in that part of the Presidency

Vizagapatam Harbour Project

Even more pregnant with future possibilities is the scheme for the development of the Vizagapatam harbour The Vizagapatam Harbour is constructed under the control of the Government of India. Proposals for the development of the port at this place have been under consideration since 1859, but the success of the project is bound up with the construction of direct railway communication between Vizagapatam and the Central Provinces, for the quantity of trade which could be obtained from the littoral itself is insufficient to justify the capital expenditure which would be required In May 1925 the Government of India declared Vizagapatam a major

port thereby enabling the development of the port under the directions of the Central Government Preliminary operations commenced in the end of the year and were continued vigorously in 1926 with the aid of dredgers and rock-breakers It is expected that the construction of the harbour will take four or five years The surrounding hill-sides and adjacent areas will meanwhile be developed for industrial, trading and residential purposes

Local Self-Government.

Local bodies in the Madras Presidency are administered under the following Acts —

The Madras City Municipal Act, 1919,

The Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, as amended by Madras Act X of 1930, and

The Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, as amended by the Madras Act XI of 1930

The amending Acts of 1930, which came into force on the 26th August 1930, provide, *inter alia*, for the abolition of the system of nominations to local bodies, for the inclusion of village panchayats within the scope of the Madras Local Boards Act with a view to making the village the unit of local self government, for direct elections to district boards, for the creation of a municipal local boards service for the Presidency of Madras for the removal of the disqualification of women as such in respect of elections to municipal councils and for the cessation of office of the President or Chairman on a motion of non-confidence being passed against him by a prescribed majority

2 Local bodies are now enabled under the Madras Local Authorities Entertainments Tax Act, 1926 to levy a tax on entertainments given within their jurisdiction.

Irrigation

In March 1925, the Secretary of State sanctioned the Cauvery Reservoir Project, the estimated cost of which amounted to £ 4½ millions The project has been framed with two main objects in view The first is to improve the existing fluctuating water supplies for the Cauvery Delta irrigation of over a million acres, the second is to extend irrigation to a new area of 301,000 acres, which will, it is estimated, add 150,000 tons of rice to the food supply of the country The scheme which is expected to be completed in 1934 provides for a large dam at Metur on the Cauvery to store 93,500 million cubic feet of water and for a canal nearly 88 miles long with a connected distributary system Owing to the necessity for providing adequate surplus arrangements to dispose of floods similar to the phenomenal floods of 1924 and to other causes the estimate had to be revised and the revised estimate stands at about £ 5¼ millions Another important project is the Periyar project which is intended not only for irrigation purposes but also for providing water power for generating electricity Taking its rise in the Western Ghats, the river flows into the Arabian Sea through Travancore State territory After prolonged negotiations, the Travancore Durbar consented to the water being caught and stored in the Travancore hills for being diverted towards the East Some three thousand feet above sea level a concrete and masonry dam has been constructed and nearly 50 feet below the crest-level of the dam a channel through the summit of the range carries the waters into the eastern water-shed where they are led into the river Vaigai The total quantity of water impounded to crest level is 15,660 million cubic feet By this work, a river ordained by Nature to flow into the Arabian Sea has been led across the Peninsula into the Bay of Bengal irrigating in its way well over 100,000 acres of land The irrigable area commanded by the Periyar system is 143,000 acres, while the supply from the lake was sufficient only for 130,000 acres To make up for this deficit, Government contemplate increasing the effective capacity of the lake by lowering the water-shed cutting The area already under irrigations in the Madras Presidency totals 7 million acres Of this, over 3 million acres are served by petty irrigation works numbering about 35,000

Electric Schemes

The Pykara Hydro Electric Project has been before the Government of Madras for some years The proposal is to utilise a fall of over 3,000 feet in the Pykara River as it descends the Nilgiri Plateau, for the generation of electrical energy and its transmission for supply to the neighbouring districts *viz*, the Nilgiris and Coimbatore At a later date it is hoped to include Madras, Trichinopoly, Madura, Salem, Calicut, Cochin, Tanjore and other districts The Chief Engineer for Hydro Electric Development is of opinion that it may be possible to include Madras in the Pykara Supply system

Originally it seemed that the Pykara Scheme must depend for part of its load on the Railways coming in But later, it became evident that the scheme would be remunerative even without a demand from the Railways for power After considerable discussion the Madras Government submitted three alternative schemes to the Government of India, two of which assumed the electrification of certain sections of the South Indian Railway while the third was independent of the electrification of any of the main lines While these proposals were before the Government of India and the Secretary of State, the Railway Board decided against railway electrification at present The Secretary of State has therefore sanctioned the third scheme which provides for a small railway load and could be used for the electrification of the Nilgiri Mountain Railway, in addition to the expected demand for Municipal lighting, etc, and for power in industries Work has been started and the scheme is expected to be completed by the end of 1932

The total cost of the project is estimated at 1,26,39,900 at the beginning rising to Rs 1,36,00,000 in the tenth year As at present surveyed the demand for power is estimated at 6,534,000 units in the first year rising to 35,182,000 in the tenth year

The Glen Morgan Scheme, sanctioned in August 1928, at a cost of about 12 lakhs has been completed and is now in operation It is auxiliary to the main Pykara scheme and will

[illegible]

Co-operation

[illegible] The Minister General [illegible] Tenants of Deputy [illegible] deputy [illegible] Deputy [illegible] Labour Central [illegible] in [illegible] amendment [illegible]

[illegible] Bank was [illegible] in Madras In order to finance primary [illegible] banks by [illegible] debentures on [illegible] to the Primary Banks The Government [illegible] financial in various ways [illegible] to carry on its work [illegible] fully

Social Legislation

The Hindu Religious Endowments Act which has for its object the better administration and governance of certain Hindu religious endowments came into force early in 1925 It provides for the appropriation of the surplus funds of the endowments to religious, educational and charitable purposes not inconsistent with the objects of the institutions to which they are attached The Act has been working satisfactorily Doubts having been raised as to the validity of the Act it was re-enacted and passed into law as Act No II of 1927 The new Act came into force on 8th February 1927 Another piece of legislation—a non-official Bill—which has raised a heated controversy is the Malabar Tenancy Bill, which aims to confer, subject to certain conditions, occupancy rights on Kanom tenants and actual cultivators of the soil As there was a sharp difference of opinion on the very principles of the Bill, the Governor withheld his assent and a committee was appointed to go into the matter thoroughly and its findings have been submitted and the same have been published with a view to receive objections and suggestions "The recommendations of the Committee were placed before a Round Table Conference consisting of the representatives of the Jenmies, Tenants and of the Government The objections and suggestions made by the representatives at the Conference were carefully considered by the Government and the Government redrafted the Bill and introduced it in the Council on 6th August 1929 The Bill was passed by the Council on 14th October 1929 His Excellency the Governor was of opinion that changes were [illegible] of certain clauses of the Bill [illegible] by the Council and has accordingly [illegible] the Bill to the Legislative Council under Section 81 A (1) of the Government of India Act for reconsideration The Bill finally [illegible] by the Legislative Council and Mr [illegible] received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 28th March 1930 The assent of His Excellency the Governor General to it is awaited Noteworthy among other efforts at legislation for social reform was the non official resolution passed by the Council recommending to Government to undertake legislation or to recommend the Government of India to do so to put a stop to the practice of dedicating young women and girls to Hindu temples which as generally resulted in exposing them to immoral purposes under the pretext of caste Mr Muthulakshmi Reddi, Ex Deputy President of the Legislative Council introduced a bill in the Legislative Council on 5th September 1929 so as to enfranchise or free the lands held by Inam holding Devadasis on condition of [illegible] in Hindu temples from such condition The bill was passed into law on 1st February 1929 The Act received the assent of the Governor on 12th April 1929 and of the Governor General on 13th May 1929 Rules have been framed to give effect to the provisions of the Act and the enfranchisement of Devadasi Inams is now in progress On 21th January 1930 Mrs Muthulakshmi Reddi introduced another bill in the Legislative Council with the object of putting an end to the dedication of young women and girls not only among Inam-holding Devadasis but among Devadasis as a whole The bill was discussed in the Council and circulated to elicit opinion As in the meantime Mrs Muthulakshmi Reddi resigned her membership in the Council the bill was not proceeded with Subsequently, the Council also dissolved and the bill lapsed A bill for the suppression of brothels and of traffic in women and girls was introduced in the Council by Mr K R Venkatarama Ayyar on 5th September 1928 and was passed into law on 31st January 1930 The Act received the assent of the Governor on 24th February 1930 and of the Governor-General on 28th March 1930 It has not however been brought into force yet owing to certain practical difficulties An amending Act was passed by the Legislative Councils on 30th October 1931 It has yet to receive the assent of the Governor and the Governor General The amending Act enables the Local board to bring the Act into force in selected areas and to extend it gradualy to other areas as circumstances permit and also to bring into force such of its provisions as may be practicable in any particular area It was also resolved to ask Government to fix as their goal local prohibition of drink in the presidency within 20 years In pursuance of this resolution and of the recommendations of the Excise Advisory Committee thereon, Government have in 1929 sanctioned a scheme of propaganda against the use of alcoholic liquors and intoxicating drinks

Law and Order

The Superior Court for Civil and Criminal judicial work in the Presidency is the High Court at Madras, which consists of a Chief Justice and thirteen puisne judges The existing law provides for a maximum of 20 High Court Judges For the administration of criminal justice there are 26 Sessions Judges in the Mufassal, Additional and Assistant Sessions Judges being provided to assist Courts in which the work is heavy Then there are the District Magistrates, the Subordinate Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates The administration of civil justice is carried on by 26 District Judges, and 45 Subordinate Judges and 154 District Munsiffs In the Presidency Town there are a City Civil Court consisting of one Judge and Small Causes Court consisting of a Chief Judge and two other Judges Madras is a litigious province and the records show one suit for every 77 persons The Police department is under an Inspector-General who has our deputies in four ranges of the Presidency, a Superintendent being stationed at each District The sanctioned strength of the permanent police force is about 27,700

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Heads of Accounts	Budget Estimates, 1931-32	Heads of Accounts	Budget Estimates 1931-32
Revenue	Rs	Expenditure	Rs
II—Taxes on Income	5,00,000	5—Land Revenue	29,08,400
V—Land Revenue	7,66,08,500	6—Excise	40,51,200
VI—Excise	4,96,33,000	7—Stamps	6,59,300
VII—Stamps	2,38,83,500	8—Forest	41,06,500
VIII—Forest	55,83,400	8A—Forest Capital outlay charged to Revenue	3,53,400
X—Registration	31,95,000	9—Registration	30,35,700
XIII—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept—Gross receipts	6,46,900	15—Irrigation—Other Revenue Expenditure Financed from Ordinary Revenues	54,33,900
XIV—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	2,76,800	XIII—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept—Working Expenses	52,65,800
XVI—Interest	37,98,300	16—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	5,89,200
XVII—Administration of Justice	15,60,900	19—Interest on Ordinary Debt	64,70 300
XVIII—Jails and Convict Settlements	9,45,800	20—Interest on other Obligations	7,900
XIX—Police	5,42,700	21—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	30,36,000
XX—Ports and Pilotage		22—General Administration	2,82,94,200
XXI—Education	7,31,900	24—Administration of Justice	1,00,68,000
XXII—Medical	8,74,200	25—Jails and Convict Settlements	29,27,000
XXIII—Public Health	1,71,000	26—Police	1,76,40,400
XXIV—Agriculture	2,89,200	27—Ports and Pilotage	28,800
XXV—Industries	7,03,500	30—Scientific Departments	2,70,800
XXVI—Miscellaneous Departments	82,97,300	30A—Hydro-Electric Schemes—Working Expenses	32,400
XXX—Civil Works	28,36,100	31—Education	2,64,77,300
XXXA—Hydro Electric schemes—Gross Receipts	32,400	32—Medical	94,75,000
XXXII—Transfers from the Famine Relief Fund	37,000	33—Public Health	31,11,700
XXXIII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	3,12,400	34—Agriculture	45,04,900
		35—Industries	21,14,900
		37—Miscellaneous Departments	76,81,200
		41—Civil Works	2,28,06,700
		43—Famine	1,00,000
		45—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	71,22,400
		45A—Commuted value of pensions financed from ordinary Revenues	8,61,000
		46—Stationery and Printing	23,57,000
		47—Miscellaneous	4,21,000
		Total — Expenditure Charged to Revenue	18,22,12,300

Heads of Accounts.	Budget Estimates, 1931-32	Heads of Accounts	Budget Estimates 1931-32.
Revenue—*contd*	Rs	Disbursements	Rs
XXXIV—Stationery and Printing	3,50,400	Expenditure (from Statement B)	18,22,12,300
XXXV—Miscellaneous	11,59,300	Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	
(a) Total—Revenue	18,29,69,500	52A—Capital outlay on Forests	13,200
Receipts		55—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	91,45,000
Revenue (from Statement A)	18,29,69,500	56C—Capital outlay on Industrial Development	2,21,300
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure	7,57,200	58—Capital outlay on Hydro-Electric Schemes	67,19,500
Loans and advances by Provincial Government	44,42,400	60—Civil Works—not charged to Revenue	
Advances from the Provincial Loans Fund, Government of India	47,00,000	60B—Payment of commuted value of Pensions	—1,41,900
Suspense	1,09,40,000	Total	1,59,57,100
Subventions from Central Road Development Account	12,35,000	Loans and Advances by Provincial Government	43,43,600
Depreciation Funds	1,62,700	Advances from Provincial Loans Fund, Government of India	30,36,000
Famine Relief Fund	2,88,400	Suspense	1,09,40,000
Appropriations for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	30,36,000	Subventions from Central Road Development Account	19,50,000
		Depreciation Funds	66,600
		Famine Relief Fund	37,000
Total—Receipts	20,77,74,000	Total—Disbursements	21,85,42,600
Opening Balance { Famine Relief Fund	52,44,228	Closing Balance { Famine Relief Fund	54,95,628
Opening Balance { General Balances	3,38,18,499	Closing Balance { General Balances	2,27,98,499
Grand Total	24,68,36,727	Grand Total	24,68,36,727

Governor

His Excellency Lt Col the Right Hon Sir George Frederick Stanley, P C G C I E, G.M G

Personal Staff

Private Secretary, A D Crombie, I C S
Military Secy, Major L Bootle-Wilbraham, M G
Surgeon, Major D P Johnstone, C I E, O B E R A M C (Retd)
Aides-de-Camp, Capt Sir Charles Buchanan, Bart Capt R F Craster, Capt A W A Smith and Capt Goschen
Indian Aide-de-Camp, Risaldar Sher Bahadur Khan
Commandant, H E the Governor's Body Guard, Capt H C Mostyn-Owen

Members of Council

The Hon Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur
The Hon Dewan Bahadur Sir M Krishnan Nair
The Hon Mr A Y G Campbell, C S I, C I E, C.B, E, V D I C S
The Hon Mr H G Stokes, C S I., C I E, I C S

Ministers

The Hon Dewan Bahadur B Munuswamy Naidu (Local Self-Government, Religious Endowments and Public Health)
The Hon Mr P T Rajan (Development, Public Works and Registration)
The Hon Dewan Bahadur S Kumaraswamy Reddiar (Education and Excise)

Secretaries to Government

Chief Secretary, G T H Bracken, C I E, I C S
Secretary, Finance Department, H M Wood, I C S
Secretary, Local Self-Government Department, E Conran Smith, C I E, I C S
Secretary, Public Works and Labour Departments, A G Leach, I C S
Secretary to Government, Development Department, S V Ramamurti, I C S

Miscellaneous Appointments

Director of Public Instruction, Richard Littlehailes M A (on deputation) Robert George Grieve, M A, C I E (*Offg*)

Inspector-General of Police, C B Cunningham, C S I.

Surgeon-General, Major General Cuthbert Sprawson, C I E, I M S (on leave), Lt -Col R G G Croly, I M S

Director of Public Health, Lt -Colonel A J H Russell, M A, M D., I M S

Accountant-General, L B Ward

Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt -Colonel G W Maconachie, I M S

Postmaster-General, H M Richardson

Collector of Customs, C R Watkins, C I E

Commissioner of Excise, E F Thomas, C.I.E., I C S

Inspector-General of Registration, Rao Bahadur B V Sri Hari Rao Nayudu

Director, Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories T Royds, D Sc, A L Narayan, M.A, D Sc

Supdt, Govt Central Museum, and Principal Librarian, Connemara Public Library, Dr F H Gravely

Director of Agriculture, G R Hilson (on leave) Rao Bahadur D Ananda Rao (in charge)

Director of Fisheries, Dr B Sundara Raj

Chief Conservator of Forests, R D Richmond

Presidents and Governors of Fort St George in Madras.

William Gyfford	1684
Elihu Yale	1687
Nathaniel Higginson	1692
Thomas Pitt	1698
Gulston Addison	1709
Died at Madras, 17 Oct, 1709	
Edmund Montague (*Acting*)	1707
William Fraser (*Acting*)	1704
Edward Harrison	1719
Joseph Collet	1719
Francis Hastings (*Acting*)	1720
Nathaniel Elwick	1721
James Macrae	1725
George Morton Pitt	1730
Richard Benyon	1735
Nicholas Morse	1744
John Hinde	
Charles Floyer	1747
Thomas Saunders	1750
George Pigot	1755
Robert Palk	1763
Charles Bourchier	1767
Josias DuPre	1770
Alexander Wynch	1773
Lord Pigot (Suspended)	1775
George Stratton	1776
John Whitehill (*Acting*)	1777
Sir Thomas Rumbord, Bart	1778
John Whitehill (*Acting*)	1780
Charles Smith (*Acting*)	1780
Lord Macartney, K B	1781

Governors of Madras.

Lord Macartney, K B.	1785
Alexander Davidson (*Acting*)	1785
Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell K B	1786
John Hollond (*Acting*)	1789
Edward J. Hollond (*Acting*)	1790
Major-General William Medows	1790
Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart	1792
Lord Hobart	1794
Major-General George Harris (*Acting*)	1798
Lord Clive	1799
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck	1803
William Petrie (*Acting*)	1807
Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Bart, K B	1807
Lieut -General the Hon. John Abercromby	1813
The Right Hon Hugh Elliot	1814
Major-General Sir Thomas Munro, Bart., K C B Died 6 July, 1827	1820
Henry Sullivan Grœme (*Acting*)	1827
Stephen Rumbold Lushington	1822
Lieut -General Sir Frederick Adam, K C B	1832
George Edward Russell (*Acting*)	1837
Lord Elphinstone, G C H, P C	1837
Lieut -General the Marquess of Tweeddale, K T, C B	1842
Henry Dickinson (*Acting*)	1848
Major-General the Right Hon Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart, G C B	1848
Daniel Elliott (*Acting*)	1854
Lord Harris	1854
Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, K C B	1859
William Ambrose Morehead (*Acting*)	1860
Sir Henry George Ward, G C M G Died at Madras, 2 August, 1860	1860
William Ambrose Morehead (*Acting*)	1860
Sir William Thomas Denison, K C B Acting Viceroy, 1863 to 1864	1861
Edward Maitby (*Acting*)	1863
Lord Napier of Merchistoun, K T (*a*) Acting Viceroy	1866
Alexander John Arbuthnot, C S I (*Acting*)	1872
Lord Hobart Died at Madras, 27 April, 1875	1872
William Rose Robinson, C S I (*Acting*)	1875
The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos	1875
The Right Hon W P Adam Died at Ootacamund, 24 May, 1881.	1880
William Hudleston (*Acting*)	1881
The Right Hon M E Grant Duff	1881
The Right Hon Robert Bourke, P C Lord Connemara, 12 May, 1887 (by creation,)	1886
John Henry Garstin, C S I (*Acting*)	1890
Baron Wenlock	1891
Sir Arthur Ellbank Havelock, G C M G	1896
Baron Ampthill Acting Viceroy and Governor-General, 1904	1900
James Thomson, C S I (*Acting*)	1900
Gabriel Stokes, C S I (*Acting*)	1906
Hon Sir Arthur Lawley, K C M G, G C I E	1906
Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, Bart, K C M G, G C I E (*b*) Became Governor of Bengal, 1 April	1911 1912
Sir Murray Hammick, K C S I, C I E (*Acting*)	1912
Right Hon Baron Pentland, P C, G C I E	1912
Baron Willingdon	1918
Lord Goschen	1924
Right Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Stanley, G C I E	1929

(*a*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Ettrick

(*b*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Carmichael of Skirling

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ELECTED MEMBERS—(*contd*)

D V Narasimhaswami
V P Narayanan Nambiyar
Rao Bahadur T M Narayanaswami Pillai
Rao Bahadur C Natesa Mudaliyar
R M Palat
Rao Bahadur A T Pannirselvam
C R Parthasarathi Ayyangar
Sriman M G Patnaik Mahasayo
Rao Bahadur Sir A P Patro, Kt
K Pattabhiramayya
B Pocker Sahib Bahadur
Sri Ravu Swetachallapathi Ramakrishna Ranga Rao, Raja of Bobbili
Raja Sri Ramachandra Marda Raja Deo Garu, Raja of Kallikote
Sri Sri Sri Krishna Chandra Gajapathi Narayana Deo, Raja of Parlakimedi
P K Ramachandra Padayachi
A Ramakrishna Reddi
Rao Bahadur T A Ramalingam Chettiyar
K P Raman Menon
T S Ramaswami Ayyar
V M Ramaswami Mudaliyar
A Ranganatha Mudaliyar
G Ranganatha Mudaliyar
M D T Ranganatha Mudaliyar
H B Rangaswami Reddi.
Diwan Bahadur C S Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti
C Satyanarayana Choudari
B P Sesha Reddi
A B Shetty
Gade Simhachalam Garu
K Singam Ayyangar
K S Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar
M S Sreshta
T C Srinivasa Ayyangar
Dr P Subbarayan
U C Subrahmania Bhatt
T Sundara Rao Nayudu
Khan Sahib, Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur
Thomas Daniel
M Vedachala Mudaliyar
K R Venkatamma Ayyar
Rao Sahib Badeti Venkataramayya
Rao Bahadur R K Venugopal Nayudu
W E Winter
Khan Bahadur Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur
Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur
T V K Kama Raja Pandia Nayakar, Zamindar of Bodinayakanur.
Shri Vyricherla Narayana Gajapati Raju, Zamindar of Chemudu
Raja Jaga Veera Rama Kumara Venkateswara Ettappa Nayakar Ayyan, Zamindar of Ettayapuram
Zamindar of Kirlampudi
Sri Raja Rairo Ramakrishna Ranga Rao
K C M Venkatachala Reddiyar, Zamindar of Minampalli
Mirzapurum Rajagaru *alias* Venkataramayya Appa Rao Bahadur Garu, Zamindar of Mirzapuram

NOMINATED MEMBERS

Mrs K Alamelumanga Thayarammal
V T Arasu
C Basu Dev
A V Bhanaji Rao
M Devadason
Rao Sahib V Dharmalingam Pillai
R Foulkes
H M Hood, I C S
H M Jagannatham
Rao Sahib D Krishnamurthi
C Krishnan
Diwan Bahadur Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar
Madhusoodhanan Thangal
Rao Sahib V I Muniswami Pillai.
Subadar-Major S A Nanjappa Bahadur
G R Premayya
P V Rajagopala Pillai
Pandit Ganala Ramamurti
S V Ramamurthi, I C S
N Siva Raj
E Conran Smith, I C S
W P A Soundara Pandian
Rao Bahadur R Srinivasan
G Sriramulu
Rao Sahib P Subrahmaniam Chetti
A S Swami Sahajanandha
J A Thorne, I C S
G R F Tottenham, I C S
V. G. Vasudeva Pillai.

The Bengal Presidency.

[illegible]

The People

Of the [illegible] of the Presidency [illegible] per cent are Mahomedans and [illegible] Hindus. These two major religions [illegible] all, but 2.77 per cent of the [illegible] Christians, Buddhists and Animists [illegible] 1,27,873.

Bengali is spoken by nearly two per cent of the population of the Presidency and Hindi and Urdu by 2.8 per cent. The Oriya speaking people number 294,372 and Nepali is the tongue of 91,000 persons principally resident in the Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts. The great majority of the speakers of the Munda languages are Santals in West and North Bengal.

Industries

According to the returns of the Census of 1921 nearly 37 millions or over 77 per cent of the population derive their support from pasture and agriculture, and of these more than 10½ millions are cultivators, and more than 4½ millions farm servants and field labourers. The area under jute in 1931 is estimated at 1,613,700 acres against 1,0 2,300 in 1930. Bengal is the most important rice-producing area in Northern India, [illegible] per cent of [illegible] devoted [illegible] barley, [illegible] area devoted to [illegible] acres [illegible] sugarcane and [illegible] total [illegible] grown for [illegible] every district of [illegible] area under tea in 1931 was [illegible] The [illegible] plantations [illegible] a daily average of 194,411 per [illegible] temporary hands.

Manufacture and Trade

[illegible] of the people of [illegible] important industry [illegible] the chief of which are cotton, [illegible] and jute [illegible] for their [illegible] and around [illegible] of the [illegible] constitute the [illegible] industry of the [illegible]

[illegible] the Indian Jute [illegible] with a view to arrest [illegible] the prices of the manufactured [illegible] due to trade depression to work [illegible] week off per month, [illegible] throughout 1930 but the restrictions [illegible] further intensified in the 1931 by the [illegible] of the loom in all the mills, [illegible] restriction of hours to forty per week, on a [illegible] per month basis, from 60 hours week [illegible] three weeks per month basis. As a result [illegible] the restriction on the working of the mills the profit of the Indian Jute Mills dropped [illegible] against Rs 6.6 crores in the previous year.

During the year 1930-31 the seaborne trade of Calcutta was depressed to an unparalled degree the total aggregate value declining by about Rs 86.44 crores, to Rs 1,72.13 crores, as against Rs 2,58.57 crores in the previous year. This great fall was due to the acute depression in the world trade intensified in Bengal by the political movement for the boycott of foreign, and more especially British goods.

As a result of the depression the Port Commissioners had to handle tonnage which was less than in the previous year by about 22 lakhs.

In the foreign trade, as distinct from the coasting trade, the total aggregated to only Rs 1,40.10 crores as against Rs 2,20.79 crores in the previous year. This falling off was due to the value of imports receding from Rs 86.20 crores to Rs 52.91 crores, and that of exports from Rs 1,14.58 crores to Rs 87.46 crores.

Imports.—The decline in imports was due to a severe contraction in business under practically

all the important items comprised in this trade The details of some of the most important items are given below —

During the year under review, although the prices quoted were the lowest ever recorded, the imports of sugar, declined by about 41,000 tons in quantity and by Rs 2,01 40 lakhs in value, the net receipts amounted to 326,683 tons in quantity and Rs 3,58 12 lakhs in value This falling off was due to the reluctance of dealers to import more than their actual requirements in view of the uncertain position of the trade Though the imports of salt improved in quantity from 553 30 tons to 602,031 tons, the value, due to lower prices, declined from Rs 1,24 76 lakhs to Rs 01,05 33 lakhs This rise in the quantity was due largely to increased supplies by Italian East Africa, Egypt (Port Said) and Germany There was shrinkage in the supplies by Aden, Spain and the United Kingdom, the decline in the case of the last named country being from 76,864 tons to 36,716 tons A striking feature of this trade was that for the first time a consignment of 29,160 tons of salt was received from Ras Hafum, a port in Africa (Italian Somali Coast) which found a ready market Imports of tobacco, as a direct result of the boycott movement declined from 4,434,295 lbs valued at Rs 1,20,96 lakhs, to 1,552,674 lbs valued at Rs 53 45 lakhs The United Kingdom was again the principal participator in this trade by supplying 87 per cent of the total cigarettes imported Due to a falling off in the imports of kerosene oil from the United States, Persia, and Borneo, and petrol, benzine and benzol from Burma, the total imports of mineral oil contracted from 139186,361 gallons valued at Rs 8,65,06 lakhs to 122,511,631 gallons valued at Rs 7,23 41 lakhs In spite of this contraction, supplies of kerosine oil from Azerbaijan improved from 7,631,176 gallons to 13,792,204 gallons, and those of lubricating and batching oil from the United States from 8,913,496 gallons to 13,238,289 gallons Imports of petroleum, due to the development of motor transport, also improved from 1,433,915 gallons valued at Rs 9 41 lakhs to 3,228,780 gallons valued at Rs 20 99 lakhs There was also a considerable shrinkage in the value of imports of motor vehicles and parts thereof from Rs 1,62 04 lakhs to Rs 1,14 25 lakhs, and in those of tyres, from Rs 35 86 lakhs, to Rs 27 69 lakhs, and tubes, from Rs 5,85 lakhs to Rs 4 67 lakhs The decline in the value of motor vehicles, etc , was due to the imports of motor cars (including taxi cabs) falling from 3,229 to 3,080 In spite of this falling off, imports of motor cars improved from 578 valued at Rs 10 34 lakhs to 762 valued at Rs 12 99 lakhs Imports of motor cycles, most of which came as usual from the United Kingdom, also declined from 643 valued at Rs 3 59 lakhs to 4 83 valued at Rs 2 68 lakhs The trade in drugs, medicines and chemicals did not fare any better, declining under all heads except camphor and bleaching materials, the total value aggregating to about Rs 1,66 78 lakhs as against Rs 1,93,02 lakhs in the previous year The United Kingdom was, as usual, the principal participator in this trade, her total supplies covering about 51 per cent of the total imports Imports of all kinds of glassware and earthenware also dropped heavily from Rs 92 16 lakhs to Rs 60 08 lakhs, due mainly to a contraction in the imports of bangles from Rs 20 87 lakhs to Rs 11 33 lakhs and of beads and false pearls from Rs 12 64 lakhs to Rs 5 28 lakhs There was also a considerable drop in the value of imports of bottles and phials from Rs 14 01 lakhs to Rs 10,47 lakhs, and of glass parts of lamps from Rs 5 84 lakhs to Rs 3 49 lakhs Imports of earthenware and porcelain ware also dropped The decline in machinery and mill work imports was further accelerated during the year The total imports receded by Rs 1,38 56 lakhs, from Rs 6,60 29 lakhs to Rs 5,30 93 lakhs While the imports of electrical machinery improved by about Rs 19 78 lakhs, imports of prime movers fell off by Rs 31 78 lakhs and of other industrial machinery by Rs 1,26 31 lakhs The value of machinery pertaining practically to all the principal industries also declined heavily, the most noticeable amongst them being jute mill machinery, which dropped by about Rs 61 27 lakhs from Rs 1,42 55 lakhs to Rs 81 28 lakhs Imports of belting also dropped by about Rs 9 14 lakhs Imports of paper mill and sugar machinery, however, improved from Rs 5 03 lakhs and Rs 5 44 lakhs to Rs 6 82 lakhs and Rs 12 45 lakhs The United Kingdom was again the principal supplier though her supplies declined by about Rs 1,41 08 lakhs Owing to high protective duties imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof declined in value from Rs 6,61 58 lakhs to Rs. 3,40 49 lakhs The United Kingdom was the greatest sufferer, the value of her exports declining from Rs 4,80 31 lakhs to Rs 2,35 73 lakhs The imports of metals and ores also declined in value from Rs 2,41 26 lakhs to Rs 1,69 85 lakhs The trade in paper and paste boards also fared badly declining in value from Rs 1,21 19 lakhs to Rs 87 10 lakhs In this trade too the United Kingdom suffered most, her supplies falling by a drop of 49 323 cwts Of all the items comprising Bengal's foreign trade, the trade in cotton goods received the greatest set back The value of the whole trade, which is the lowest on record, amounted to Rs 8,65 08 lakhs only, as against Rs 23,13 89 lakhs in the previous year, Rs 24,10 20 lakhs in 1928 29, and Rs 28,10 81 lakhs in 1927-28 This falling off was due to a heavy decline in the imports of cotton piece goods from Rs 20,10 73 lakhs to Rs 6,80 12 lakhs This unusual drop in the trade was due directly to the world trade depression and indirectly to the boycott movement in India and the inflated tariff duties Owing to the boycott movement being directed particularly against British goods, imports from the United Kingdom declined in value from Rs 14,32 05 lakhs to Rs 4,08 51 lakhs Imports from Japan also fell, though less heavily from Rs 5,31 21 lakhs to Rs 2,56 94 lakhs Imports of cotton twist and yarns also dropped in value from Rs 1,48 57 lakhs to Rs 92 45 lakhs This decline in the value was due to a considerable shrinkage in imports, due mainly to the boycott movement of finer counts of yarns from the United Kingdom, whose supplies contracted in value from Rs 57 22 lakhs to Rs 20 65 lakhs Imports of coarse qualities of yarn from China and Japan, however, improved to some extent Imports of woollen goods also declined in value from Rs 84 02 lakhs to Rs 56 09 lakhs In this case too the United Kingdom suffered most, the actual value of her supplies amounted to Rs 12 57 lakhs against

1,366,008 tons, and the value, owing to the prices ruling very low throughout the year shrank still lower in proportion, the total aggregating to only Rs 44,30 94 lakhs against a comparatively modest total of last year, viz, Rs. 77,60,93 lakhs This decline was mainly due to a shrinkage in the exports of raw jute from 4,298,240 bales to 3,361,764 bales in quantity and from Rs 25,78 89 lakhs to Rs 12,46 35 lakhs in value This sharp decline in the value was due to the prices of jute ruling very low, a bale of first marks fetched on an average Rs 37-1-2 against Rs 59-14-6 in the previous year But in spite of this low level of the prices imports of raw jute into Calcutta declined to 85 1 lakhs of bales against 90 9 lakhs of bales in the previous year As a result of this the collection of jute cess for the Calcutta Improvement Trust was seriously affected, the net amount coming up to Rs 10 24 lakhs only as against Rs 13 73 lakhs in the previous year As a result of this collapse the cultivators were seriously affected Owing to the low level of the prices they were compelled to sell their produce at a price which, in most of the cases, did not cover even the cost of the production As regards manufactured goods, shipments of gunny bags declined from 497,760 tons valued at Rs 21,84 69 lakhs to 416,026 tons valued at Rs 14,58,83 lakhs, and those of gunny cloth from 1,650,052,624 yards, valued at Rs 29,68 37 lakhs to 1,270,513,465 yards valued at Rs 16,85 92 lakhs The decline in both these cases was the direct outcome of less demands from the countries due to the trade depression As a result of this there was a huge accumulation of stocks in the jute mills and the prices came down in consequence To ease the situation the jute mills coming under the Indian Jute Mills Association restricted the working of the mills as noted at the outset, but this did not have the desired effect The trade in dyeing and tanning substances, but for a slight drop in the shipments of myrobalans, was maintained at the practically same level as in the last year, the total shipments being 22,572 tons against 22,953 tons in the previous year The United Kingdom improved her purchases under most of the items comprising this trade Of the articles of minor importance, but for the improvements under manures and paraffin wax, exports declined under all the heads, and most noticeably under woollen manufactures, fruits and vegetables, spices, tobacco and provisions

Trade of Chittagong —Chittagong is the only other foreign trade port in Bengal During the year the total value of imports into this port from the foreign trading countries amounted to Rs 1,34 79 lakhs only against Rs 2,06 90 lakhs in the previous year The exports from this port to those countries also shrank from Rs 6,64 48 lakhs to Rs 5,59 93 lakhs The decline in both the cases was due to the world trade depression and also in some measure, to the political upheaval in India The decline on the import side was due mainly to a falling off in the imports under all the principal heads of merchandise and more particularly under metals, from Rs 92 22 lakhs to Rs 45 05 lakhs, machinery, from Rs 54 12 lakhs to Rs 27 98 lakhs, cotton goods from Rs 11 42 lakhs to Rs 4 54 lakhs The only commodities to show slight improvements were tea chests and salts, the former rising from Rs 8 85 lakhs to Rs 10 37 lakhs, and the latter from Rs 10 58 lakhs to Rs 11 13 lakhs On the export side, tea and raw jute were the most affected, the former receding from Rs 4,90 65 lakhs to Rs 4,75 29 lakhs, and the latter from Rs 1,31 14 lakhs to Rs 39 13 lakhs The United Kingdom was, as usual the principal participator in this trade, and absorbed about 75 per cent of the total

Coasting Trade of Bengal —The total coasting trade of Calcutta with other maritime provinces and non-British ports also declined considerably in value, from Rs 31,89 18 lakhs to Rs 26,59 02 lakhs On the import side the decline on the total was from Rs 18,50 39 lakhs to Rs 15,40 02 lakhs The whole of this loss was borne practically by Burma, and the slight losses, which the non-British Indian ports and other Indian ports sustained were very nearly neutralised by the gains of Bombay, Sind and Madras On the export side, the total trade amounted, in value, from Rs 13,38 79 lakhs to Rs 11,19 00 lakhs The decline was mainly the outcome of less exports to all the ports and particularly to Burma, which contracted from Rs 8,03 28 lakhs to Rs 6,76 82 lakhs The other decreases of note were in the cases of Bombay from Rs 2,36 04 lakhs to Rs 1,66 47 lakhs and of non-British Indian ports from Rs 28 48 lakhs to Rs 17 14 lakhs

Administration

The present form of administration in Bengal dates from January 1921 In 1912 the Government of the Province underwent an important change, when, in accordance with the Proclamation of His Majesty the King Emperor at Delhi, the Province was raised from the status of a Lieutenant-Governor to that of a Governor-in-Council, thus bringing it into line with the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay In 1921, under the Reform Scheme, the Local Government was reconstituted, certain of the departments being placed under the control of Ministers appointed from among elected members of the Legislative Council There are normally four members of the Executive Council who are in charge of the "reserved subjects," and three Ministers, who are in charge of the "transferred subject"

Bengal is administered by five Commissioners, the divisions being those of the Presidency, Burdwan, Rajshahi, Dacca and Chittagong The unit of administration is the District Magistrate and Collector As Collector he supervises the ingathering of the revenue and is the head of all the Departments connected with it, while as District Magistrate he is responsible for the administration of criminal justice in the district The immediate superior of the District Magistrate is the Divisional Commissioner Commissioners are the channels of communication between the local officers and the Government. In certain revenue matters they are, in their turn, subject to the Board of Revenue in Calcutta, in other matters they are under the direct control of Government

Justice

The administration of Justice is entrusted to the High Court of Calcutta which consists of the Chief Justice who is a Barrister and 16 Puisne Judges including one additional judge who

are Barristers, Civilians or Vakils Below the High Court are the District and Additional Judges, the Small Causes Court and Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs Of these officers, the District and Additional Judges and a certain number of subordinate Judges are also endowed with the powers of a Criminal Court while the remainder have jurisdiction in Civil matters only Criminal Justice is administered by the High Court, the Courts of Session and the Courts of the various classes of Magistrates On its appellate side, the High Court disposes of appeals from the order of a Court of Session, and it also confirms, modifies or annuls sentences of death passed by Sessions Courts Calcutta has six Stipendiary Presidency Magistrates including one emporary Additonal Magistrate in charge of the Traffic Court and the Children Court It has also two Municipal Magistrates and also a number of Honorary Magistrates and it possesses a Court of Small Causes with Judges who dispose of cases of the class that are usually heard in County Courts in England

In addition a number of Union Benches and Courts have been established in selected rural areas for the disposal by honorary agency of petty criminal cases and civil disputes

Local Self-Government

By Bengal Act III of 1884 which regulates municipal bodies in the interior and its subsequent amendments the powers of Commissioners of municipalities have been increased and the elective franchise has been extended Municipal expenditure now comprises a large number of objects, including veterinary institutions employment of Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors and the training and employment of female medical practitioners The Commissioners also have large powers in regard to the water supply and the regulation of buildings The municipal Government of Calcutta is governed by Act III of 1923 This Act, which replaced Act III of 1899, makes the Corporation paramount in matters relating to municipal administration The Act provides for the appointment of a Mayor, who replaces the Chairman of the old Act, a Deputy Mayor, an Executive Officer, and Deputy Executive Officers, all elected by the Corporation The appointment of the Chief Executive Officer is subject to the approval of Government The total number of councillors is 85, with 5 alderman, elected by the councillors Ten of the councillors are nominated by Government, and by the general or special constituencies There are separate constituencies for Mahommedans In order to improve the insanitary and congested areas of the city, the Calcutta Improvement Trust has been created with extensive powers In the mofussil, District and Local Boards exercise considerable powers, with regard to Public Works, Education and Medical relief and Union Committees have been formed which deal for the most part with the control of village roads sanitation and water-supply

Bengal Act V of 1919 introduced the new system of self government by a creation of village authorities vested with the power and duties necessary for the management of village affairs and entrusted with powers of self-taxation. The new village authority, called the Union Board, replaces, the old Chaukidari *panchayats* and the Union Committee and deal with the village police, village roads, water supply sanitation, primary schools and dispensaries The Act also empowers Government to create out of the members of the Union Boards, Village Benches and Courts for the trial of petty criminal and civil cases arising within the union The Act has been extended to all Districts in the Presidency except Midnapur and up to March 1930 over 4,500 Union Boards were sanctioned, of which nearly 4,300 were actually constituted

Public Works

The Public Works Department consists of P W and Railway Departments and is under the charge of Secretary to Government in the Department of Agriculture and Industries.

The P W D deals with questions regarding the construction of public buildings and roads

The Railway Department deals with questions regarding acquisition of lands required by the several Railways, the alignment of new lines of Railways, and with Tramway projects

There is a Chief Engineer who is the principal professional adviser of Government

Marine

The Marine Department deals with questions connected with the welfare of seamen, the administration of the port of Calcutta and inland navigation, including the control and administration of Government launches except the police launches, and the Government Dockyard, Narayanganj

Irrigation

The Irrigation Department deals with irrigation, navigation, flood protection by means of embankments and drainage, the latter including relief from congestion of drainage by regulating the available supplies of water to suit the requirements of agriculture combined with the supply of water for irrigation in cases in which a supply is available

Police

The Bengal Police force comprises the Military Police, the District Police, the Railway Police, and the River Police. The Bengal Police are under the control of the Inspector General of Police, the present Inspector-General being a member of the Imperial Police Service Under him are Deputy Inspectors General, for the Dacca Range, the Rajshahi range, the Presidency range, the Burdwan range and the Bakarganj range and also one Deputy Inspector-General in charge of the C I. D and the Intelligence Branch Each district is in charge of a Superintendent, and some of the more important districts have an Additional Superintendent The Railway Police is divided into three distinct charges each under a Superintendent The River Police is also under a Superintendent The cadre comprises Assistant Superintendents,

Deputy Superintendents, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Sergeants, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, head constables and constables There is also a Village Police, composed of daffadars and chowkidars, who receive a monthly salary which is collected from the villages or unions by the Panchayat or Union Board There is a training college and school at Sardah in the district of Rajshahi where newly appointed officers and men of the Bengal police learn their duties The Calcutta City Police is a separate force maintained by Government under a Commissioner who is responsible direct to Government The Commissioner has under him Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Sergeants, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, head constables and constables A school for the training of recruits for the Calcutta Police force has been established at Calcutta The annual cost of the Police is over 216 lakhs

Medical

The head of the Medical Department is the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal, and Sanitation is in charge of the Director of Public Health, the former appointment is always held by a member of the Indian Medical Service, while the latter post is not so reserved There is also a Chief Engineer, Public Health Department, Bengal In the districts the Civil Surgeons are responsible for medical work There are 40 hospitals and dispensaries in Calcutta, 10 of which are supported by the Government and 6,38,233 persons were treated at these institutions of whom 51,253 were in-patients In the mofussil districts there are 1,088 hospitals and dispensaries, the number of patients treated in them as well as in several huts, fairs, melas, subsidised and temporary dispensaries and in various medical centres was 80,47, 802 This includes 76,378 in-patients.

Education

In the Presidency of Bengal education is imparted partly through Government agency and partly through private bodies, assisted to some extent by Government grants-in-aid Government maintains four Arts Colleges in Calcutta (of which one is a college for women one is for Mahomedans and one the Sanskrit College), one at Hughli, one at Krishnagar, three, including the Islamia Inter Colleges, at Dacca, one at Rajshahi and one at Chittagong It also maintains two training colleges, one at Calcutta and one at Dacca, for teachers who teach in secondary schools through the medium of English, and 5 normal schools, one in each division, for the training of teachers in secondary schools through the medium of the vernacular, also an engineering college at Sibpur and an engineering school at Dacca, two medical colleges, a veterinary college, a school of art and a commercial school in Calcutta, and a weaving school at Serampore It also provides at the headquarters of all districts, except Burdwan and Midnapore, and also at certain other mofussil centres, English high schools for the education of boys, while to some Government Arts Colleges high schools are attached In Calcutta there are five Government high schools for boys, two of which are attached to the Presidency College and one to the Sanskrit College Government high schools for girls exist only in the headquarters stations of Calcutta, Dacca, Mymensingh, Comilla and Chittagong The other secondary schools, with the exception of a few middle schools managed either by Government or by municipal and district boards, are under private control The administration of primary education in all areas, which are not under municipalities, rests with the district boards, grants being given from provincial revenue to the boards, which contribute only slightly from their own funds Only in backward localities are such schools either entirely managed, or directly aided, by Government Apart from the institutions referred to above, 80 institutions called Guru Training Schools are maintained by the Department for the training of primary school teachers For the education of Mahomedans, there are senior madrasas at Calcutta, Dacca, Chittagong, Hughli, and Rajshahi which are managed by Government There are also certain Government institutions for technical and industrial education All institutions for technical and industrial education (except B E College, the Ahsanullah School of Engineering, Dacca, the Government Commercial Institute and the Government School of Art, Calcutta) are now under the control of the Director of Industries A large proportion of educational work of every grade is under the control of various missionary bodies, which are assisted by Government grants-in-aid

The municipalities are required to expend a certain proportion of their ordinary income on education They are mainly responsible for primary education within their jurisdiction, but schools in these areas are eligible also for grants from Government These bodies maintain a high school at Burdwan, a high school at Santipur and a high school at Chittagong

In 1930-31 there were in the Presidency —

RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES

	Institutions	Scholars
Universities	2	1,835
Arts Colleges	44	17,847
Professional Colleges	14	5,086
High Schools	1,075	257,312
Middle Schools	1,869	164,306
Primary Schools	42,716	1,636,469
Special Schools	3,118	126,119

RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES

	Institutions	Schools
Arts Colleges	4	342
Professional Colleges	3	47
High Schools	59	14,815
Middle Schools	64	7,922
Primary Schools	16,991	4,16,528
Special Schools	47	1 823

Unrecognised Schools		
Males	1,278	51,426
Females	355	10 670

The Department is administered by a Director of Public Instruction, assisted by an Assistant Director, an Addl. Asstt Director appointed temporarily, an Assistant Director for Muhammadan Education and a Director of Physical Education Each division is in charge of a Divisional Inspector assisted by a certain number of Additional or Second Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors for Mahommedan Education according to the requirements of the several divisions Similarly the administrative charge of the primary education of each district is in the hands of a District Inspector assisted by Sub-Divisional Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Schools, the latter class of officers being in some instances helped by officers of humbler status called Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Inspecting Pandits and Maulvis Higher education is controlled by the Universities of Calcutta and Dacca established in 1857 and 1921, respectively administered by the Chancellor (the Governor of Bengal), the Vice-Chancellor (appointed by Government) and a number of ex-officio, elected and nominated fellows The University of Calcutta maintains a Law College, called University Law College, Calcutta Dacca University also has a Law Department attached to it Calcutta University is mainly an examining body, but it has now made itself responsible for advanced teaching for which purpose it employs an agency which is mainly distinct from the staffs of the affiliated colleges

The percentage of scholars to the total population —

	Recognised Schools	All Schools
Males	8 17	8 37
Females	2 17	2 21
Total	5 29	5 41

The University at Dacca is of the residential type There is a Board for Secondary and Intermediate Education at Dacca It conducts the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations for the students of institutions at Dacca and also the Islamic Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations

The education of Europeans is mainly conducted by private agency, assisted by Government grants Government however maintain a special Inspector, and also a school for boys, a school for girls (both residential) at Kurseong, and attached to the latter a Training College (for women only)

THE FINANCES OF BENGAL.

Estimated Revenue for 1931-32

Heads of Revenue

	Thousands of Rs
Land Revenue	3,29,32
Excise	2,07,00
Stamps	3,34,14
Forest	25,27
Registration	28,00
Scheduled Taxes	14,00
Subsidised Companies	92
Works for which Capital Accounts are kept—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	6,75
Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works	2,40
Interest	4 25
Administration of Justice	12,29
Jails and Convict Settlements	10,19
Police	11,89
Ports and Pilotage	96
Education	13,99
Medical	10,03
Public Health	1,26
Agriculture	7,18
Industries	7,19
Miscellaneous Departments	20
Civil Works	21,73
Transfer from Famine Relief Funds	50
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	1,42
Stationery and Printing	5,13
Miscellaneous	9,00
Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	
Extraordinary receipts	1,00
Receipts in England— High Commissioner Secretary of State	1
Famine Relief Fund	70
Depreciation Fund for Government presses	1,46
Advances from the Provincial Loans Fund, Government of India	1,32,41
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	7,76
Suspense	7,38
Loans and Advances by the Bengal Government	13,35
Subvention from Central Road Development Account	10 00
Total Receipts	12,25,51
Opening balance	31 16
Grand Total	12,56,67

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1931-32

	Thousands of Rs
Land Revenue	43 92
Excise	20,79
Stamps	6,06
Forests	19,53
Forests Capital outlay charge to Revenue	2,11
Registration	21,10
Scheduled Taxes	16
Interest on works for which capital accounts are kept	17,95
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—	
Other revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenue	11 89
Other revenue expenditure financed from Famine Insurance grants	
Capital Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankments and Drainage work—	
Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works	
Interest	—3,98
Interest on other obligations	5
Reduction or avoidance of debt	7,76
General Administration	1,29,15
Administration of Justice	1,07,43
Jails and Convict Settlements	33,22
Police	2,18,46
Ports and Pilotage	5,27
Scientific Department	35
Education { Reserved	13,94
Education { Transferred	1,25,29
Medical	56,75
Public Health	42,61
Agriculture	27,21
Industries	12 85

	Thousands of Rs
Miscellaneous Departments	2,53
Civil Works	99,82
Famine Relief	50
Superannuation allowances and pensions	45,95
Commutation of pensions	7,50
Stationery and Printing	23,06
Miscellaneous	8,42
Contributions and assignments to the Central Government by Provincial Government	
Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	
Extraordinary charges	
Expenditure in England—	
High Commissioner / Secretary of State	41,18
Forest capital outlay not charged to Revenue	
Capital expenditure not charged to Revenue	
Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works (not charged to Revenue)	19,64
Civil works not charged to Revenue	9,35
Commuted value of pension	
Famine Relief Fund	50
Depreciation Fund for Government presses	67
Repayments to the Government of India of advances from the Provincial Loans Fund	7,76
Suspense	6,26
Loans and advances by the Bengal Government	10,04
Subvention from Central Road Development Account	15,68
Total Expenditure	12,20,76
Closing balance	35,91
GRAND TOTAL	12,56,67

Administration

GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL

His Excellency Colonel the Right Hon'ble Sir Francis Stanley Jackson, P.C., G.C.I.E.

The Hon. Sir John Anderson, P.C., G.C.B., Governor-Designate

PERSONAL STAFF

Private Secretary, I. D. Tyson, I.C.S.

Military Secy., Major W. A. K. Fraser, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C.

Surgeon, Major H. Hingston, I.M.S.

Aide-de-Camp, Capt. J. V. Gordon, 1/11th Sikhs.

" Capt. J. I. Ross, 7th Irish Guards Hussars.

" Lieut. J. F. Milburne, Scots Guards.

" Lieut. A. C. Maynard, 1st Battalion The Seaforth Highlanders.

Indian Aide-de-Camp, Risaldar Ishar Singh, Hodson's Horse.

Commandant, H. E. The Governor's Body Guard, Lt.-Col. W. Kenworthy, The Poona Horse (17th Queen Victoria's Own Cavalry).

H. E. The Governor's Body Guard Adjutant, Capt. E. St. J. Birnie, Sam Browne's Cavalry (12th Frontier Force).

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

The Hon. Mr. A. Marr, C.I.E., I.C.S.

" " Sir Provash Chunder Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

" " Mr. W. D. R. Prentice, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

" " Alhadj Sir Abdelkerim Ghuznavi.

MINISTERS

The Hon. Mr. Khwaja Nazimuddin (Education).

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Kazi Ghulam Mohiuddin Faroqui (Public Works and Industries).

The Hon. Mr. Bazaur Prasad Singh Roy (Local Self Government).

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Hon. Raja Sir Manmatha Nath Ray Chaudhuri, Kt., of Santosh (President).

Mr. Razur Rahman Khan, B.L. (Dy. President).

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary to Government, R. N. Reid, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Secretary, Revenue Department, H. C. V. Philpot, I.C.S.

Secretary, Finance, Commerce and Marine Departments, E. N. Blandy, I.C.S.

Secretary to the Council and Secretary, Legislative Department, J. Bartley, I.C.S.

Secretary, Agriculture and Industries, G. P. Hogg, I.C.S.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

Director of Public Instruction, H. E. Stapleton, M.A.

Inspector-General of Police, I. J. A. Craig.

Commissioner, Calcutta Police, Sir C. A. Tegart, C.I.E.

Surgeon General, Lt.-Col. Hugh Barkley Steen, M.D., I.M.S.

Collector of Customs, Calcutta, Mead Slade, I.C.S.

Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Rai Bahadur Sharat Kumar Raha.

Accountant-General, Jalgopal Bhandari, M.A.

Inspector General of Prisons, Vacant.

Postmaster General, C. I. E. Clerici, C.I.E., O.B.E.

Inspector General of Registration, Rai Bahadur J. N. Ray.

Director of Agriculture, R. S. Finlow, B.Sc., F.I.C.

Protector of Emigrants, Lt.-Col. Arthur Denham White, I.M.S., M.D.

Curator of Herbarium Royal Botanic Gardens, Kalipada Biswas.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF BENGAL.

Frederick J. Halliday	1854
John P. Grant	1859
Cecil Beadon	1862
William Grey	1867
George Campbell	1871
Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I.	1874
The Hon. Ashley Eden, C.S.I.	1877
Sir Steuart C. Bayley, K.C.S.I. (*Offig.*)	1879
A. Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., C.I.E.	1882
H. A. Cockerell, C.S.I. (*Officiating*)	1885
Sir Steuart C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1887
Sir Charles Alfred Elliott, K.C.S.I.	1890
Sir A. P. MacDonnell, K.C.S.I. (*Offig.*)	1893
Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I. Retired 6th April 1898	1895
Charles Cecil Stevens, C.S.I. (*Officiating*)	1897
Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I. Died, 21st Nov. 1902	1898
J. A. Bourdillon, C.S.I. (*Officiating*)	1902
Sir A. H. Leith Fraser, K.C.S.I.	1903
Lancelot Hare, C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Offig.*)	1906
F. A. Slacke (*Officiating*)	1906
Sir E. N. Baker, K.C.S.I. Retired 21st Sept. 1911.	1908
F. W. Duke, C.S.I. (*Officiating*)	1911

The office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was abolished on April 1st, 1912, when Bengal was raised to a Governorship.

GOVERNORS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

The Rt. Hon. Baron Carmichael of Skirling, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.	1912
The Rt. Hon. Earl of Ronaldshay, G.C.I.E.	1917
The Rt. Hon. Lord Lytton	1922
The Rt. Hon. Sir Stanley Jackson, P.C., G.C.I.E.	1927

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Raja Sir Manmatha Nath Ray Chaudhuri, Kt, of Santosh, *President*
Razam Rahman Khan, B L, *Deputy President*

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Ex-officio—

The Hon'ble Mr A Marr, C I E, I C S
" " Sir Provash Chunder Mitter, Kt, C I E (on leave)
" " Mr B B Ghose (offg)
" " Alhadj Sir Abdelkerim Ghuznavi, Kt
" " Mr W D R Prentice, C S I, C I E, I C S

MINISTERS

" " Khan Bahadur K G M Faroqui
" " Mr Khwaja Nazimuddin, M A (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, C I E
" " Mr Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy

Official Nominated Members—

Mr R N Reid, C I E
Major-General W V Coppinger, C I E, I M S
J W Nelson
Mr E N Blandy
Mr L R Fawcus
Mr H. C V Philpot
Mr R N Gilchrist
Mr W J Kerr
Mr J M Bottomley
Maulvi Aminuzzaman Khan
C W Gurner
Rai Susil Kumar Ganguli Bahadur

Nominated Non-Officials—

Rev B A Nag
Rai Sahib Rebati Mohan Sarkar
K C Ray Chaudhuri
Maulvi Latafat Hussain
D J Cohen
Sir Jadunath Sarkar, Kt, C I E
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Hafizar Rahman Chaudhuri
P N Guha
Mukunda Behary Mullick

Elected Members.

Name of Members	Name of Constituency
Babu Jatindra Nath Basu	Calcutta North (Non-Muhammadan)
Mr S M Bose, Bar-at-Law	Calcutta East (Non-Muhammadan)
Seth Hunuman Prosad Poddar	Calcutta West (Non Muhammadan)
Rai Dr Haridhan Dutt Bahadur	Calcutta Central (Non-Muhammadan)
Babu Gokul Chand Burai	Calcutta South Central (Non-Muhammadan)
Dr Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt, M D	Calcutta South (Non-Muhammadan)
Manindra Deb, Rai Mahasai	Hooghly Municipal (Non-Muhammadan)
Dr Amulya Ratan Ghose	Howrah Municipal (Non-Muhammadan)
Babu Prafulla Kumar Guha	24-Parganas Municipal, North (Non Muhammadan)
Babu Satyendra Nath Roy	24-Parganas Municipal, South (Non Muhammadan)
Babu Satyendra Kumar Das	Dacca City (Non-Muhammadan)
Mr Saileswar Singh Roy	Burdwan North (Non-Muhammadan)
Babu Jitendralal Bannerjee	Birbhum (Non-Muhammadan)
Mr J N Gupta, C I E, M B E	Bankura West (Non-Muhammadan)
Babu Satya Kinkar Sahana	Bankura East (Non-Muhammadan)
Babu Hoseni Rout	Midnapore North (Non-Muhammadan)
Mr R Maiti, Bar-at-Law	Midnapore South (Non-Muhammadan)
Rai Sahib Sarat Chandra Mukhopadhaya	Midnapore South-East (Non-Muhammadan).
Rai Satish Chandra Mukharji Bahadur	Hooghly Rural (Non-Muhammadan)
Babu Haribansa Roy	Howrah Rural (Non-Muhammadan)
Babu Sarat Chandra Mittra	24-Parganas Rural Central (Non-Muhammadan)
Mr P Banerji	24-Parganas Rural South (Non-Muhammadan)
Rai Debendra Nath Ballabh Bahadur	24-Parganas Rural North (Non-Muhammadan)
Mr Narendra Kumar Basu	Nadia (Non-Muhammadan)
Srijut Taj Bahadur Singh	Murshidabad (Non-Muhammadan)
Babu Amulyadhan Roy	Jessore South (Non-Muhammadan)
Babu Jitendra Nath Roy	Jessore North (Non-Muhammadan)
Babu Suk Lal Nag	Khulna (Non-Muhammadan)
Rai Keshab Chandra Banarji Bahadur	Dacca Rural (Non-Muhammadan)
Dr Naresh Chandra Sen Gupta	Mymensingh West (Non-Muhammadan)
Babu Satish Chandra Ray Chowdhuri, B L	Mymensingh East (Non-Muhammadan)
Rai Sahib Akshoy Kumar Sen	Faridpur North (Non-Muhammadan)
Mr Sarat Chandra Bal	Faridpur South (Non-Muhammadan)
Mr B C Chatterjee, Bar-at-Law	Bakarganj North (Non-Muhammadan)
Babu Lalit Kumar Bal	Bakarganj South (Non-Muhammadan)
Rai Kamini Kumar Das Bahadur, M B E	Chittagong (Non-Muhammadan)
Babu Khetter Mohan Ray	Tippera (Non-Muhammadan)
Babu Hem Chandra Roy Choudhuri	Noakhali (Non-Muhammadan)
Babu Kishori Mohan Chaudhuri	Rajshahi (Non-Muhammadan)

Name of Members	Name of Constituency
Maharaja Jagadish Nath Ray of Dinajpur	Dinajpur (Non-Muhammadan)
Rai Sahib Panchanan Barma, M B E	Rangpur West (Non-Muhammadan)
Babu Nagendra Narayan Ray, B L	Rangpur East (Non-Muhammadan)
Dr Jogendra Chandra Chaudhuri	Bogra *cum* Pabna (Non-Muhammadan)
Mr Shanti Shekhareswar Roy	Malda (Non-Muhammadan)
Mr Prosanna Deb Raikat	Jalpaiguri (Non-Muhammadan)
Mr A Raheem, C I E	Calcutta North (Muhammadan)
Mr H S Suhrawardy, M A (Oxon and Cal), B SC, B C L (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law	Calcutta South (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Shaik Rahim Baksh	Hooghly *cum* Howrah Municipal (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Muhammad Solaiman	Barrackpore Municipal (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Muhammad Sadatullah	24 Parganas Municipal (Muhammadan)
Mr Khwaja Salauddin	Dacca City (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Abul Kasem	Burdwan Division North (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Abdul Karim	Burdwan Division South (Muhammadan)
Mr A F M Abdur Rahman	24-Parganas Rural (Muhammadan)
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Azizul Haque	Nadia (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Abdus Samad	Murshidabad (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Syed Majid Baksh	Jessore North (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Syed Nausher Ali	Jessore South (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Syed Jalaluddin Hashemi	Khulna (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Abdul Ghani Chowdhury, B L	Dacca West Rural (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Azizur Rahman	Mymensingh North-West (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Nur Rahman Khan Eusufji	Mymensingh South-West (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Abdul Hamid Shah	Mymensingh East (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Abdul Hakim	Mymensingh Central (Muhammadan)
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Alimuzzaman Chaudhuri	Faridpur North (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan	Faridpur South (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Muhammad Hossain	Bakarganj North (Muhammadan)
Mr A K Fazl-ul Huq	Bakarganj West (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Nural Absar Choudhury	Chittagong North (Muhammadan)
Haji Badi Ahmed Choudhury	Chittagong South (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Syed Osman Haidar Chaudhury	Tippera North (Muhammadan)
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Momin	Noakhali East (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Muhammad Fazlullah	Noakhali West (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Mohammed Basiruddin	Rajshahi North (Muhammadan)
Haji Lal Mohammed	Rajshahi South (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Hassan Ali	Dinajpur (Muhammadan)
Mr A F Rahman	Rangpur West (Muhammadan)
Kazi Emdadul Hoque	Rangpur East (Muhammadan)
Mr Altaf Ali	Bogra (Muhammadan)
Khan Sahib Maulvi Mnazzam Ali Khan	Pabna (Muhammadan)
Nawab Musharruf Hosain, Khan Bahadur	Malda *cum* Jalpaiguri (Muhammadan)
Mr J Campbell Forrester	Presidency and Burdwan (European)
Mr E C Ormond	Do
Mr W L Armstrong	Do
Mr K F G Stronach	Dacca and Chittagong (European)
Sir Lancelot Travers, Kt, C I E, O B E	Rajshahi (European)
Mr L T Maguire	Anglo-Indian
Mr E T McCluskie	Do
Raja Bhupendra Narayan Sinha Bahadur, of Mashipur	Burdwan Landholders
Mr Sarat Kumar Roy	Presidency Landholders
Mr Arun Chandra Singha	Chittagong Landholders
Kumar Sahib Shekhareswar Ray	Rajshahi Landholders
Mr Syamaprosad Mookerjee, Bar-at-Law	Calcutta University
Rai Shashanka Kumar Ghosh Bahadur, C I E	Dacca University
Mr G R Dain, C I E	Bengal Chamber of Commerce
,, C C Miller	Do
,, W C Wordsworth	Do
,, C R Sumner	Do
,, J M Austin	Do
,, N R Luke	Indian Jute Mills Association
,, C G Cooper	Do
,, A S Macalister	Indian Tea Association
,, I A Clark	Indian Mining Association
,, H R Norton	Calcutta Trades Association
,, Surendra Nath Law	Bengal National Chamber of Commerce
Maharaja Sris Chandra Nandy, of Kasimbazar	Do
Rai Badridas Goenka Bahadur, C I E	Bengal Marwari Association
Mr Ananda Mohan Poddar	Bengal Mahajan Sabha
Mr R Higgias	Expert (Nominated Official) Bengal Motor Vehicles Bill

The United Provinces.

The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh lie in practically the centre of Upper India They are bounded on the north by Tibet, on the north-east by Nepal, on the east and south-east by Bihar, on the south by two of the Chota Nagpur States of the Central India Agency and the Saugor district of the Central Provinces, and on the west by the States of Gwalior, Dholpur, Bharatpur, Sirmoor, and Jubbal, and by the Punjab Their total area amounts to 106,248 square miles, to which may be added the area of the three Indian States of Rampur, Tehri Garhwal and Benares with an area of 5,943 square miles, giving a total of 112,191 square miles The total population is 49,614,833

The Provinces, originally termed the North-Western Provinces and so amalgamated in 1877, receiving their present designation in 1902, include four distinct tracts of country portions of the Himalayas, including the Kumaon division which consists of three hill districts, two of which are entirely in the hills and one is half in the submontane belt, the sub-Himalayan tract, the great Gangetic plain, and portions of the hill systems of Central India including Bundelkhand The Gangetic plain is protected by an extensive Canal system, which though somewhat liable to run short of water in extremely dry years, is of great benefit in all ordinary years and years of limited drought The first two of these tracts are infertile and support a very sparse population and the Central Indian plateau is almost equally infertile, though better populated The soil of the Gangetic plain, however, possesses an extreme fertility and here the density of population varies from 542 persons per square mile in the west, to 511 in the centre and 753 in the east, which gives the Provinces as a whole a greater population pressure on the soil than any other Province in India In the south there are low rocky hills, broken spurs of the Vindhyan mountains, covered with stunted trees and jungle, and in the North the lower slopes of the Himalayas, clothed with dense forest, affording excellent big and small game shooting, and rising beyond in a tangled mass of ridges, ever higher and higher, until is reached the line of the eternal snows, but the greater part of the provinces consists of level plain, teeming with highly-cultivated fields and watered by three rivers—the Ganges, Jumna, and Gogra.

The People

The population is mainly Hindu, 84 4 per cent ranking as such whilst Mahomedans number 15 per cent, the total of all other religions being 0 6 per cent composed of Christian (Europeans and Indians), Jains, Sikhs, Parsis, Buddhists and Jews Included among the Hindus are the Arya Samajists, followers of the Arya Samaj sect, which obtains widely in the Punjab and has extended its influence to the United Provinces The three main physical types are Dravidian, Aryan and Mongoloid, the latter being confined to the Himalayan and sub-Himalayan districts and the former to South Mirzapur and Bundelkhand, whilst the high-caste Aryans frequent the Western districts of the Provinces Most of the people, however show a mixed Arya Dravidian origin Three languages are spoken by the great majority of the people in the plains—Western Hindi, Eastern Hindi and Bihari, Urdu, or Hindustani is a dialect of Western Hindi, though it contains a large admixture of Persian and Arabic words, which makes it a *lingua franca*

Industries

The principal industry is agriculture, which supports no less than 76 8 per cent of the population The soils of the Provinces fall into three groups, the valley soils of the Himalayas, the main alluvium and the Central Indian alluvium, the chief characteristic soil or the Central Indian alluvium is the black soil, with a lighter variant, though here also there are light loams and gravel The Himalayan soils are of local origin and vary with the nature of the rock from which they have been formed, whilst the main alluvium soils are sand, clay and loam, the loam being, naturally, the most productive The soil generally yields excellent crops of rice, millet, maize, linseed, cotton, wheat, sugarcane, pulses, barley and poppy, rice being grown mostly in low-lying, heavy clays The greater part of the Provinces is highly cultivated, the rainfall varies from 50 to 60 inches in the Hills, to 40 inches in the Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions, whilst the Agra Division receives about 25 to 30 inches annually only Drought seriously affected Bundelkhand and the Agra Division, in the past, but improved drainage, and irrigation (a protective system of irrigation works exists and is being extended) have enabled a complete recovery to be made The depression in commodity prices, which took an acute form in 1930 and 1931 has seriously handicapped both cultivators and field labourers who had to part with larger quantities of grain for payment of rent, interest on debts, cloth etc, than ever before In places where the fall in prices was accompanied with drought the suffering has been acute and the prosperity of the agricultural classes has undoubtedly suffered a rude shock Land is held mostly on the ryotwari tenure in Bundelkhand and Kumaon, on zemindari tenure in Agra and taluqdari tenure in Oudh The principal land owners in Oudh are the Taluqdars, some of whom own very large estates The area held in taluqdari tenure amounts to 54 per cent of the total area in Oudh

Manufactures

The Provinces are not rich in minerals. Coal exists in Southern Mirzapur, iron and copper are found in the Himalayan

districts and there were mines of importance there formerly, but increased difficulty of working them as veins became exhausted resulted in the closure of most of them. Gold is found in minute quantities by washing in some of the rivers in the Hills. Limestone is found in the Himalayas and in the [illegible] district, and stone is largely quarried in the Mirzapur district. Cotton is ginned and spun throughout the provinces as a home industry, and weaving, by means of hand-looms, is carried on in most districts. According to the census of 1921, 100,993 persons were dependent on cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing, and 820,060 on spinning and weaving. The largest industry is in the Azamgarh district, where there are 8,58[illegible] looms. Silk spinning is confined almost entirely to the district of Benares, where the famous *kimkhab* brocade is made. Embroidery is manufactured in Lucknow, where the noted *chikan* work of silk on cotton or muslin is produced, and in Benares, where gold and silver work on velvet, silk, crepe and net obtains. The glass industry is important in some districts. Benares and Moradabad are noted for their lacquered brassware, Farrukhabad for its calico prints, and Agra for its carpets, and marble and alabaster articles. [illegible] is manufactured in Ghazipur, and other industries are those of paper making (Lucknow), dyeing, leather and [illegible]. The chief [illegible] of European and Indian industries is Cawnpore, which is situated in the most advantageous position on the Ganges [illegible] cotton, woollen and leather mills, which have a large and ever [illegible] (the [illegible] mill is the largest in India) [illegible] fact that at Allahabad [illegible] and Bareilly, Mirzapur [illegible] excellent [illegible] cotton mills [illegible] Bareilly at [illegible] with [illegible]

[illegible] Department [illegible] charge of the [illegible] and Public Works [illegible] Education [illegible] Department [illegible] and Public Health [illegible] Secretary [illegible]

including the chief judge are Indians There are thirty-two posts (twenty four in Agra including two posts temporarily held in abeyance and eight in Oudh) of district and sessions judges of which nine Indians not belonging to the Indian Civil Service as they have been listed to the provincial service and the bar They have both original and appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases and occasional appellate jurisdiction in rent cases District Officers and their assistants including tahsildars, preside in criminal courts as magistrates and as collectors and assistant collectors, in rent and revenue courts and dispose of a good deal of the work Kumaun has been brought under the Civil jurisdiction of the High Court from 1st April 1926 The deputy and assistant commissioners exercise inferior civil powers in this division which has no separate civil courts In the rest of the provinces there are subordinate judges, judges of small cause courts and munsifs who dispose of a large number of civil suits In Agra the jurisdiction of a subordinate judge extends to all original suits without pecuniary limit and a munsif can hear cases ordinarily of a value not exceeding Rs 2,000, and if specially empowered up to Rs 5,000 In Oudh the ordinary jurisdiction of a subordinate judge extends to suits valuing not more than Rs 20,000 and the ordinary jurisdiction of a munsif to suits of Rs 2,000 value, provided that in special cases the limit of pecuniary jurisdiction can be removed altogether in the case of a subordinate judge and that of the munsif raised up to Rs 5,000 Appeals from munsif always lie to the district judge while those from the subordinate judges go to the High Court or the Chief Court except in cases of a value of Rs 5,000 or less which are heard by the district judge Small cause court judges try suits to the value of Rs 500 There are also honorary munsifs limited to Rs 200 suits, and village munsifs whose jurisdiction is fixed at Rs 20

Local Self-Government

The units of local self-government are the district and municipal boards which, with the exception of four municipal boards, have non-official Chairman The more important municipal boards have executive officers to whom certain administrative powers are reserved The administrative functions of the municipal district boards are performed by the chairman and the secretary, but the boards themselves are directly responsible for most of the administration The district boards obtain 45% of their income from Government grants The other chief source of income is the local rate levied from the landowners Some of the boards have recently imposed a tax on circumstance and property The chief source of municipal income is the octroi or terminal tax and toll which is an octroi in modified form Local opinion is strongly in favour of indirect as opposed to direct taxation for municipal purposes

Public Works

The Public Works Department is divided into the Buildings and Roads branch and the Irrigation branch The Buildings and Roads branch is administered by a Civilian Secretary and the principal administrative officer is a Chief Engineer The Irrigation branch is administered by two Secretaries to Government who are also Chief Engineers The Province is divided into circles and divisions both for buildings and roads and for irrigation purposes Each circle is in charge of a Superintending Engineer, or a Deputy Chief Engineer and each division is in charge of an Executive Engineer The whole of the irrigation works constructed or maintained by Government are in charge of the Irrigation branch All metalled roads maintained from Provincial funds and construction of all buildings costing more than Rs 20,000 are in charge of the Buildings and Roads branch In the Irrigation branch one of the Chief Engineers is in charge of Eastern Canals comprising the Sarda Canal and canals in Bundelkhand and Mirzapur and the other is in charge of Western Canals comprising Ganges Canals Eastern Jumna Canal and Agra Canal The Sarda Canal—a work of the first magnitude was opened in 1928 and has introduced irrigation into most of the districts of Oudh In connection with the Ganges Canal an important hydro electric scheme the scope of which covers seven western districts of the province is nearing completion It is capable of further development and will ultimately give a total output of 33,450 kilowatts The energy is being distributed by means of 882 miles of High Tension lines to provide all towns of 5,000 population and over in the seven districts, with cheap power for lights, fans and minor industries The energy will also be used for irrigation pumping from rivers, and low level canals as well as from tube and open wells The total cost of the first stage of the scheme including pumping projects for irrigation is 170 lakhs

Police

The Police Force is divided into District and Railway Police and is administered by an Inspector-General, with three Deputies and two Assistants, forty-six District Superintendents, three Railway Superintendents forty-one Assistant Superintendents and sixty Deputy Superintendents. There is a Police Training School at Moradabad There is a local C I D forming a separate detective department, under a Deputy Inspector-General with three assistants The armed police used to be armed with the 476 musket and in certain districts to some extent also with the Martini-Henry rifle, but these arms are being replaced by the 410 musket Two of the three ranges have already been so armed The administration of the Jail Department is in charge of an Inspector-General of Prisons, who is a member of the Indian Medical Service

Education

Education is maintained in part by the State and partly by means of grants-in-aid There are five universities, the four residential universities of Allahabad, Lucknow, Aligarh (Muslim) and Benares (Hindu) and the affiliating University of Agra The last named was established in 1927 and consists, besides six affiliated colleges situated outside the United Provinces, of the eight colleges formerly associated with Allahabad University on

THE FINANCES OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

As explained in the chapters on the new constitution of India, under the Reforms Act of 1919 the financial position of the Provinces underwent a remarkable change The Provinces are, for all practical purposes, financially independent of the Government of India The contribution payable by the Local Government has been remitted entirely by the Government of India with effect from the year 1928-29 As the finances of the Provinces thus become of greater importance, the position is set out in some detail in the following pages —

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1931-32

Principal Heads of Revenue.

	Rs
Taxes on Income	
Land Revenue	7,34,23,900
Excise	1,22,11,000
Stamps	1,73,62,000
Forests	51,14,800
Registration	13,26,000
Scheduled Taxes	
Total	10,94,37,700

Railways

Subsidised Companies	1,60,000

Irrigation

Works for which capital accounts are kept—

(1) Productive Works—	
Net receipts	1,42,23,700
(2) Unproductive Works—	
Net receipts	—1,13,620
Total, net receipts	1,41,10,080
Works for which no capital accounts are kept	42,000
Total Irrigation	1,41,52,080

Debt Services

Interest	15,39,000
Total	15,39,000

Civil Administration

Administration of Justice	14,02,863
Jails and Convict Settlements	8,14,200
Police	1,83,960
Education	11,70,000
Medical	2,85,500
Public Health	1,54,000
Agriculture	5,82,600
Industries	2,35,300
Miscellaneous Departments	70,420
Total	48,98,843

Buildings, Roads and Miscellaneous Public Improvements—

Civil Works—(a) ordinary	3,36,900
(b) Transfer from Central Road Development Account	4,61,100
	7,98,000

Miscellaneous

	Rs
Transfers from Famine Insurance Fund	
Receipts in aid of superannuation	2,07,300
Stationery and Printing	5,39,400
Miscellaneous	8,64,000
Total	16,10,700
Extraordinary receipts	
Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	
Total Revenue	13,25,96,323

Debt, deposits and advances —	Rs.
(a) Government Press Depreciation Fund	48,000
(b) Famine Relief Funds	14,12,000
(c) Loans and advances by Provincial Governments	52,01,000
(d) Advances from Provincial Loans Funds	91,32,000
(e) Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of Debt-Sinking Fund	26,00,000
(f) Subventions from Central Road Development Account	4,23,000
Total	1,88,16,000
Total receipts	15,14,12,323
Opening Balance	1,45,172
Grand Total	15,12,67,151

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1931-32

Direct demands on the Revenues

Taxes on Income	
Land Revenue	95,37,380
Excise	13,05,317
Stamps	3,15,299
Forests	32,02,261
Forest Capital outlay charged to revenue	1,00,695
Registration	5,01,014
Total	1,49,61,966

Railway Revenue Account

State Railways—Interest on debt	7,715
Subsidised companies	200
Total	7,915

Irrigation Revenue Account

Works for which capital accounts are kept—	Rs
Interest on Irrigation Works	1,06,38,000
Other revenue irrigation expenditure financed from ordinary revenues . .	29,700
Total .	1,06,67,700

Irrigation Capital Account
(charged to revenue)

Construction of Irrigation Works—	
A —Financed from ordinary revenues	3,29,600

Debt Services

Interest on ordinary debt	45,23,715
Sinking Fund .. .	20,00,000
Payment to the Provincial loans fund	
Total ..	65,23,715

Civil Administration

General Administration ..	1,42,30,052
Administration of Justice	77,92,259
Jails and Convicts' Settlements	38,98,062
Police	1,74,44,407
Scientific Departments .	26,876
Education . .	2,06,13,605
Medical	37,34,988
Public Health .	24,35,485
Agriculture	36,21,367
Industries	15,09,287
Miscellaneous Departments	94,098
Exchange	
Total	7,54,00,506

Buildings, Roads and Miscellaneous Public Improvements

Civil Works—(a) Provincial expenditure	46,05,846
(b) Improvement and communications from Central Road Development Account ..	4,61,169
Total	50,67,016

Miscellaneous.

Famine Relief and Insurance—	Rs
A—Famine Relief . .	61,700
B—Transfers to Famine Insurance Fund .	12,38,300
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	52,47,093
Stationery and Printing	13,74,222
Miscellaneous	4,12,395
Total	83,33,710

Expenditure in England—	
Secretary of State	1,68,160
High Commissioner	41,31,020

Irrigation and other capital expenditure not charged to revenue.

(a) Construction of irrigation works . . } (c) Hydro electric scheme }	44,07,860
(d) Outlay on Improvement of public health .. .	
(e) Outlay on Agricultural improvement . . .	
(b) Forest outlay	
Total	44,07,860

Debt, and Deposits Advances—	
(a) Famine Relief Fund .	
(b) Civil Contingencies Fund	
(c) Loans and Advances by Local Governments	18,56,000
(d) Sinking Fund Investment Account	26,00,000
(e) Government Price Depreciation Fund .	13,000
(f) Repayment of Advances from Provincial Loan Fund	37,18,256
60-B Payment of Commuted Value of Pensions	4,66,020
60 Civil Works	5[illegible]
60-A Other Provincial Works not charged to revenue	
Subventions from Central Road Development Account	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Total Disbursements .	[illegible]
Closing Balance ..	[illegible]
Grand Total	[illegible]

Administration.

Governor—His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey, G C I E, K C S I, I C S

Private Secretary—Lieut-Col T S Paterson, M C

Aides-de-Camp—Capt L A M Bates and Lt the Hon A B J Grenfall

Executive Council

The Hon'ble Capt Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan, K C I E, M B E

The Hon'ble Mr E A H Blunt, C I E

The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Muhammad Muzammilullah Khan, K C I E (Temporary)

Ministers

The Hon'ble Nawab Muhammad Yusuf, Bar-at-Law

Vacant

The Hon'ble Mr J P Srivastava.

Secretariat

Chief Secretary to Government, Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, C I E, I C S

Financial Secretary to Government, H A Lane, C I E, I C S

Revenue, G M Harper, I C S

Judicial Secretary, J R W Bennett, I C S

Secretary to Government, Irrigation Branch, Sir Bernard Darley, Kt, C I E

Miscellaneous Appointments.

Opium Agent, Ghazipur, G B F Muir, I C S

Chief Conservator of Forests, Frederick Canning

Director of Public Instruction, A H Mackenzie, M A

Inspector-General of Police, S T Hollins, C I E

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Col Harold R Nutt, M D, I M S

Director of Public Health, Lieut-Colonel Cuthbert Lindsay Dunn

Inspector-General of Registration, N C Mehta, I C S

Commissioner of Excise S S L Dar, I C S

Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt-Col C E Palmer, M A, M B, I M S

Director of Agriculture, George Clarke, F I C, F C S, H I S, M L C

Lieutenant-Governors of the North Western Provinces.

Sir C T Metcalfe, Bart, G C B	1836
The Right Hon the Governor-General in the North-Western Provinces (Lord Auckland)	1838
T C Robertson	1840
The Right Hon the Governor-General in the North-Western Provinces (Lord Ellenborough)	1842
Sir G R Clerk, K C B	1843
James Thomson Died at Bareilly	1843
A W Begbie, *In charge*	1853
J R Colvin Died at Agra	1853
E A Reade, *In charge*	1857
Colonel H Fraser, C B, Chief Commissioner, N-W Provinces	1857
The Right Hon the Governor-General administering the N-W Provinces (Viscount Canning)	1858
Sir G F Edmonstone	1859
R Money, *In charge*	1863
The Hon Edmund Drummond	1863
Sir William Muir, K C S I	1868
Sir John Strachey, K C S I	1874
Sir George Couper, Bart, C B	1876

Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioners of Oudh

Sir George Couper, Bart, C B, K C S I	1877
Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K C B	1882
Sir Auckland Colvin, K C M G, C I E	1887
Sir Chas H T Crosthwaite, K C S I	1892
Alan Cadell (*Officiating*)	1895
Sir Antony P MacDonnell, K C S I (*a*)	1895
Sir J J D LaTouche, K C S I	1901

(*a*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron MacDonnell

Lieutenant-Governors of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Sir J J D LaTouche, K C S I	1902
Sir J P Hewett, K C S I, C I E	1907
L A S Porter, C S I (*Officiating*)	1912
Sir J S Meston, K C S I.	1912
Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C S I, C I E	1918

Governors of the United Provinces

Sir Harcourt Butler K.C S I, C I E	1920
Sir William Marris K C I E	1921
Sir Alexander Muddiman, K C S I, C I E.	1927
Sir Malcolm Hailey G C I E, K C S I, I C S	1928

UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT:

The Hon'ble Sir Sita Ram Kt, M A, LL.B

DEPUTY PRESIDENT.

Nawabzada Muhd Liaquat Ali Khan, M A (Oxon), Bar at-Law

ELECTED MEMBERS

Body, Association or Constituency represented	Name
Allahabad, Jaunpur and Mirzapur Districts (Muhammadan Rural)	The Hon'ble Nawab Muhammad Yusuf Bar at Law, Minister of Local Self-Government
Bahraich District (non Muhammadan Rural)	The Hon'ble Maharaj Kumar Major Mahijit Singh, Minister of Industries and Agriculture (*on leave, vacancy not yet filled*)
Upper India Chamber of Commerce	The Hon'ble Mr J P Srivastava, Minister of Education
Agra City (non-Muhammadan Urban)	Mr Perma
Cawnpore City (non-Muhammadan Urban)	Rai Bahadur Babu Awadh Behari Lal
Allahabad City (non-Muhammadan Urban)	Babu Kamta Prasad Kakkar, B A, LL B
Lucknow City (non-Muhammadan Urban)	Chaudhri Ram Dayal
Benares City (non-Muhammadan Urban)	Chaudhri Jagarnath
Bareilly City (non-Muhammadan Urban)	The Hon'ble Sir Sita Ram, Kt, M A, LL B
Meerut-*cum*-Aligarh (non-Muhammadan Urban)	Chaudhri Baldeva
Moradabad-*cum*-Shahjahanpur (non-Muhammadan Urban)	Sahu Jwala Saran Kothiwala
Dehra Dun district (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Tappu
Saharanpur District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Pandit Moti Lal Bhargava
Muzaffarnagar (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Raja Bahadur Kushalpal Singh, MA, LL B
Meerut District (North) (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Chaudhri Ram Chandra
Meerut District (South) (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Chaudhri Ghasita
Bulandshahr District (East) (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Rai Bahadur Chaudhri Raghuraj Singh
Bulandshahr District (West) (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Chaudhri Arjuna Singh
Aligarh District (East) (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Rao Bahadur Thakur Pratap Bhan Singh
Aligarh District (West) (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Rao Bahadur Thakur Bikram Singh
Muttra District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Kunwar Girwar Singh
Agra District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Pandit Jotl Prasad Upadhyay, M A, LL B
Mainpuri District (non Muhammadan Rural)	Chaudhri Dhurva Singh, M B L
Etah District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Rao Krishna Pal Singh
Bareilly District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Honorary Lieut Raja Kali Charan Mi ra
Bijnor District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Babu Balwant Singh
Budaun District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Rai Bahadur Brij Lal Badhwar
Moradabad District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Rao Bahadur Kunwar Sardar Singh
Shahjahanpur District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Rai Sahib Manmohan Sahai
Pilibhit District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Babu Ram Bahadur Saksena
Jhansi District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Lala Shyam Lal
Jalaun District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Babu Kamta Nath
Hamirpur District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Kunwar Jagbhan Singh, I A LL I
Banda District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Thakur Keshav Chandra Singh, M SC, LL B

Body, Association or Constituency represented	Name
Farrukhabad District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Brijnandan Lal, Bar-at-Law
Etawah District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Rao Narsingh Rao
Cawnpore District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Chaudhri Ram Adhin
Fatehpur District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Bhondwa
Allahabad district (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Maharao Raja Ram Singh, Rao Bahadur
Benares District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Chaudhri Bhâros
Mirzapur District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Pandit Shri Sadayatan Pande
Jaunpur District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Raja Sri Krishna Dutt Dube
Ghazipur District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Rai Bahadur Babu Jagdeva Rai
Ballia District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Dahari Dhobi
Gorakhpur District (West) (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Rai Rajeshwari Prasad, M A, LL B
Gorakhpur District (East) (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Babu Adya Prasad, B A, LL B
Basti District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Rai Bahadur Thakur Shiva Pati Singh
Azamgarh District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Thakur Giriraj Singh, B A, LL B
Naini Tal District (non Muhammadan Rural)	Pandit Prem Ballabh Belwal
Almora District (non-MuhammadanRural)	Thakur Jang Bahadur Singh Bisht, B A, LL B
Garhwal District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Sardar Bahadur Thakur Narayan Singh Negi
Lucknow District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Pandit Brahma Dutt *alias* Bhaiya Sahib
Unao District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Rai Bahadur Thakur Hanuman Singh
Rae Bareli District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Lal Sheo Pratap Singh
Sitapur District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Kunwar Dewakar Prakash Singh
Hardoi District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Thakur Muneshwar Bakhsh Singh, B A, LL B
Kheri District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Thakur Jaindra Bahadur Singh
Fyzabad District (non Muhammadan Rural)	Raja Jagdambika Pratap Narayan Singh
Gonda District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Lal Ambikeshwar Pratap Singh
Sultanpur District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Rai Bahadur Kunwar Surendra Pratap Sahi
Partabgarh District (non Muhammadan Rural)	Mr C Y Chintamani
Bara Banki District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Rai Rajeshwar Bali, O B E, B A
Allahabad-*cum*-Benares (Muhammadan Urban)	Mr Zahur Ahmad, Bar-at-Law
Lucknow-*cum*-Cawnpore (Muhammadan Urban)	Syed Ali Zaheer, Bar-at-Law
Agra and Meerut *cum*-Aligarh (Muhammadan Syed, Urban)	Khan Bahadur Mr Muhammad Abdul Bari, Bar-at-Law
Bareilly and Shahjahanpur-*cum*-Moradabad Syed (Muhammadan Urban))	Syed Yusuf Ali
Dehra Dun District (Muhammadan Rural Khan)	Khan Sahib Muhammad Maqsud Ali Khan.
Saharanpur District (Muhammadan Rural)	Shah Nazar Husain
Meerut District (Muhammadan Rural)	Captain Nawab Muhammad Jamshed Ali Khan, M B
Muzaffarnagar District (Muhammadan Rural)	Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan, M A (Oxon), Bar-at-Law
Bijnor District (Muhammadan Rural)	Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim, B A, LL B
Bulandshahr District (Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Muhammad Rahmat Khan
Aligarh, Muttra and Agra Districts (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Obaidur Rahman Khan
Mainpuri, Etah and Farrukhabad Districts (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Sahib Muhammad Hadiyar Khan
Etawah, Cawnpore and Fatehpur Districts (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayat Husain, B A, Bar-at-Law
Jhansi Division (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Bahadur Maulvi Saiyid Habibullah

Body, Association or Constituency represented	Name
Penares, Ghazipur Ballia and Azamgarh Districts (Muhammadan Rural)	Mr Nisarullah, B A
Gorakhpur District (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Bahadur Mr Muhammad Ismail Bar-at-Law
Basti District (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Husain
Moradabad (North) (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Sahib Hafiz Ghazan-Farullah
Moradabad (South) (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Bahadur Saiyid Jafer Hosain, Bar-at Law
Budaun District (Muhammadan Rural)	Shaikh Afzal-Ud din Hyder
Shahjahanpur District (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Fazlur Rahman Khan, B A, LL B
Bareilly District (Muhammadan Rural)	Sirdar Muhammad Shakirdad Khan
Kumaun Division-*cum*-Pilibhit (Muhammadan Rural)	Muhammad Imtiaz Ahmad
Gonda and Bahraich Districts (Muhammadan Rural)	Raja Saiyid Saadat Ali Khan
Kheri and Sitapur Districts (Muhammadan Rural)	Shaikh Muhammad Habibullah, O B E
Hardoi, Lucknow and Unao Districts (Muhammadan Rural)	Raja Saiyid Ahmad Ali Khan Alvi, M P E
Fyzabad and Bara Banki Districts (Muhammadan Rural)	Raja Muhammad Ejaz Rasul Khan, C S I
Sultanpur, Partabgarh and Rae Bareli, Districts (Muhammadan Rural)	Raja Saiyid Muhammad Mehdi
European	Mr L M Medley
Agra Landholders (North)	Rai Sahib Lala Anand Swarup
Agra Landholders (South)	Rai Bahadur Lala Bihari Lal
Taluqdars	Chaudhri Muhammad Ali Thakur Rampal Singh Rai Bahadur Kunwar Bisheshwar Dayal Seth, B SC, F C S Raja Jagannath Baksh Singh
Upper India Chamber of Commerce	Mr E M Souter
United Provinces Chamber of Commerce	Rai Bahadur Babu Vikramajit Singh, B A, LL B
Allahabad University	Babu Gajadhar Prasad, M A, LL B

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

The Hon'ble Mr E A H Blunt, C I E

The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Muhammad Muzammil Ullah Khan, K C I E

NOMINATED MEMBERS

Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, C S I, C I E, O B E, I C S	Mr S T Hollins, I P S
Mr C St L Teyen, O B E, I S O	Colonel H R Nutt, M B, F P C S
Mr J M Clay, C I E, O B E, I C S	Mr N C Mehta, I C S
Rai Bahadur Pt Suraj Din Bajpai, B Sc, LL B	Mr P M Kharegat, I C S
Mr G M Harper, I C S	Mr M Keane, C S I, C I E, I C S
Mr J R W Bennett, I C S	Mrs J P Srivastava
Mr A H Mackenzie, C I E, I E S	Khan Bahadur Maulvi Fasih-ud din (*Vacant*)
Dr S S Nehru, Ph D	Mr E Ahmad Shah, M A, D Litt (Indian Christian Community)
Mr K N Knox, C I E, I C S	Rai Sahib Babu Rama Charana, B A, LL B (Depressed Classes)
Mr P C Mogha, B A, LL B	
Sir Bernard Darley, Kt, C I E, I S E	

SECRETARY TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Babu Surendranath Ghosh

Mr. G S K Hydrie, Bar-at-Law, Supdt

The Punjab.

The Punjab or land of the five rivers, is so called from the five rivers by which it is enclosed, namely, the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej Together with the North-West Frontier Province and the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir which lie to the north, the Punjab occupies the extreme north-western corner of the Indian Empire, and with the exception of the above-mentioned province comprises all of British India north of Sind and Rajputana and west of the river Jumna Previous to October 1912, the Punjab with its feudatories embraced an area of 136,330 square miles and a population at the Census of 1911 of 24,187,750 (inclusive of 28,587 trans-frontier Baluchis), that is to say, about one-thirteenth of the area and population of the Indian Empire But the formation of a separate province of Delhi reduced the area and population of the Punjab by about 450 square miles and 380,000 souls, respectively The total population of the Province in 1931, including the Baloch tribes on the border of the Dehra Ghazi Khan District was 28,490,857 of whom 4,910,005 were in the Indian States

Physical Features

The greater part of the Punjab consists of one vast alluvial plain, stretching from the Jumna in the east to the Sulemen Range in the west The north-east is occupied by a section of the Himalayas and the Salt Range forms its north-western angle A few small spurs of the Aravalli mountain system traverse the extreme south-east and terminate in the Ridge at Delhi The Punjab may be divided into five natural divisions The Himalayan tract includes an area of 22,000 square miles, with a scanty population living scattered in tiny mountain hamlets The Salt Range tract includes the districts of Attock, Rawalpindi and Jhelum and part of Shahpur district Its physical configuration is broken and confused and the mountainous tracts of Murree and Kahuta approximate closely in characteristics to the Himalayan tract Except in the hills, the rainfall leaves little margin for protection against distress in unfavourable seasons and irrigation is almost unknown Skirting the base of the hills and including the low range of the Siwaliks, runs the narrow sub-montane tract This tract, secure in an ample rainfall, and traversed by streams from the hills, comprises some of the most fertile and thickly populated portions of the province Its population of over four millions is almost agricultural and pastoral but it includes one large town in Sialkot Of the plains of the Punjab, the eastern portion covers an area of some 36,000 square miles with a population of 10½ millions East of Lahore, the rainfall is everywhere so far sufficient that cultivation is possible without irrigation in fairly favourable seasons, but over the greater part of the area the margin is so slight that, except where irrigation is employed, any material reduction in the rainfall involves distress, if not actual famine Within the eastern plains lie the large cities of Lahore and Amritsar, and the population in comparison with the western Punjab is largely urban The western plains cover an area of 59 000 square miles, with a population of a little over six millions The rainfall in this area, heaviest in the north and east and decreasing towards the west and south, is everywhere so scanty that cultivation is only possible with the aid of artificial irrigation or upon the low-lying river-banks left moist by the retreating floods In this very circumstance, these tracts find their security against famine, for there cultivation is almost independent of rain, a failure of which means nothing worse than a scarcity of grass So little rain is sufficient, and absolute drought occurs so seldom that the crops may be said never to fail from this cause The western plains embrace the great colony areas on the Chenab and Jhelum Canals which now challenge the title of the eastern plains as the most fertile, wealthy and populous portions of the province Multan and Lyallpur are the largest towns in the western area Owing to its geographical position, its scanty rainfall and cloudless skies, and perhaps to its wide expanse of untilled plains, the climate of the Punjab presents greater extremes of both heat and cold than any other portion of India The summer, from April to September, is scorchingly hot, and in the winter, sharp frosts are common But the bright sun and invigorating air make the climate of the Punjab in the cold weather almost ideal

States

The Indian States of the Punjab were formerly in the Political charge of the Punjab Government In 1921, however, the thirteen most important States, including Patiala, Bahawalpur, Jind and Nabha, were formed into a separate "Punjab States Agency" under the control of the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States The only States remaining in the charge of the Punjab Government are the Simla Hill States, for which the Deputy Commissioner of Simla is Political Officer, and three small States in the Ambala Division, Kalsia, Pataudi and Dujana, which are supervised by the Commissioner of Ambala

The People

Of the population roughly one-half is Mahomedan, three-eighths Hindu and one-eighth Sikh Socially the landed classes stand high, and of these the Jats, numbering nearly five millions, are the most important Roughly speaking, one-half the Jats are Mahomedan, one-third Sikh and one-sixth Hindu In distribution they are ubiquitous and are equally divided between the five divisions of the province Next in importance come the Rajputs, who number over a million and a half The majority of them are Mahomedans by religion

about a fourth are Hindus and a very few Sikhs They are widely distributed over the province Both Jats and Rajputs of the Punjab provide many of the best recruits for the Indian Army In fact all the agricultural classes of the Punjab, except in the south-western districts, made a magnificent response to the appeal for recruits in the great war and the province's contribution of upwards of 400,000 men to the man power of the Empire speaks for itself The Gujars are an important agricultural and pastoral tribe, chiefly found in the eastern half of the province and in the extreme north-west In organisation they closely resemble the Jats and are often absorbed into that tribe There are many minor agricultural tribes, priestly and religious castes (Brahmans, Sayads and Kureshis), most of whom are landholders, the trading castes of the Hindus (Khatris, Aroras and Banias), the trading castes of the Mahomedans (Khojas, Parachas and Khakhas) and the numerous artisan and menial castes There are also vagrant and criminal tribes and foreign elements in the population are represented by the Baluchis of Dera Ghazi Khan and neighbouring districts in the west, who number about half a million and maintain their tribal system, and the Pathans of the Attock and Mianwali districts Pathans are also found scattered all over the province engaged in horse-dealing, labour and trade A small Tibetan element is found in the Himalayan districts

Languages

The main language of the province is Punjabi, which is spoken by more than half the population Western Punjabi may be classed as a separate language, sometimes called Lahndi, and is spoken in the north and west The next most important languages are Western Hindi, which includes Hindustani and Urdu (the polished language of the towns) Western Pahari, which is spoken in the hill tracts, and Rajasthani, the language of Rajputana Baluchi, Pushto, Sindhi and Tibeto-Burman languages are used by small sections of the population

Agriculture

Agriculture is the staple industry of the province affording the main means of subsistence to 60 5 per cent of the population It is essentially a country of peasant proprietors About one-sixth of the total area in British districts is Government property, the remaining five-sixths belonging to private owners, and a large part of the Government land is so situated that it cannot be brought under cultivation without extensive irrigation Thus the Lower Chenab Canal irrigates 2,103,000 acres of what was formerly waste land, the Lower Jhelum Canal, 41 36,000 acres and the Lower Bari Doab Canal, adds 1,078,000 acres to this total On account of the opening of the Sutlej Valley canals an area of about 1,314,000 acres more have been brought under cultivation Large areas in the hills and elsewhere which are unsuited to cultivation are preserved as forest lands, the total extent of which is about 6,000 square miles Of the crops grown, wheat is the most important and the development of irrigation has led to a great expansion of the wheat area. Next in importance to wheat is gram Other important staples are barley, rice, millets, maize, oilseeds (rape, toria and sesamum), cotton and sugarcane In the canal colonies large areas of American cotton are grown but in the cotton growing districts the short staple indigenous varieties are predominant The country being preponderantly agricultural, a considerable proportion of the wealth of the people lies in live-stock Large profits are derived from the cattle and dairy trades and wool is a staple product in Kulu and Kangra and throughout the plains generally The production of hides and skins is also an important industry

Industries

The mineral wealth of the Punjab is small, rock salt, saltpetre and limestone for road building being the most important products There are some small coal mines in the Jhelum, Shahpur and Mianwali districts Gold washing is carried on in most of the rivers not without remunerative results Iron and copper ores are plentiful but the difficulty of carriage and the absence of fuel have hitherto prevented smelting on a large scale The Punjab is not a large manufacturing province, the total number of factories being only 640 the majority of which are cotton ginning and pressing factories Blankets and woollen rugs are produced in considerable quantities and the carpets of Amritsar are famous Silk weaving is also carried on and the workers in gold, silver, brass, copper and Earthenware are fairly numerous Ivory carving is carried on extensively at Amritsar and Leiah and also in the Patiala State Mineral oil is being extracted and refined in the Attock and Rawalpindi Districts and a cement factory is established at Wah near Hassanabdal There is also a match factory at Shahdara and a factory for the hydrogenation and refining of oils at Ludhiana

Administration

Prior to the amendment of the Government of India Act in 1919 the head of the administration was a Lieutenant-Governor, drawn from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service Under the amended Act the province was raised to the status of a Governorship, with an Executive Council and Ministers, the Governor-in Council being in charge of the Reserved Subjects and the Governor with his Ministers of the Transferred Subjects The general system of provincial administration under this scheme is sketched in the section "Provincial Governments" (*q v*) where is also given a list of the Reserved and Transferred Subjects Associated with the Governor and the Council and Ministers is an enlarged Legislative Council, with wide powers, whose scope and authority are given in the section "Legislative Councils" (*q v*), the system being common to all the major provinces The business of Government is carried on through the usual Secretariat which consists of five Secretaries, designated (1) Chief, (2) Home, (3) Finance, (4) Revenue and (5) Transferred Departments, one Deputy Secretary, two Under-Secretaries, and one Assistant Secretary In the Public Works Department, there are five Secretaries (Chief Engineers), one in the Buildings and

Roads Branch, one in the Hydro Electric Branch and three in the Irrigation Branch, while the Legal Remembrancer is also the Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department The heads of the Police and Educational Departments are also Under-Secretaries to Government. The Government spends the winter in Lahore and the summer (from the middle of May to the middle of October) in Simla Under the Governor, the province is administered by five Commissioners (for Ambala, Jullunder, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Multan) who exercise general control over the Deputy Commissioners—29 in number—each of whom is in charge of a district

The principal heads of Department in the province are the two Financial Commissioners (who are the highest Court of Revenue jurisdiction, and heads of the departments of Land and Separate Revenue and of Agriculture and the Court of Wards), the five Chief Engineers, the Inspector-General of Police, the Director of Public Instruction, the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Director of Public Health, the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Directors of Agriculture and Industries, the Inspector-General of Registration, the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies and Joint Stock Companies and the Legal Remembrancer

Justice

The administration of justice is entrusted to a High Court, which is the final appellate authority to civil and criminal cases, and has powers of original criminal jurisdiction in cases where European British subjects are charged with serious offences and original civil jurisdiction in special cases The Court sits at Lahore and is composed of a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges (either civilians or barristers), and three Additional Judges, including the Inspecting Judge sanctioned each year for six months Subordinate to the High Court are the District and Sessions Judges (25 in number) each of whom exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction in a civil and session division comprising one or more districts In districts in which the Frontier Crimes Regulation is in force the Deputy Commissioner on the finding of a Council of Elders (Jirga) may pass sentence up to seven years' imprisonment

Local Self-Government

Local Self-Government is secured in certain branches of the administration by the constitution of District Boards, each exercising authority over a district, of Municipal, Small Town, and Notified Area Committees each exercising authority over an urban area, and of Panchayats, each exercising authority over a revenue estate or a compact group of revenue estates The funds of District Boards are derived from a cess on the land revenue of the district supplemented by Government grants, profession taxes and miscellaneous fees, and those of Municipal, Small Town, and Notified Area Committees from octrol or terminal tax and other forms of taxation from Government grants and from rents and miscellaneous fees The Panchayat system is an attempt to revive the traditional village community organisation, the elected committee or Panchayat possessing certain powers in respect of taxation, local option, civil and criminal justice, the abatement of nuisances and other matters Most of the members of practically all local bodies are now elected and elections are usually keenly contested

Police

The Police force is divided into District Police, Railway Police and Criminal Investigation Department The combined force is under the control of the Inspector-General, who is a member of the gazetted force and has under him three Deputy Inspectors General in charge of ranges comprising several districts and a fourth Deputy Inspector-General in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and of the Finger Print Bureau at Phillaur There is a Police Training School at Phillaur controlled by a Principal of the rank of Superintendent of Police The Railway Police are under an Assistant Inspector-General The District Police are controlled by Superintendents, each of whom is in charge of a district and has under him one or more Assistant Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents

Education

The strides which have been made in the past decennium, especially in the concluding years of the period, have brought the Punjab into line with the older and more forward provinces The advance has not been confined to any one form of education but is spread over all grades and varieties In addition to institutions maintained in all parts of the province by private enterprise, Government itself maintains fourteen arts colleges (including one for Europeans and one for women) Five normal schools, thirty-six training classes and combined institutions (twenty-two for males and fourteen for females), one hundred and eighteen secondary schools for boys and girls and fifty-centres for vocational training Apart from these institutions for general education, Government maintains six higher grade professional institutions, *viz*, the King Edward Medical College and Veterinary College at Lahore, the Agricultural College at Lyallpur, the Engineering College at Moghalpura, the Central Training College, Lahore and the Chelmsford Training College at Ghoragali, and two schools, *viz*, the Medical School at Amritsar and the Engineering School at Rasul In addition there are thirty one technical and industrial schools (twenty-nine for males and two for females) scattered over the province

The Department of Education is in charge of the Minister for Education who is assisted in the work of administration by the Director of Public Instruction

Medical

The Medical Department is controlled by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, who is at present an officer of the Indian Medical Service holding the rank of Colonel He is assisted by an officer designated the Assistant Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, who is at present an officer of the Punjab Civil Medical Service of the rank of a Civil Surgeon,

Public Health.

The Department of Public Health is controlled by the Director of Public Health (also a member of the Indian Medical Service) who has, working under him four Assistant Directors of Public Health, 34 District Medical Officers of Health, and twenty-eight District Sanitary Inspectors In addition there is a temporary staff of 10 Sub-Assistant Health Officers and 15 Sanitary Inspectors for assistance in combating epidemic diseases The ancillary services comprise

(1) A Vaccine Institute which is in charge of the Assistant Director of Public Health, Punjab (Technical) Vaccination, assisted by a Superintendent and which prepares sufficient vaccine lymph to meet the needs not only of the Punjab, but of the Army in Northern India and of several provinces and Indian States in and beyond the confines of India

(2) An epidemiological bureau, which is in charge of the Epidemiologist to Government where, in addition to routine bacteriological examination, research work in matters bearing upon public health problems is carried out

(3) An Education Bureau, to which is attached a photographer who is an expert in cinematography

(4) A Chemical Laboratory in charge of a fully trained chemist whose duties comprise the chemical analysis of water samples and food stuffs

(5) A Public Health Equipment Depot which supplies Government Institutions, local bodies, etc, with reliable disinfectants, vaccine sera, etc

(6) A Public Health School, the staff of which is responsible for the training of health visitors The Principal, who is also Inspectress of Health Centres, supervises the maternity and child welfare work throughout the province

In matters connected with sanitary works the Director of Public Health works in close touch with the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, Punjab, who acts as technical adviser of the Public Health Department in engineering matters This officer and the Director of Public Health are also the technical advisers of the Urban Sanitary Board whose duty it is to examine and report upon sanitary schemes put forward by local bodies

HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimate, 1931-32
REVENUE RECEIPTS	(*In thousands of Rupees*)
Principal Heads of Revenue	
II—Taxes on Income	
V—Land Revenue (gross)	4,94,55
Deduct—Revenue credited to Irrigation	—2,04,14
Total Land Revenue	2,90,41
VI—Excise	1,08,49
VII—Stamps	1,14,79
VIII—Forests	25,68
IX—Registration	9,20
Total	5,48 57
Irrigation	
XIII—Irrigation—Works for which capital accounts are kept—	
Direct Receipts	4 53,27
Indirect credits (Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,04,14
Gross amount	6,57,41
Deduct—Working Expenses	—2,14 06
Net XIII—Irrigation Receipts	4,43 3[illegible]

HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimate, 1931-32
	(*In thousands of Rupees*)
XIV—Irrigation—Works for which no capital accounts are kept	1,10
Total	4,44,43
Debt Services	
XVI—Interest	10,10
Civil Administration	
XVII—Administration of Justice	9,65
XVIII—Jails and Convict Settlements	5 60
XIX—Police	2,15
XXVI—Miscellaneous Departments	4 26
Total	21,66
Beneficent Departments	
XXI—Education	15,04
XXII—Medical	9,91
XXIII—Public Health	12 [illegible]
XXIV—Agriculture	10 [illegible]
XXV—Industries	1,10
Total	[illegible]

HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimate, 1931-32
Buildings and Roads.	(*In thousands of Rupees*)
XXX—Civil Works	15,51
XXX-A—Hydro Electric Scheme	3 56
Deduct—Working Expenses	—3,53
Net XXX-A—Hydro Electric scheme	3
Total	15,54
Miscellaneous	
XXXII—Transfers from Insurance Fund	
XXXIII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	2,25
XXXIV—Stationery and Printing	2,96
XXXV—Miscellaneous ..	22,60
Total	27,81
Contributions and Assignments to Central and Provincial Governments	
XXXIX-A—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	
XL-A—Transfers from the Revenue Reserve Fund	1
Total Revenue Receipts	11,17,92
Extraordinary Items	
XL—Extraordinary Receipts	66,16
Total Revenue ..	11,84,08
Advance from Provl Loans Fund	1,00,00
LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS	
Recoveries of loans and advances	36,92
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	
Famine Relief Fund ..	116
Appropriations for reduction or avoidance of debt —	
Sinking Fund for Provincial Loans	1,38
Other appropriations	8,87
Suspense .	

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1931-32
	(*In thousands of Rupees*)
Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government Presses	52
Revenue Reserve Fund	1
Central Road Fund	3,50
Miscellaneous Government account	1,38
Total	16,82
TOTAL PROVINCIAL RECEIPTS	13,37,32
Opening Balance	32,39
Grand Total	13,70,21
EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE	
Direct demands on the Revenue	
5—Land Revenue . ..	40,12
6—Excise . ..	12,60
7—Stamps .. .	1,95
8—Forests	23,29
9—Registration {(R) (T)} .	98
Total	78,94
Irrigation Revenue Account	
14—Works for which capital accounts are kept (Interest on debt)	1,33,59
15—Miscellaneous Irrigation Expenditure	9,22
Total	1,42,81
Debt Services	
19—Interest on Ordinary Debt .	—21,25
21—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	10,25
Total ..	—11,00
Civil Administration	
22—General Administration (Reserved)	1,13,26
22—General Administration (Transferred)	2,02
24—Administration of Justice	55,43

Head of Account	Revised Estimate, 1931-32	Head of Account	Budget Estimate, 1931-32
			In thousands of Rupees.
2—[illegible]	[illegible]	1 A—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	
2[illegible]—[illegible]	12,00	Total	
[illegible]—[illegible] Departments (Reserved)	1,00	*Miscellaneous*	
[illegible]—[illegible] Departments (Transferred)	57	Transfers to Revenue Reserve Fund	
Total	3,[illegible]	Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	10,8[illegible],18
Transferred Departments		CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	
[illegible]—Secretariat Department	27[illegible]	5 A—CHARGED TO REVENUE HEADS	5,06
[illegible]—Education (Reserved)	7,10	10—Irrigation Works	11,97
31—Education (Transferred)	1,08,92	[illegible] A—Industrial Development	50
32—Medical (Reserved)	[illegible]	41 A—Civil Works	3,68
32—Medical (Transferred)	52,74	41 B—Hydro Electric Scheme	[illegible]4,00
33—Public Health	24,72	45 A—Commutation of Pensions	
34—Agriculture	54,[illegible]	Total Capital Expenditure charged to Revenue	1,05,30
35—Industries	10,70	Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	11,88,48
Total	1,18,78	52 A—Forest Capital Expenditure	
Buildings and Roads		55—Construction of Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works	
41—Civil Works (Reserved)	1,25	56 C—Industrial Development Capital Expenditure	
41—Civil Works (Transferred)	1,17,62	58—Hydro Electric Scheme Capital Expenditure	1,00,00
41 C—Civil Works, Hydro Electric Scheme Interest on Capital Outlay	17,82	60—Civil Works—Capital Expenditure	
Total	1,36,70	60-B—Payment of Commuted value of Pensions Capital Expenditure	975
Miscellaneous		Total Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue	1,09,75
43—Famine Relief and Insurance	2,00	Advances from Provincial Loan fund	8,87
45—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	39,33	Loans from Central Government	
46—Stationery and Printing (Reserved)	10,39	Loans raised in the Markets — 6½ per cent Punjab Bonds, 1933	94
46—Stationery and Printing (Transferred)	89	5½ " " " 193	44
47—Miscellaneous (Reserved)	8,54	Total	1,38
47—Miscellaneous (Transferred)	19,41		
Total	80,56		
Contributions and Assignments to Central and Provincial Governments			
51—Contribution and Assignments to Central Government			

Heads of Account	Budget Estimate, 1931-32	Heads of Account	Budget Estimate, 1931-32
	(*In thousands of Rupees*)		(*In thousand*) *of Rupeess*
Advances from Provincial Loan Fund		Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of Debts —	
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments —		Sinking Fund for Provincial Loans	1,38,86
		Suspense	
		Depreciation Reserve Fund for Govt Presses	
Loans and Advances (Reserved)	22,52	Revenue Reserve Fund	1
" " " (Transferred)	10,45	Central Road Fund	0,46
		Deposit with the Government of India	
Total	32,97	Total	11,53
		Total Provincial Disbursements	13,52,98
		Closing Balance	17,23
Deposits and Advances — Famine Relief Fund		Grand Total	13,70,21

Administration

Governor, H E Sir Geoffrey Fitzhervey de Montmorency, K C I E, K C V O, C B E, I C S

PERSONAL STAFF

Private Secretary, Major R. T Lawrence, M C

Aides de-Camp —Lieut R H. C Drummond Wolff, 1st Bn The Black Watch, Lieut J R P Williams, The Buffs

Indian Aides de Camp —Hon Capt Bahadur Naram Singh, M C, Captain Todar Singh (Hon), Hon Captain Mohammed Feroze Khan

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Captain Sardar Sikandar Hyat Khan (Revenue)

The Hon'ble Sir H D Craik, Bart, C S I, I C S, (Finance)

MINISTERS

The Hon'ble Sardar Jogendra Singh, Minister for Agriculture

The Hon'ble Dr Gokul Chand Narang, M A, Ph D, Minister for Local Self-Government

The Hon'ble Malik Firoz Khan Noon, Minister for Education

CIVIL SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary, C C Garbette, C M G, C I E, I C S

Home Secretary, J W Hearn, I C S

Financial Secretary, F H Puckle

Secretary, Transferred Departments, P Marsden, I C S

Revenue Secretary, J D Anderson, I C S

Public Works Department

Irrigation Branch

Secretary, (Southern Canals), H F Ashton.

Secretary, (Northern Canals), J B G Smith, C I E

Secretary, (Construction), A Murphy, C B E

Buildings and Roads Branch

Secretary E L Crawford

Financial Commissioners, Miles Irving, C I E, I C S (*Revenue*), M K Calvert, C I E, I C S, (*Development*)

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS

Director of Agriculture, D Milne, B Sc (Agri), (Aberdeen)

Director of Land Records and Inspector General of Registration, Pandit Janki Nath Ahai,

Director of Public Instruction, R Sanderson, M A

Inspector General of Police, Sir Charles Stead, Kt, C B E

Chief Conservator of Forests, C G Trevor

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Col H M. Mackenzie, I M S

Director of Public Health, Lt-Col C A Gill, I M S

Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt-Col F A Barker, C B E, I M S

Accountant-General, L J Peck, M A

Postmaster General, Major A Angelo, O B E

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB

Sir John Lawrence, Bart, G C B	1856
Sir Robert Montgomery, K C B	1859
Donald Friell McLeod, C B	1865
Major-General Sir Henry Durand, K C S I, C B, died at Tonk, January 1871	1870
R H Davies, C S I	1871
R E Egerton, C S I	1877
Sir Charles U Aitchison, K C S I, C I E	1882
James Broadwood Lyal	1887
Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K C S I	1892
William Macworth Yound, C S I	1897
Sir C M Rivaz, K C S I	1902
Sir D C J Ibbetson, K C S I, resigned 22nd January 1908	1907
T G Walker, C S I (Offg)	1907
Sir Louis W Dane, K C I E, C S I	1908
James McCrone Douie, (Offg)	1911
Sir M F O'Dwyer, K C S I	1913
Sir Edward Maclagan, K C I E, C S I	1918

GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB

Sir Edward Maclagan, K C I E, C S I	1920
Sir Malcolm Hailey, K C S I C I E	1924
Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, K C I E, K C V O, C B E	1928

[illegible] Representative of the Punjab Officers [illegible]
[illegible] of Indian Christians
[illegible] Representative of General Interest
[illegible] Representative of General Interests
[illegible] of the European and Anglo-Indian Communities
[illegible] of the European and Anglo-Indian Communities
[illegible] Representative of General Interests

[illegible]

Name of Member	Constituency
Abdul Gh[illegible] Shaikh	West Punjab Towns (Muhammadan), Urban
Ahmad Yar Khan, Daulatana, Mian	(Muhammadan) Landholders
Allah Ab[illegible]	Ferozepore (Muhammadan) Rural
Allah Dad Khan Chaudhri, B.A.	Ambala Division, North East (Muhammadan), Rural
Arjan Singh, Sardar, B.A., LL.B.	Hoshiarpur and Kangra (Sikh), Rural
Balbir Singh, Rao Bahadur Captain, Rao, O.B.E.	Gurgaon (Non-Muhammadan), Rural
Bansi Lal, Chaudhri	Lahore City (Non-Muhammadan), Urban
Bhagat Ram, Lala	Jullundur *cum* Ludhiana (Non-Muhammadan), Rural
Bishan Singh, Sardar	Sialkot *cum* Gurdaspur (Sikh), Rural
Bute Singh, Sardar, B.A., LL.B.	Multan Division and Sheikhupura (Sikh), Rural
Chetan Anand, Lala, B.A., LL.B.	West Punjab Towns (Non-Muhammadan), Rural
Chhotu Ram, Rao Bahadur Chaudhri, B.A., LL.B.	South East, Rohtak (Non-Muhammadan), Rural
Chowdhri, Mr. Sajan Kumar	Hissar (Non-Muhammadan), Rural
Din Muhammad, Mr., M.A., LL.B., LL.M.	East and West Central Towns (Muhammadan), Urban
Faiz Muhammad, Shaikh, B.A., LL.B.	Dera Ghazi Khan (Muhammadan), Rural
Faqir Hussain Khan, Chaudhri	Amritsar (Muhammadan), Rural
Fazl Ali, Khan Bahadur Chaudhri, O.B.E.	Gujrat East (Muhammadan), Urban
Gopal Das, Lala	Lahore and Ferozepore *cum* Sheikhupura (Non-Muhammadan), Rural

Name of Member.	Constituency
Gurbachan Singh, Sardar	Jullundar (Sikh), Rural
Habib Ullah, Khan Bahadur, Sardar	Lahore (Muhammadan), Rural
Halbat Khan Daha, Khan	Multan East (Muhammadan), Rural
Iman-ud-Din, Maulvi	Hoshiapur-*cum*-Ludhiana (Muhammadan), Rural
Jagdev Khan Kharal Rai	Lyallpur North (Muhammadan), Rural
Jaswant Singh, Guru	Ferozepore (Sikh), Rural
Jawahar Singh, Dhillon, Sardar, B Sc (Agrl) (Wales), M S P (London)	Lahore (Sikh), Rural
Joti Parshad, Lala, B A, LL B	South-East Towns (Non-Muhammadan), Urban
Kesar Singh, Chaudhri, R S	Amritsar *cum*-Gurdaspur (Non-Muhammadan), Rural
Labh Singh, Mr, M A, LL B (Cantab)	Rawalpindi Division and Lahore Division North (Non-Muhammadan), Rural
Mamraj Singh, Chohan, Kunwar, B A, LL B	Ambala-*cum*-Simla (Non-Muhammadan), Rural
Manohar Lal, Mr, M A	(Punjab University)
Mohan Lal, Rai Bahadur Lala, B A, LL B	*North-East Towns (Non-Muhammadan), Rural*
Mohan Singh, Sardar Bahadur, Sardar	Rawalpindi Division and Gujranwala (Sikh), Rural
Mohindar Singh, Sardar	Ludhiana (Sikh), Rural
Mubarak Ali Shah, Sayad	Jhang (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan, Chaudhri	Jullundur (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Amin Khan, Khan Bahadur Malik, O B E	Attock (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Din, Malak	Lahore City (Muhammadan) Urban
Muhammad Eusoof, Khwaja	South-East Towns (Muhammadan), Urban
Muhammad Hayat, Qureshi, Khan Bahadur, Mian, C I E	Shahpur West (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Hassan, Khan Sahib, Makhdum, Shaikh	Muzaffargarh (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Jamal Khan, Leghari, Khan Bahadur, Nawab	Baluch Tumandars (Landholders)
Muhammad Raza Shah Gilani, Makdumzada, Sayad	Multan West (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Saqid, Shaikh	Amritsar City (Muhammadan), Urban
Muhammad Sarfaraz Ali Khan, Raja	Jhelum (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Yasin Khan, Chaudhri, B A, LL B	Gurgaon-*cum*-Hissar (Muhammadan), Rural
Mukand Lal, Puri, Mr, M A	Punjab Industries
Mukerji, Mr P	Punjab Chamber of Commerce and Trades Association of Commerce
Muzaffar Khan, Captain, Khan Sahib, Malik	Mianwali (Muhammadan), Rural.
Narendra Nath Diwan Bahadur, Raja, M A	Punjab Landholders (General)
Nathwa Singh, Chaudhri	Karnal (Non-Muhammadan), Rural
Nazir Hussain, Chaudhri, B A, LL B	Gujrat West (Muhammdadan) Rural
Nihal Chand, Aggarwal, Lala	East and West Central Towns (Non-Muhammadan) Urban
Noor Ahmad Khan, Mian	Montgomery (Muhammadan), Rural
Nur Khan, Khan Sahib, Risaldar Bahadur	Rawalpindi (Muhammadan), Rural
Nurullah, Mian B com (London), F R E S	Lyallpur South (Muhammadan), Rural
Pancham Chand, Thakur	Kangra (Non-Muhammadan), Rural
Pandit, Mr Nanak Chand, M A	Hoshiarpur (Non-Muhammadan), Rural
Raghbir Singh, Honorary Lieutenant Sardar, O B E	Amritsar (Sikh), Rural
Ramji Das, Lala	Amritsar City (Non-Muhammadan), Urban
Ram Sarup, Chaudhri	North-West Rohtak (Non-Muhammadan), Rural
Ram Singh, 2nd Lieut, Sardar	Ambala Division (Sikh), Rural
Riassat Ali, Chandhri, B A, LL B	Gujranwala (Muhammadan), Rural
Sampuran Singh, Sardar	Lyallpur (Sikh), Rural
Sewak Ram, Rai Bahadur, Lala	Multan Division (Non-Muhammadan), Rural
Shah Muhammad, Chaudhri	Sheikupura (Muhammadan), Rural
Ujjal Singh, Sardar Sahib, Sardar, M A	Sikh (Urban)
Zafrulla Khan, Chandhri, B A, LL B	Sialkot (Muhammadan), Rural
Abnasha Singh, Mr, Barrister-at-Law, Secretary, Legislative Council	
Hakim Ahmad Shuja, B A, Assistant Secretary, Legislative Council	

Burma.

[illegible] great natural thoroughfares [illegible] country. At all seasons of the year [illegible] the Irrawaddy, are full [illegible] steam craft. In the Delta the [illegible] waterways is indeed practically [illegible] of communication. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, with a fine fleet of [illegible] cargo and ferry boats, gives the Irrawaddy [illegible] the Delta rivers and creeks a splendid river service.

The Burma Railways has a length of [illegible] miles open line. The principal lines [illegible] from Rangoon to Mandalay, from Sagaing to Myitkyina, the most northern point in the system, the Rangoon-Prome line, and the [illegible] Moulmein line, which serves Moulmein on the further bank of the Salween River.

The People

[illegible] Karens [illegible] Chins, [illegible] Talaing and [illegible] and 1,017,625 [illegible] and Anglo-Indian [illegible] Indo-Burmans, 182,166.

The Burmans who form the bulk of the population belong to the Tibetan group and their language to the Indo-Chinese family. They are a middle class agricultural people, 89 per cent of their agriculture of the country being in their hands. The Burmese and most of the hill tribes also profess Buddhism, but Animism, or the worship of nature spirits, is almost universal. The interest taken by the Burmese in the course of the war, their response to the call for recruits and their generous contributions to war loan and charitable funds seem to show that their apathy towards the government of the country is giving way to an intelligent loyalty to British rule.

Industry

Agriculture is the chief industry of the province and supports nearly three fourths of the population. The net total cropped area [illegible] million acres of which nearly 2 million acres are cropped more than once. Irrigation works supply water to nearly 1 million acres. India is very largely dependent on Burma for her supplies of kerosene, benzine and petrol which rank second to rice in order of importance. Teak wood is exported in large quantities from Burma to India.

Forests play an important part in the industrial life of the Province. The forest reserves cover some 33,018 square miles, while unclassed forests are estimated at about 1,14,025 square miles. Government extracts some 45,341 tons of teak annually, private firms, of whom the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation and Steel Brothers are the chief, extract over 3,49,679 tons. Other timber extracted by lice[illegible] to over 2,79,116 tons and firewood [illegible] tons.

Tin and wolfram are fou[illegible] Tavoy and Mergui Districts [illegible] are found together in most

Tavoy, the proportion varying from almost pure tin to almost pure wolfram There was a fall in the price of tin

The output of wolfram increased during the year 1930 but its value decreased owing to the fall in the price of this mineral Silver, lead and zinc ore are extracted by the Burma Corporation at Bawdwin in the Northern Shan States Copper in small quantities is also found there There are small deposits of Molybdenite in Tavoy and Mergui and of platinum in Myitkyina The output and value of precious stones from the ruby mines decreased during 1930 From the mines in the Hukong valley jade and amber are won The oldest and largest oil field in the province is at Yenangyung in Magwe district where the Burma Oil Company has its chief wells But borings in other districts have shown that the oil-bearing strata extend over a large part of the dry zone, and the output from the smaller fields in Pakokku and Minbu districts is now considerable, while the wells sunk in Thayetmyo district are also showing satisfactory returns More than two-thirds of the total production comes from the Yenangyaung and Singu fields The Burma Oil Company take their oil to the refineries at Rangoon by pipe line from Singu and Yenangyaung Other companies take it down by river flats The area under rubber is 94,277 acres

Manufactures

There are 1,079 factories, nearly two thirds of which are engaged in milling rice and nearly one sixth are sawmills The remainder are chiefly engineering works, cotton ginning mills, oil mills for the extraction of oil from groundnuts, printing presses, ice and aerated water factories and oil refineries connected with the petroleum industry The average daily number of operatives is 98,701 At the Census of 1921, 1,935,729 or 28 48 per cent of the total population were engaged outside agriculture and production

As is the case in other parts of the Indian Empire, the imported and factory made article is rapidly ousting the home-made and indigenous But at Amarapura in the Mandalay District a revival has taken place of hand silk-weaving Burmese wood-carving is still famous and many artists in silver still remain, the finish of whose work is sometimes very fine Basseln and Mandalay parasols are well known and much admired in Burma But perhaps the most famous of all hand-made and indigenous industries is the lacquer work of Pagan with its delicate patterns in black, green, and yellow traced on a ground-work of red lacquer over bamboo A new art is the making of bronze figures The artists have gone back to nature for their models, breaking away from the conventionalized forms into which their silver work had crystallized and the new figures display a vigour and life that make them by far the finest examples of art the province can produce

Administration

Burma, which was at that time administered as a Lieutenant-Governorship, was deliberately excluded from the operation of the Reform Act of 1919 It was felt that the Province differed so markedly from the other Provinces in the Indian Empire that its requirements should be separately considered After repeated discussions the question was referred to a special Burma Reforms Committee, which in 1922 recommended that all the essential provisions of the Reform Act should be applied to the Province This recommendation was accepted and its proposals became law Under this Act Burma became a Governor's Province, with an executive council and ministers, and conforms to the provinces recreated under the Act of 1919 (q v) The main difference is in the size of the electorate Under the franchise accepted, the rural electorate is estimated at 1,738,871 and the urban electorate has been put as high as 82,478 The Legislative Council consists of 104 members, of which 80 are elected and the balance nominated Owing to the special status of women in Burma, female franchise was adopted from the beginning

Burma is divided administratively into Upper Burma (including the Shan States and Chin Hills) and Lower Burma The Shan States are administered by the Chiefs of the States, subject to the supervision of the Commissioner, Federated Shan States, who is also Superintendent for the Southern Shan States, and the Superintendent of the Northern Shan States The Northern and Southern Shan States were formed into a Federation on the 1st October 1922, and are designated the F S States The other Shan States in Burma are subject to the supervision of the Commissioner, Sagaing Division The Civil, Criminal and Revenue administration is vested in the Chief of the State, subject to the restrictions contained in the sanad The law administered is the customary law of the State

Under the Governor are eight Commissioners of divisions, three in Upper, four in Lower Burma, and one in the Federated Shan States

Justice

The administration of Civil and Criminal Justice is under the control of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon, which consists of a Chief Justice and ten other permanent Judges The Superior Judicial Service consists of District and Sessions Judges, there are also separate Provincial and Subordinate Judicial Services

All village headmen have limited magisterial powers and a considerable number are also invested with civil jurisdiction to a limited extent

In pursuance of the policy of decentralization steps were taken in 1917 to restore to the village headmen the power and influence which they possessed in Burmese times before the centralizing tendencies of British rule made them practically subordinate officers of the administration

Public Works

The P W D comprises two Branches, *viz*, the B & R Branch and the Irrigation Branch

The B & R Branch of this Dept, which is under the Ministry of Forests, is administered by one Chief Engineer and one Deputy Chief Engineer There is also a Personal Asstt

THE FINANCES OF BURMA

In common with the other Provinces of India, the financial arrangements between the Government of India and the Government of Burma underwent a remodelling in consequence of the reconstitution of the Province on the lines of the other Indian Provinces The Province obtained substantial financial independence The present position is set out in the following statement —

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR 1931-32

(A) REVENUE RECEIPTS—ORDINARY

	Rs
Taxes on Income	12,00,000
Land Revenue	5,49,56,000
Excise	1,09,27,000
Stamps	61,50,000
Forest	1,56,86,000
Registration	7,20,000
Scheduled Taxes	12,25,000
Irrigation, etc, Works with Capital Accounts	25,80,000
Irrigation, etc, Works (No Capital Accounts)	1,70,000
Interest	8,99,000
Administration of Justice	13,54,000
Jails and Convict Settlements	9,40,000
Police	9,47,000
Ports and Pilotage	1,30,000
Education	6,46,000
Medical	4,11,000
Public Health	1,88,000
Agriculture	1,26,000
Industries	4,000
Miscellaneous Departments	6,17,000
Civil Works	28,50,000
Receipts in Aid of Superannuation	1,38,000
Stationery and Printing	4,15,000
Miscellaneous	2,90,000
Total (a)	10,35,69,000

(B) REVENUE RECEIPTS—EXTRAORDINARY

	Rs
Extraordinary Receipts	
Total (a) & (b)	10,35,69,000

(C) DEBT HEADS

Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	6,32,000
Depreciation Fund—Government Presses	77,000
Depreciation Fund—Commercial Concerns	50,000
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	20,59,000
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund	55,00,000
Total (c)	92,78,000
Total (a), (b) and (c)	11,28,47,000
Opening Balance	33,00,000
Grand Total	11,61,47,000

ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1931-32

(A) EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE

	Rs
Land Revenue	64,53,000
Excise	22,20,000
Stamps	1,53,000
Forest	70,13,000
Forest Capital Outlay	3,81,000
Registration	1,87,000
Scheduled Taxes	2,000
Interest on Works with Capital Account	24,58,000
Other Revenue Expenditure	9,08,000
Construction of Irrigation Works, etc	10,3[illegible],000
Interest on Ordinary Debt	22,13,000
Interest on other Obligations	81,000
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	6,32,000
General Administration	1,09,49,000
Administration of Justice	68,87,000
Jails and Convict Settlements	34,87,000
Police	1,60,38,000
Ports and Pilotage	10,68,000
Scientific Departments	72,000
Education	1,29,01,000
Medical	45,36,000
Public Health	12,95,000
Agriculture	23,18,000
Industries	3,91,000
Miscellaneous Departments	4,05,000
Civil Works	1,87,92,000
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	51,38,000
Stationery and Printing	13,06,000
Miscellaneous	25,26,000
Extraordinary Charges	8,000
Total (a)	10,74,06,000

(B) EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE

	Rs
Construction of Irrigation, etc, Works	9,77,000
Payment of Commuted Value of Pensions	17,29,000
Total (b)	27,06,000
Total (a) & (b)	11,01,12,000

(C) DEBT HEADS

Depreciation Fund—Government Presses	63,000
Depreciation Fund—Commercial Concerns	
Loans and Advances	15,33,000
Civil Deposits	17,10,000
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund	8,88,000
Total (c)	41,94,000
Total (a), (b), & (c)	11,43,06,000
Closing Balance	18,41,000
Grand Total	11,61,47,000

Administration

Governor, R. I. Sir Charles Alexander Innes, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Private Secretary, [illegible] Bahadur Lalat Chandra, B.A., the Q.O.L.H., W.R., I.C.S.

Military Secretary, Lieut.-Colonel D. Hodgkinson, 1st (P.A.O.) Lancers (Probyn's Horse), and Lieut. John [illegible] The King's Own Sappers and Miners.

Private Secretary, Lieutenant Colonel A. [illegible] I.A., Captain P. C. H. Lane, I.A.

Aide-de-camp, Naib Commandant [illegible] Bahadur, late of the [illegible] Burma Military Police, and the Major [illegible] and Hony. Lieut. [illegible] Bahadur, late of the North Western [illegible] Burma Military Police, Naib Commandant Jalal Din Khan Bahadur, late of the Burma Military Police.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Hon'ble Mr. Thomas Couper, C.S.I., M.A., I.C.S.

The Hon'ble U. Ba, K.S.M., B.A.

Ministers

The Hon'ble U. Ba Tin, Bar-at-Law.

The Hon'ble Sir Ize Ali Yain, Kt., Bar-at-Law.

Miscellaneous Appointments

Director of Agriculture, A. McKerral, C.I.E., M.A., B.Sc.

Consulting Agriculturist, S. P. Bush.

Commissioner, Federated Shan States, Taunggyi, Southern Shan States, J. Clague, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Superintendent, Northern Shan States, L. S. Grose.

Director of Public Instruction, J. P. Bulkeley, M.A., I.E.S.

Inspector General of Police, Lt.-Col. C. de M. Wellborne, O.B.E., I.A.

Chief Conservator of Forests, S. L. Hopwood, M.C.

Director of Public Health, Major G. G. Jolly, M.B., Ch.B., C.I.E.

Inspector General of Prisons, Lt. Col. P. K. Tarapore, I.M.S.

Commissioner of Excise, J. B. Marshall, C.I.E.

Financial Commissioner (Reserved Subjects), I. G. Lloyd, B.A., I.C.S.

Postmaster General, J. N. Mukerjee, O.B.E.

Chief Commissioners of Burma.

Lieut.-Colonel A. P. Phayre, C.B.	1862
Colonel A. Fytche, C.S.I.	1867
Lieut.-Colonel R. D. Ardagh	1870
The Hon. Ashley Eden, C.S.I.	1871
A. R. Thompson, C.S.I.	1875
C. U. Aitchison, C.S.I.	1878
C. J. Bernard, C.S.I.	1880
C. H. T. Crosthwaite	1883
Sir C. E. Bernard, K.C.S.I.	1886
C. H. T. Crosthwaite, C.S.I.	1887
A. P. MacDonnell, C.S.I. (*a*)	1889
Alexander Mackenzie, C.S.I.	1890
D. M. Smeaton	1892
Sir F. W. R. Fryer, K.C.S.I.	1895

(*a*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron MacDonnell.

Lieutenant-Governors of Burma.

Sir F. W. R. Fryer, K.C.S.I.	1897
Sir H. S. Barnes, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.	1903
Sir H. T. White, K.C.I.E.	1905
Sir Harvey Adamson, Kt., K.C.S.I., LL.D.	1910
Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1915
Sir Reginald Craddock, K.C.S.I.	1917

Governors of Burma.

Sir Harcourt Butler, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	1922
Sir Charles Innes, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.	1927

SECRETARIES, DEPUTY SECRETARIES, UNDER-SECRETARIES, Etc., TO GOVERNMENT

F. B. Leach, B.A., I.C.S.	Chief Secretary, Home and Political Department.
R. G. McDowall, I.C.S.	Secretary, Finance Department
H. G. White, B.A., I.C.S.	Secretary, Education Department
H. L. Nicholls, B.A., I.C.S.	Secretary, Revenue Department
T. Lister, B.A., I.C.S.	Secretary, Reforms Officer
A. R. Morris, I.C.S.	Secretary, Forest Department
U. Tun Ya, K.S.M., A.T.M.	Secretary, Judicial Department
R. M. MacDougall, M.A., I.C.S.	Secretary, Local Government Department
W. H. Paxton, B.A., I.C.S.	Deputy Secretary, Finance Department
A. K. Potter, B.A., I.C.S.	Under Secretary, Home and Political Department
R. F. McGuire, M.A., I.C.S.	Under Secretary, Finance Department
U. Maung Maung (13), A.T.M., B.A.	Under Secretary, Forest Department
H. K. Oxbury, B.A., I.C.S.	Under-Secretary, Revenue Department
U. Kyaw Din, A.T.M., B.A.	Under-Secretary, Judicial Department
U. Ka Si, I.C.S.	Under-Secretary, Local Government Department.
U. Sein Tun, B.A.	Under Secretary, Education Department
C. S. Sastri, B.A.	Assistant Secretary, Finance Department
Rai Bahadur K. M. Basu, B.A.	Assistant Secretary, Home and Political Department
H. W. Boyne	Registrar, Home and Political and Judicial Departments
P. N. Sen	Registrar, Education and Local Government Departments
J. N. B. Rosario	Registrar, Finance and Revenue Departments.
W. A. Curties	Registrar, Agricultural and Forest Departments.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS

I. G. Lloyd, B.A., I.C.S.	Financial Commissioner (Reserved Subjects)
C. W. Dunn, C.I.E., I.C.S.	Financial Commissioner (Transferred Subjects.)
U. Ba Thwe, (A), A.T.M., B.A.	Secretary to Financial Commissioner (Reserved Subjects)
U. Thein Nyun (A), B.A.	Secretary to Financial Commissioner (Transferred Subjects)
C. K. Banerjee, B.A.	Registrar

BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

PRESIDENT.

The Hon'ble U Pu, B A, Bar-at-Law.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT

U Ni, B.A., Bar-at-Law

Ex-Officio Members.

OFFICIALS

The Hon'ble U Ba K S M
The Hon'ble Mr Thomas Couper, M A, C S I, I C S

MINISTERS

The Hon'ble U Ba Tin, Barrister-at-Law
The Hon'ble Sir Lee Ah Yain, Kt, Bar-at-Law

Nominated Members.

OFFICIALS.

R G McDowall, I C S
A R Morris, I C S
J P Bulkeley, C I E, I E S
I G Lloyd, I C S
H G Wilkie, I C S
Lieut-Col C de M Wellborne, C B E, I A
F B Leach, C I E, I C S
R M MacDougall, I C S
H L Nichols, B A, I C S
H Tonkinson, C I E, C B E, I C S
C W Dunn, C I E, I C S
P C Fogarty, I C S
U Tun Ya, K S M, A T M

Non-officials

U Po Lin, T P S (Landowner)
Dr N N Parakh, L F P, & L M & S
U Kyi Myint, K S M
D Venkataswamy
Arthur Eggar, Bar at-Law
John Arnold Cherry, C I E
U Po Yin, K S M
T B Gibson

ELECTED MEMBERS

Name of Member	Name and class of constituency represented,
U Tun Aung	Akyab Town (General Urban)
U Kun, B A, Barrister-at-Law	Bassein Town (General Urban)
U Po Yin, A T M	Henzada Town (General Urban).
U Aung Thin	Mandalay Town (General Urban)
U Po Yin	
U Ba U	
M Eusoof, Bar-at-Law	Mouimein (General Urban).
U Chit Hla	
U Ba Than	Prome Town (General Urban)
U Ba Shin, M B E	East Rangoon (General Urban)
M. M. Ohn Ghine	
Chan Chor Khine	West Rangoon (General Urban)
The Hon'ble U Ba Tin, Bar-at-Law	
L H Wellington	Tavoy Town (General Urban)
R K Ghose	Akyab Indian Community (Indian Urban)
B N Das	Bassein Indian Community (Indian Urban)
Khan Sahib M A Jan	Mandalay Indian Community (Indian Urban)
Mirza Mahomed Rafi, Bar-at-Law	Mouimein Indian Community (Indian Urban)
M I Khan	East Rangoon Indian Community (Indian Urban)
Khan Bahadur Wali Mahomed	
N. M Cawasji, Bar-at-Law	
E. P. Pillay	West Rangoon Indian Community (Indian Urban)
Saw Po Chit, Bar-at-Law	Amherst Karen Community (Karen Rural).
Sra Shwe Ba, T.P S	Bassein Karen Community (Karen Rural)
Saw Toe Khut	Ma-ubin Karen Community (Karen Rural)
U Kyaw Din	Myaungmya Karen Community (Karen Rural)
Saw Pah Dwai, A T M, Bar-at-Law	Thaton Karen Community (Karen Rural)
U Tun Win	Amherst (General Rural)
Oo Kyaw Khine	Akyab District East (General Rural)
U Tha Ban, K.S M	Akyab District West (General Rural)
U Kyaw Mya	South Arakan (General Rural)

Bihar and Orissa.

Bihar and Orissa lies between 19°-02′ and 27°-30′ N latitude and between 82°-31′ and 88°-26′ E longitude and includes the three provinces of Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and is bounded on the north by Nepal and the Darjeeling district of Bengal, on the east by Bengal and the Bay of Bengal, on the south by the Bay of Bengal and Madras, and on the west by the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and the Central Provinces

The area of the British territories which constitute the Governorship of Bihar and Orissa is 83,180 square miles inclusive of the area of large rivers In addition to the districts which are directly under British rule, there are two groups of petty States which lie to the south and south-west of the Province and which under the names of the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur are governed each by its own Chief under the superintendence and with the advice of the Political Agent and Commissioner, Orissa Feudatory States The area of these territories is 28,664 square miles and as it is usual to include them when speaking of Bihar and Orissa the area of the whole Province may be stated at 111,828 square miles Two of the provinces of the Governorship of Bihar and Orissa, *viz*, Bihar and Orissa, consist of great river valleys, the third, Chota Nagpur, is a mountainous region which separates them from the Central Indian Plateau Orissa embraces the rich deltas of the Mahanadi and the neighbouring rivers and is bounded by the Bay of Bengal on the south-east and walled in on the north-west by the hilly country of the Tributary States Bihar lies on the north of the Province and comprises the valley of the Ganges from the spot where it issues from the territories of the Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh till it enters Bengal near Rajmahal Between Bihar and Orissa lies Chota Nagpur Following the main geographical lines there are five Civil Divisions with headquarters at Patna, Muzaffarpur (for Tirhut), Bhagalpur, Cuttack (for Orissa) and Ranchi (for Chota Nagpur)

The People

The headquarters of Government are at Patna The new capital which lies between the Military Cantonment of Dinapore and the old civil station of Bankipore is known as "Patna," the old town being called "Patna City"

The Province has a population of 42,233,812 persons Even so with 339 persons per square mile, Bihar and Orissa is more thickly populated than Germany There are only four towns which can be classed as cities, namely, Patna, Gaya, Jamshedpur and Bhagalpur During the last ten years the population of Patna has been steadily increasing Hindus form an overwhelming majority of the population Though the Muhammadans form about one tenth of the total population they constitute more than one fifth of urban population of the province Animists account for 6 10 per cent These are inhabitants of the Chota Nagpur plateau and the Santal Parganas, the latter district being a continuation of the plateau in a north easterly direction

Industries *

The principal industry is agriculture, Bihar more especially North Bihar, being the "Garden of India" Rice is the staple crop but the spring crops, wheat, barley, and the like are of considerable importance It is estimated that the normal area cultivated with rice is 15,094,000 acres or about 48 per cent of the cropped area of the Province Wheat is grown on 1,185,100 acres, barley on 1,385,500 acres, maize or Indian-corn on 1,044,700 the latter being an autumn crop Oil-seeds are an important crop, the cultivation having been estimated by the demand for them in Europe It is estimated that 2,037,000 acres of land are annually cropped with oil-seeds in the Province There is irrigation in Shahabad, Gaya, Patna and Champaran districts in Bihar and in Balasore and Cuttack in Orissa The Indigo industry is steadily on the decline, the total area sown having decreased from 342,000 acres in 1890 to 25,000 acres in 1923 The principal cause of this was the discovery of the possibilities of manufacturing synthetic or chemically prepared indigo on a commercial scale Its place as a crop manufactured for export has been largely taken by sugarcane, the cultivation of which has been considerably extended owing to the high prices given by sugar factories In the district of Purnea and in Orissa, and parts of the Tirhut Division jute is grown, but the acreage varies according to the price of jute The last serious famine was in 1895-96, but there was a serious shortage of foodstuffs in the south of the Province in 1919 In any year in which monsoon currents from either the Bay of Bengal or the Arabian Sea are unduly late in their arrival or cease abruptly before the middle of September the agricultural situation is very grave It may be said that for Bihar the most important rainfall is that known as the *hatia*, due towards the end of September or up to middle of October Rain at this time not only contributes materially to an increased outturn of the rice crop, but also provides the moisture necessary for starting the spring or *rabi* crops

Manufactures

Opium was formerly, with indigo, the chief manufactured product of Bihar, but in consequence of the agreement with the Chinese Government the Patna Factory has been closed At Monghyr the Peninsular Tobacco Company have erected one of the largest cigarette factories in the world and as a result tobacco is being grown much more extensively The Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur in

* The figures given in this paragraph relate to British territory only

Under the Inspector-General of Police are four Deputy Inspectors-General and 29 Superintendents There are also 24 Assistant Superintendents of Police and 28 Deputy Superintendents The force is divided into the District Police, the Railway Police and the Military Police A Criminal Investigation Department has also been formed for the collection and distribution of information relating to professional criminals and criminal tribes whose operations extend beyond a single district and to control, advise, and assist in investigations of crime of this class and other serious action which its assistance may be invoked There are three companies of unmounted Military Police and one company of Mounted Military Police which are maintained as reserves to deal with serious and organised disturbances and perform no ordinary civil duties

Education

The position of education in the Province with the numbers attending schools, is set out in the section Education and the tables attached thereto (*q v*) showing in great detail the educational status of the administration

There is a University at Patna, whose functions are described under the Indian Universities (*q v*)

Medical.

The Medical Department is under the control of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals who is a Member of the Indian Medical Service Under him there are 21 Civil Surgeons who are responsible for the medical work of the districts at the headquarters of which they are stationed 61 Dispensaries are maintained by Government in addition to 612 Dispensaries maintained by Local bodies, Railways, private persons, etc 6,781,880 patients including 87,153 in-patients were treated in all the dispensaries in 1929 The total income of the dispensaries maintained by Government and Local Bodies including that of the private aided institutions amounted to Rs 40,13,563

A large mental hospital for Europeans has been opened at Ranchi which receives patients from Northern India A similar institution for Indians has been opened at Ranchi since September 1925 for the treatment of patients from Bihar and Orissa and Bengal An institute for radium treatment has also been established at Patna

A medical college has been opened at Patna and the Medical School which was in existence at Patna has been transferred to Darbhanga

THE FINANCES OF BIHAR AND ORISSA

As Bihar now enjoys practical financial autonomy, the finances are set out in greater detail

(In thousands of Rupees)

Revenues and Receipts	*Budget Estimate* 1931-32
II —Taxes on Income	3,90
V —Land Revenue	1,77,68
VI —Excise	1,61,00
VII —Stamps	1,14,38
VIII —Forest	9,88
IX —Registration	16,50
XIII —Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which capital accounts are kept	16,58
XIV —Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no capital accounts are kept . .	1,09
XVI —Interest	5,21
XVII —Administration of Justice	5,29
XVIII —Jails and Convict Settlements ..	6,39
XIX.—Police	1,85
XX —Ports and Pilotage	
XXI —Education	7,31
XXII —Medical	2,58
XXIII —Public Health .	1,57
XXIV —Agriculture	2,58
XXV —Industries	84
XXVI —Miscellaneous Department	27

(In thousands of Rupees)

Expenditure	*Budget Estimate* 1931-32
XXX —Civil Works	10,56
XXXII —Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	20,00
XXXIII —Receipts in aid of Superannuation	1,18
XXXIV —Stationery and Printing	2,60
XXXV —Miscellaneous	5,76
XXXIXA —Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	
XL —Extraordinary receipts .	.
TOTAL REVENUE	5,75,00
Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government (Recoveries) .	5,97
Advances from the Provincial Loans Fund . . .	
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	4,08
Famine Relief Fund .	8,05
Subvention from Central Road Development Account	3,00
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ..	51
Suspense	1,02
TOTAL RECEIPTS	5,97,63
Opening Balance .. (*a*)	89,97
GRAND TOTAL ..	6,87,60

(*a*) Includes 46,47 in Famine Relief Fund and 2,65 for Road Subventions.

THE FINANCES OF BIHAR AND ORISSA—*contd*

(In thousands of Rupees)

Expenditure	*Budget Estimate* 1931–32
5—Land Revenue	23,74
6—Excise	16,6[illegible]
7—Stamps	2,7[illegible]
8—Forests	8,77
8A—Forest Capital outlay charged to Revenue	1,0[illegible]
9—Registration	6,11
14—Interest on Irrigation Works for which capital accounts are kept	20,46
15—Irrigation Revenue Account—Other Revenue Expenditure financed from ordinary Revenue	3,72
15 (1)—Other Revenue expenditure financed from Famine Insurance Grant	..
16.—Irrigation Capital Account—Construction of Irrigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	1
19—Interest on Ordinary Debt	6[illegible]
22.—General Administration	73,10
24—Administration of Justice	41,50
25.—Jails and Convict Settlements	31,42
26—Police	88,61
27—Ports and Pilotage	
30.—Scientific Departments	41
31—Education	88,50
32.—Medical	28,87
33—Public Health	11,02
34.—Agriculture	18,08
35.—Industries	8,96
37.—Miscellaneous Departments	68
41.—Civil Works	64,87
43.—Famine	85
45—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	31,75
45A—Commutation of Pensions Financed from ordinary Revenue	3,75
46—Stationery and Printing	9,65
47—Miscellaneous	1,86
51—Contribution to the Central Government by the Provincial Government	..
51A—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	.
Total expenditure charged to Revenue	5,77,40
Commuted value of pensions	—14
Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government	5,17
Repayments of Advances from the Provincial Loan Fund	51
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund (Repayments)	4,82
Famine Relief Fund	24,08
Subvention from Central Road Development Account	4,00
Suspense	1,05
Total expenditure not charged to revenue	39,49
Reserve for unforeseen	1 00
Total expenditure	61,17,98
Closing balance	(*b*) 69,62
GRAND TOTAL	6,87,00
Provincial Surplus	..
Provincial Deficit	20,35

(*b*) Includes 30,1[illegible] in Famine Relief Fund and 1,65 for Road Subventions

ADMINISTRATION

GOVERNOR

His Excellency Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K C S I, K C I E, I C S (Sir James David Sifton, K C I E, C S I, Governor-Designate)

PERSONAL STAFF

Private Secretary, Captain A D Macnamara
Aides-de-Camp, Lt D C S Sinclair and Lt K C O. Basiyan
Honorary Aides-de-Camp, Capt D J Manfield, Capt W O Henderson, and Muhammad Reza Khan Bahadur, Risaldar Major and Hony Lieutenant

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon Mr J T Whitty, C I E
The Hon Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo, O B E

Ministers.

The Hon Sir Saiyid Mahamed Fakhr-ud-din, Khan Bahadur, Kt (*Education*)

The Hon Sir Ganesh Datta Singh, Kt (*Local Self-Government*)

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary to Government, Political and Appointment Departments, M G Hallett, C I E, I C S

Secretary to Government, Finance Department, B W. Brett, I C S

Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, P T Mansfield, I C S

Secretary to Government (P W D), Irrigation Branch, E L Glass

Buildings and Roads Branch, H A Gubbay

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Director of Public Instruction, G E Fawcus, M A, C I E
Inspector-General of Police, R J Hirst, B A, C I E
Conservator of Forests, Ernest Benskin
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Lt-Col W M Honston, I M S
Director of Public Health, Lt-Col J A S Phillips
Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt-Col I. M Macrae, O.B E, M D, I M S
Director of Agriculture, G S Henderson

GOVERNORS OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Lord Sinha of Raipur, P C, K C	1920	Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K C S I, K C I E	1927
Sir Henry Wheeler	1921	H E Sir James Sifton, K C I E, C S I, I C S	1932

Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council

The Hon'ble Babu Nirsu Narayan Sinha, (*President*)

Rai Bahadur Lakshmidhar Mahanti (*Deputy President*)

Mr S Anwar Yusoof, Bar-at-Law, (*Secretary*)

Babu Raghunath Prasad, (*Assistant Secretary*)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Hon'ble Mr J T Whitty, C I E

The Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo, O B E

MINISTERS

The Hon'ble Sir Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din, Kt, Khan Bahadur — West Patna (Muhammadan Rural)

The Hon'ble Sir Ganesh Datta Singh, Kt — East Patna (Non-Muhammadan Rural)

MEMBERS

NOMINATED OFFICIALS

Mr M G Hallett, C I E
,, W B Brett
,, P T Mansfield
,, B K Gokhale
,, Rai Bahadur Manmatha Nath Sen
,, E L Glass
Mr J A Saunders
,, G E Fawcus, C I E, O B E
,, F A Betterton
,, C L Philip
,, J R Dain
,, Reginald John Hirst, C I E

NOMINATED NON-OFFICIALS.

(Vacant) (European)
Mr W H Meyrick (Bihar Planters)
Mr J A McKerrow (Indian Mining Association)
Babu Manindra Nath Mukharji (Indian Mining Federation)
Mr A E D'Silva (Anglo Indian Community)
Rev Brajananda Das (Depressed classes)
Khan Bahadur Shah Muhammad Yahya
Rai Bahadur Kedar Nath.
Mr R Chandra
Babu Bimala Charan Singh
Babu Swayambar Das
Babu Ram Narayan (Depressed classes)
Rai Bahadur Ram Ranvijaya Singh (Industrial interest other than Planting and Mining)
Rai Sahib Harendra Nath Banerji (Labouring classes)
Babu Jogendra Chandra Mukharji (Domiciled Bengali Community)
Mr Sagram Hembrome (Aborigines)
Mr Garbett Captain Mank (Aborigines)

ELECTED

Name	Constituency
[illegible]	North East Darbhanga (Non Muhammadan Rural)
[illegible]	West Patna (Non Muhammadan Rural)
[illegible] Hafez	Patna University
Rai Bahadur [illegible] Narayan Singh	Bhagalpur Division Landholders
[illegible] Narayan Singh	Tirhut Division Landholders
[illegible] Narayan Deo	Chota Nagpur Division Landholders
Rai [illegible] Singh Sharma	North Saran (Non Muhammadan Rural)
[illegible]	South East Darbhanga (Non Muhammadan Rural)
[illegible] Chaudhuri	Samastipur (Non Muhammadan Rural)
[illegible] Chaudhuri	North West Darbhanga (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Babu [illegible] Narayan Mahtha	East Muzaffarpur (Non Muhammadan Rural)
Rai [illegible] Prasad Singh	East Gaya (Non Muhammadan Rural)
Mr Saiyid Muhammad Akhtar Husain	Shahabad (Muhammadan Rural)
Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Hussain	East Patna (Muhammadan Rural)
Khan Bahadur Abdul Wahab Khan	Bhagalpur Division (Muhammadan Urban)
Mr Saiyid Moinuddin Mirza	Kishanganj (Muhammadan Rural)
Khan Bahadur Haji Muhammad Lux Chaudhuri	Purnea (Muhammadan Rural)
Maulavi Abdul Aziz Khan	Santal Parganas (Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Kalyan Singh	Hazaribagh (Non Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Kunja Bihari Chandra	North Manbhum (Non Muhammadan Rural)
Rai Bahadur Satis Chandra Sinha	South Manbhum (Non Muhammadan Rural)
Mr Nanda Kumar Ghosh	Chota Nagpur Division (Non Muhammadan Urban)
Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Ray	Ranchi (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Rai Bahadur Lakshmidhar Mohanti	North Cuttack (Non Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Gokananda Misra	North Puri (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Rai Bahadur Lokanath Misra	South Puri (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Brajamohan Panda	Sambalpur (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Radharanjan Das	North Balasore (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Birabar Narayan Chandra Dhir Narendra	Orissa Division Landholders
Babu Devendra Nath Samanta	Singhbhum (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Ramjiwan Himat Singha	Santal Parganas (South) (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Jagannath Das	South Balasore (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Nikunja Kishore Das	South Cuttack (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Harihar Das	Orissa Division (Non-Muhammadan Urban)
Babu Radha Prasad Sinha	South Shahabad (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Rudra Pratap Singh	Central Bhagalpur (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Rai Bahadur Krishnadeva Narayan Mahtha	North Champaran (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Badri Narayan Singh	West Muzaffarpur (Non-Muhammadan Rural).

ELECTED—*concld*

Name	Constituencies.
Rai Bahadur Lachhmi Prasad Sinha	East Monghyr (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Mr Saiyid Muhammad Mehdi	Monghyr (Muhammadan Rural)
Chaudhuri Muhammad Nazirul Hasan	Bhagalpur (Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Shib Chandra Singha	Santal Parganas (North) (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Nirsu Narayan Sinha	South Saran (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Ramanugrah Narayan Singh	West Gaya (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Bhagwati Saran Singh	Central Gaya (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Srikrishna Prashad	South-West Monghyr (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Maulavi Khalilur Rahman	Gaya (Muhammadan Rural)
Maulavi Muhammad Abdul Ghani	Tirhut Division (Muhammadan Urban)
Maulavi Shaikh Muhammad Shafi	Darbhanga (Muhammadan Rural)
Mr Saiyid Abdul Aziz	Patna Division (Muhammadan Urban)
Khan Bahadur Habibur Rahman	Chota Nagpur Division (Muhammadan Rural)
Maulavi Abdul Wadood	Champaran (Muhammadan Rural)
Maulavi Hassan Jan	Muzaffarpur (Muhammadan Rural)
Khan Bahadur Saghir-ul Haq	Saran (Muhammadan Rural)
Maulavi Shaikh Abdul Jalil	Orissa Division (Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Rajeshvari Prashad	Patna Division (Non-Muhammadan Urban)
Babu Rameshwar Pratap Sahi	North Muzaffarpur (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Bishundeo Narayan Singh	North-West Monghyr (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Mr Sachchidananda Sinha	Central Shahabad (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Rai Bahadur Dwarka Nath	Tirhut Division (Non-Muhammadan Urban)
Raja Prithwi Chand Lall Chowdry	Purnea (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Raja Bahadur Harihar Prashad Narayan Singh	Patna Division Landholders
Rai Bahadur Shyamnandan Sahay	Hajipur (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Lalita Prashad Chaudhuri	South Champaran (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Radha Mohan Sinha	Arrah (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Bhaiya Rudra Pratap Deo	Palamau (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Shyam Narayan Singh Sharma	Patna (Non-Muhammadan Urban)
Mr Kamaldhari Lall	South Bhagalpur (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Jogendra Mohan Sinha	Bhagalpur Division (Non-Muhammadan Urban)
Babu Haldhar Prashad Singh	North Bhagalpur (Non-Muhammadan Rural)

The Central Provinces and Berar.

[illegible]

The Country

[illegible]

The People

The population of the province is a composite and [illegible] community. Before the advent of the Aryans the whole of it was peopled by the Gond and other primitive tribes, and the aboriginal inhabitants fared better from the Aryans than their like in most parts of India because of the forest nature of their home. But even the waves of immigration flowed into the province from all sides. The early Dravidians were driven into the inaccessible forests and hills where they form nearly a quarter of the total population of the C. P., being found in large numbers in all parts of the province, particularly in the south-east. The [illegible]

[illegible] Hindi [illegible] per cent. The [illegible] of Marathi [illegible] per cent. [illegible] the Mahrattas in [illegible] their position [illegible] a gradual [illegible] is going [illegible] as time [illegible] more [illegible]

Industries

[illegible] Chief [illegible] was land- [illegible] leading in from [illegible] The British administration [illegible] the two [illegible] Bombay and Calcutta [illegible] the last few years [illegible] given to the construction [illegible] The developments [illegible] growth of trade and have [illegible] prosperity. In every department [illegible] of course, [illegible] by one of the most [illegible] departments in India [illegible] and British strength lies in [illegible] with the co-operative credit [illegible] The last feature is chiefly on the [illegible] system, ranging [illegible] from the great Zemindaries [illegible] which are on this basis, to the [illegible] of small holdings. A system of land [illegible] has gradually been built up to protect the individual cultivator. [illegible] settlement in the Bombay ryotwari [illegible] 16,127 square miles of the C. P. is [illegible] Reserved forest, in Berar the forest area is about 3,939 square miles, the total forest area being one sixth of the whole Province. The rugged nature of the greater part of the country makes forest conservation difficult and costly. Excluding forest and waste 67 per cent of the total land is occupied for cultivation, in the most advanced district the proportion is 83 per cent and in Berar the figure is still higher. The cultivated area is extending continuously except for the temporary checks caused by bad seasons. Rice is the most important crop of the C. P. Wheat comes next, with 15 per cent, then pulses and other cereals used for food and oil seeds with 55 per cent and cotton with 8 per cent. In Berar cotton occupies 46 per cent. Next comes jowar and then pulses a[illegible] cereals and oil seeds, of the cropped ar[illegible] 31 per cent then wheat and [illegible] more than half the work [illegible]

Commerce and Manufactures

Industrial life is only in its earliest development except in one or two centres, where the introduction of modern enterprise along the railway routes has laid the foundations for great future developments of the natural wealth of the province Nagpur is the chief centre of a busy cotton spinning and weaving industry The Empress Mills, owned by Parsi manufacturers, were opened there in 1877 and the general prosperity of the cotton trade has led to the addition of many mills here and in other parts of the province The total amount of spun yarn exported from the Province during the year ending 31st March 1930 was 1,83,897 maunds, valued at Rs 55,16,910

The largest numbers engaged in any of the modern industrial concerns are employed in manganese mining which in 1929 employed 2,037 persons and raised 621,905 tons Then follow coal mining with an output of 882,331 tons and 7,656 persons employed, the Jubbulpore marble quarries and allied works, the limestone quarries and the mines for pottery clay, soapstone, etc

The total number of factories of all kinds legally so described was 902 in 1930, the latest period for which returns are available and the number of people employed in them 68,856 The same economic influences which are operative in every progressive country during its transition stage are at work in the C P and Berar, gradually sapping the strength of the old village industries, as communications improve, and concentrating industries in the towns While the village industries are fading away, a large development of trade has taken place The last pre-war reports showed an increase in volume by one-third in eight years

Administration

The administration of the Central Provinces and Berar is conducted by a Governor-in-Council, who is appointed by the Crown He is assisted by eight Secretaries and five under-secretaries Under the reform scheme the administration is conducted by a Governor with an Executive Council of two members, one of whom is a non-official and two Ministers, the latter being in charge of the transferred subjects

The local legislature consists of 73 members distributed as follows —38 elected from the C P , 17 elected from Berar , 2 members of the Executive Council , 8 nominated non-officials , 8 nominated officials The Governor (who is not a member of the Council) has the right of nominating two additional members with special knowledge on any subject regarding which legislation is before the Council The C P are divided for administrative purposes into three divisions and Berar constitutes another division Each of these is controlled by a Commissioner The divisions are sub-divided into districts, each of which is controlled by a Deputy Commissioner, immediately subordinate to the Commissioner The principal heads of Provincial departments are the Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records, the Chief Conservator of Forests the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Director of Public Health, the Inspector General of Police, the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Director of Public Instruction, the Excise Commissioner and Superintendent of Stamps and Inspector General of Registration, and Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the Director of Agriculture, the Registrar of Co operative Societies, the Director of Industries, the Legal Remembrancer, the Director of Veterinary Services and the two Chief Engineers, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches The Deputy Commissioners of districts are the chief revenue authorities and District Magistrates and they exercise the usual powers and functions of a district officer The district forests are managed by a forest officer, over whom the Deputy Commissioner has certain powers of supervision, particularly in matters affecting the welfare of the people Each district has a Civil Surgeon who is generally also Superintendent of the District Jail except at Central Jails at Nagpore and Jubbulpore and District Jails at Raipur, Narsinghpur, Amraoti and Akola where there are whole time Superintendents and whose work is also in various respects supervised by the Deputy Commissioner The Deputy Commissioner is also Marriage Registrar and manages the estates of his district which are under the Court of Wards In his revenue and criminal work the Deputy Commissioner is assisted by (a) one or more Assistant Commissioners, or members of the Indian Civil Service , (b) one or more Extra Assistant Commissioners, or members of the Provincial Civil Service, usually natives of India, but including a few Europeans and Anglo-Indians and (c) by Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars, or members of the Subordinate service who are nearly always natives of India The district is divided for administrative purposes into tahsils, the average area of which is 1,500 square miles In each village a lambardar or representative of the proprietary body is executive headman.

Justice

The Court of the Judicial Commissioner is the highest court of appeal in civil cases, and also the highest court of criminal appeal and revision for the Central Provinces and Berar including proceedings against European British subjects and persons jointly charged with European British subjects

The Court sits at Nagpur and consists of a Judicial Commissioner and 4 Additional Judicial Commissioners of whom one at least must be an advocate of the Court or a Barrister or pleader of not less than 10 years' standing

Subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner's Court are the District and Sessions Judges (12 in number) each of whom exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction in a Civil and Sessions district comprising one or more Revenue districts The civil staff below the District and Sessions Judge consists of Subordinate Judges of the first and second class.

Local Self-Government.

Municipal administration was first introduced under the Punjab Municipal Acts and the Municipality of Nagpur dates from 1864 Several

Public Works

[illegible]

Police

[illegible] the Province the [illegible] Contents and [illegible] Inspector-General of Police. The [illegible] nine square [illegible] Police extends [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible] from the Criminal Investigation Department, at the [illegible] of Inspectors of Police, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police. On rolls as special [illegible] are employed under the [illegible] of Railway Police [illegible] at Raipur and [illegible]. A special Armed Force of 870 [illegible] is distributed over the headquarters of [illegible] districts for use in dealing with armed [illegible] of the peace in whatever quarter [illegible] arises. There is a small force of Mounted Police. The Central Provinces has [illegible] the terms understood in [illegible] parts of India. The village watchman is [illegible] of the village headman and not a [illegible] official and it is considered very desirable to retain his position in this respect.

Education

The Education Department of the Central Provinces and Berar is administered by a Director of Public Instruction, a Deputy Director, [illegible] Inspectors and two Inspectresses who in their turn are assisted by eight Assistant Inspectors and four Assistant Inspectresses. An Agency Inspector supervises the schools in the Central Provinces States. Schools are divided into schools for general education and schools for special education. The latter are schools in which instruction is given in a special branch of technical or professional education. The main divisions of schools for general education is into Primary and Secondary. In the Primary Schools the teaching is conducted wholly in the vernacular and these schools are known as Vernacular Schools. The Secondary Schools are divided into Middle and High Schools. The former may be either Vernacular Middle Schools in which instruction is given wholly in the Vernacular, or Anglo Vernacular Middle Schools

in which instruction is given both in English and the Vernacular In the High School classes instruction until recently was given in English but the vernacular was adopted as the medium of instruction at the beginning of the school year 1922-23 For the convenience of pupils whose mother tongue is not a recognised vernacular of the locality a few English medium classes are still maintained For administrative purposes schools are further divided according to their management into schools under public management and schools controlled by private bodies The former consist of (a) schools controlled by Government and (b) schools controlled by Local Bodies or Boards The latter consist of (a) Schools which are aided by grant from Government or from Local Funds and Municipal Funds and (b) unaided schools All schools under public management, all aided schools and all unaided recognized schools conform in their courses of study to the standards prescribed by the Education Department or by the High School Education Board They are subject to inspection by the Department and to the general rules governing schools of this type They are "recognised" by the Department and their pupils may appear as candidates for any prescribed examination for which they are otherwise eligible Unaided recognized schools do not follow the rules of the Department, nor are they subject to inspection by the Department. They are mostly indigenous schools which have been too recently opened to have acquired 'recognition" Their pupils may not appear as candidates at any of the prescribed examinations without the previous sanction of the Department

The Primary Education Bill which was passed by the Local Legislative Council in March 1920 marks an important stage by giving Local Bodies power to introduce compulsory education in the areas under their jurisdictions.

Higher education is at present given in five colleges In Nagpur Morris College teaches up to the M A standard in Arts Hislop College is affiliated up to the M A standard in Arts The College of Science teaches up to the M Sc standard in Science In Jubbulpore Robertson College teaches up to the B A and B Sc standards The King Edward College teaches up to the B.A degree in Arts and the Intermediate degree in Science The province contains also a Teachers' Training College at Jubbulpore and Normal Schools at different centres in the province and an Engineering School at Nagpur There is a Technical Institute at Amraoti, which is controlled by the Department of Industries There is also an Agricultural College at Nagpur under the Department of Agriculture

Collegiate Education is under the control of the University of Nagpur to which the colleges of the province are affiliated The University was established by the Nagpur University Act of 1923 A University Law College has been established at Nagpur with effect from the 1st July 1925

As a corollary to the Central Provinces University Act the Central Provinces High School Education Bill was passed in 1923. Its aim is to free the High Schools of the Province from the control of the University and from this point of view to substitute for the University a Board of Secondary Education for the regulation and control of Secondary Education In order, however, that the connection between Secondary and University Education may still be maintained the Bill provides that one-third of the members of the Board will be drawn from men experienced in university affairs and that of this one-third not less than two-thirds shall be teachers in the University or in colleges affiliated thereto At the same time teachers engaged in school work are also represented on the Board

Medical

The medical and sanitary services of the province are respectively controlled by an Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and a Director of Public Health The medical department has made much progress since the year 1911 A striking advance has been made in recent years with urban sanitation, and the opening of a Medical School at Nagpur The principal medical institutions are the Mayo Hospital at Nagpur, opened in 1874, with accommodation for 213 in-patients, the Victoria Hospital at Jubbulpore, opened in 1886, and accommodation for 105 in-patients, the Lady Dufferin Hospital and the Muir Memorial Hospital at Nagpur and the Lady Elgin Hospital and the Crump Children's Hospital at Jubbulpore, these last four being for women and children and containing together accommodation for 200 in-patients Two important hospitals for women have been recently opened at Chhindwara and Khandwa, and at all district headquarters where no separate women's hospitals exist, sections of the Main Hospitals have been opened for the treatment of women by women The Mayo Hospital, Nagpur, was provincialised in 1923, the Main Hospital at Amraoti in 1925, the Victoria Hospital at Jubbulpore in 1926, and the Main Hospital at Raipur in 1928 In accordance with recent policy, 120 out of 179 local fund dispensaries have been transferred to the administrative and executive control of local bodies The Province has one Mental Hospital at Nagpur Vaccination is compulsory in nearly all Municipal towns to which the Vaccination Act has been extended The Government in 1913 sanctioned the opening of peripatetic dispensaries in unhealthy areas There are at present 39 such dispensaries A school for training health workers has been started at Nagpur and 48 Infant Welfare Centres have been opened A start in the direction of opening a Health Institute has been made with the initiation of chemical and bacteriological works with a small staff in Nagpur

Finances.

The budget presented this year was a progressive one Its success was in no small measure due to the cautious and skilful handling of the provincial finances in the post reform period by successive finance members The willingness of the Council to submit to new taxation during the depressing days of 1923 was another factor that tended to maintain the equilibrium of the finances The shadow of famine brooded over the northern districts in the provinces in the current year, but Government lost no time in extending relief on a lavish scale, with the result that the outlook is more hopeful

FINANCES OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1931-32.

Principal Heads of Revenue

	Rs
Taxes on Income .. .	25,000
Land Revenue ..	2,48,00,000
Excise . ..	91,24,000
Stamps .	61,00,000
Forest . .	51,97,000
Registration ..	6,00,000
Total	4,65,42,000

Irrigation

Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept .	—4,23,000
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept .	1,37,000
Total	—2,86,000

Debt Services

Interest	7,79,000

Civil Administration

Administration of Justice	5,18,000
Jails and Convict Settlements	2,85,000
Police . .	78,000
Education .	7,28,000
Medical .	67,000
Public Health . .	53,000
Agriculture . .	3,40,000
Industries .	20,000
Miscellaneous Departments .	7,64,000
Total	8,53,000

Civil Works

Civil Works	7,24,000

Miscellaneous.

Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	66,000
Stationery and Printing	65,000
Miscellaneous . .	4,37,000
Total	5,68,000

Extraordinary items

Extraordinary receipts .	45,000
Total Provincial Revenue	5,12,15,000

Debt Heads	Rs.
Deposits and Advances—Famine Relief Fund	11,36,000
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	..
Appropriations for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	4,77,000
Sinking Fund for loans granted to Local Bodies	400
Depreciation Fund for Forest Tramway	30,000
Depreciation Fund for Government Presses ..	42,000
Subventions from Central Road Development Account	2,80,000
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments .	52,54,600
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund and Government of India	30,52,000
Total Debt Heads	1,02,72,000
Total Revenue and Receipts	6,14,87,000
Opening balance { Ordinary / Famine Relief Fund ..	51,42,000
Grand Total	6,66,29,000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1931-32

Direct Demands on the Revenue

Land Revenue	24,59,377
Excise	10,00,930
Stamps	1,70,000
Forest	40,91,474
Registration	2,07,874
Total .	79,29,655

Irrigation

Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—	
Interest on Works for which Capital Accounts are kept	29,06,000
Other Revenue expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues	1,81,000
	30,87,000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1931-32—*contd.*

	Rs.
Irrigation—contd	
Capital Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works charged to Revenue—	
Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—	
A—Financed from Famine Insurance Grants . ..	...
B—Financed from Ordinary Revenue	55,000
Total ..	55,000
Debt Services	
Interest on Ordinary Debt ..	—1,69,000
Interest on other obligations	41,000
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt .	4,77,000
Total	3,49,000
Civil Administration.	
General Administration Reserved	71,56,637
Do Transferred	58,999
Administration of Justice .. .	31,98,115
Jails and Convict Settlements	10,17,439
Police .	62 05,620
Scientific Departments	16,000
Education—	
Reserved	1,12,000
Transferred	52,83,474
Medical	14,17,040
Public Health	4,24,039
Agriculture	18,57,200
Industries—	
Reserved	27,000
Transferred	2,63,680
Miscellaneous Departments—	
Reserved	2,02,992
Total ..	2,72 40 2 5
Civil Works	
Civil Works—	
Reserved	62,700
Transferred	57,25,200
Total ..	57,87,900

	Rs.
Miscellaneous.	
Famine . .	
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ..	29,42 200
Stationery and Printing—	
Reserved .	5 48,000
Transferred	17,000
Miscellaneous—	
Reserved . .	1,08,120
Transferred . . .	5,96,000
Total ..	42,11,320
For rounding . . .	
Total Provincial Expenditure .	4,80,60,110
Capital account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankments, Drainage and other Works not charged to Revenue—	
Forest Capital outlay	46,000
Construction of Irrigation Works	15,84,000
Civil Works not charged to Revenue	5,53,000
Miscellaneous—Capital outlay not charged to Revenue—	
Commuted Value of Pensions	9,50,000
Total	31,33,000
Debt Heads	
Deposits and Advances—	
Famine Relief Fund	
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund ..	7,72,000
Depreciation Fund for Government Press . .	19,000
Subventions from Central Road Development Account	2,00,000
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government .	35,92,000
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund and Government of India	20,10,000
Total Debt Heads	65,09,000
Total Expenditure and Disbursements . .	5,83,92,110
Closing balance { Ordinary	19,58,890
Closing balance { Famine Relief Fund ..	62 78,000
Grand Total .	6,66,29,000
Revenue Surplus ..	25,54,890

GOVERNOR

His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler, Kt., K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., I.C.S.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Edward Nelson, M.A. (Oxon), Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Ra Jhavendra Rao, Barrister-at-Law.

MINISTERS

The Hon'ble Dr. P. S. Deshmukh.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. P. Tatawal, B.Sc., LL.B.

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary, Hyde Clarendon Gowan, B.A., C.I.E., M.V.O., I.C.S.

Financial Secretary, N. J. Roughton, I.C.S.

Revenue Secretary, G. P. Burton, I.C.S.

Settlement Secretary, C. F. Waterfall, I.C.S.

Legal Secretary, P. J. Pollock, I.C.S.

Educational Secretary, C. E. W. Jones, M.A., C.I.E.

Secretary Public Works Department, (Buildings and Roads Branch), J. A. Baker, C.I.E.

Secretary Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch), Col. H. de F. Pollard Lowsley, C.M.G., C.I.E.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Commissioner of Settlements, Director of Land Records, Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Inspector General of Registration, G. C. F. Ramsden, I.C.S.

Chief Conservator of Forests, C. A. Malcolm.

Excise Commissioner and Superintendent of Stamps, G. C. F. Ramsden, I.C.S.

Commissioner of Income Tax, Khan Bahadur Wali Muhammad, B.A.

Postmaster-General, J. N. Mukerji, B.A., O.B.E.

Accountant General, M. A. Hafeez, M.A.

Judicial Commissioner, R. J. Jackson, B.A., Bar-at-Law.

Inspector General of Prisons, Lieutenant-Colonel William Jackson Powell, B.A., I.M.S.

Inspector General of Police, Thomas Henry Morony, C.I.E.

Director of Public Instruction, C. E. W. Jones, C.I.E., M.A.

Lord Bishop, The Right Reverend Alex. Wood, M.A., O.B.E.

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Col. F. E. Wilson, M.B., I.M.S.

Director of Public Health, Major C. M. Ganpathy, M.C.M.B., D.P.H., I.M.S.

Political Agent, Central Provinces Feudatory States, K. L. B. Hamilton, I.C.S.

Director of Agriculture, Francis Joseph Plymen, A.C.G.I.

Director of Veterinary Service, Major R. F. Stirling, F.R.C.V.S.

Director of Industries and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, R. N. Banerji, M.A.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS

Colonel E. K. Elliot	1860
Lieut.-Colonel J. K. Spence (*Officiating*)	1862
R. Temple (*Officiating*)	1862
Colonel E. K. Elliot	1863
J. S. Campbell (*Officiating*)	1864
R. Temple	1864
J. S. Campbell (*Officiating*)	1865
R. Temple	1865
J. H. Morris (*Officiating*)	1867
F. Campbell	1867
J. H. Morris (*Officiating*)	1868
Confirmed 27th May 1870	
Colonel R. H. Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I. (*Offg.*)	1870
J. H. Morris, C.S.I.	1872
C. Grant (*Officiating*)	1879
J. H. Morris, C.S.I.	1879
W. B. Jones, C.S.I.	1883
C. H. T. Crosthwaite (*Officiating*)	1884
Confirmed 27th January 1885	
D. Fitzpatrick (*Officiating*)	1885
J. W. Neill (*Officiating*)	1887
A. Mackenzie, C.S.I.	1887
R. J. Crosthwaite (*Officiating*)	1889
Until 7th October 1889	
J. W. Neill (*Officiating*)	1890
A. P. MacDonell, C.S.I.	1892
J. Woodburn, C.S.I. (*Officiating*)	1893
Confirmed 1st December 1893	
Sir C. J. Lyall, C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	1895
The Hon'ble Mr. D. C. J. Ibbetson, C.S.I.	1898
" Sir A. H. L. Fraser, K.C.S.I. (*Officiating*)	1899
Confirmed 6th March 1902	
The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Officiating*)	1902
Confirmed 2nd November 1903	
The Hon'ble Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (*Officiating*)	1904
Confirmed 23rd Dec. 1904	
The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S.I.	1905
S. Ismay, C.S.I. (*Officiating*)	1906
Until 21st October 1906	
A. F. T. Phillips (*Officiating*)	1907
Until 24th March 1907. Also from 20th May to 21st November 1909	
The Hon'ble Sir R. H. Craddock, K.C.S.I.	1907
" Mr. H. A. Crump, C.S.I.	1912
Sub *pro tem* from 26th January 1912 to 16th February	
The Hon'ble Mr. W. Fox-Strangways, C.S.I., (Sub *pro tem*)	1912
The Hon'ble Sir B. Robertson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1912
" Mr. Crump, C.S.I. (*Officiating*)	1914
" Sir B. Robertson, K.C.S.I.	1914
" Sir Frank George Sly, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.	1919

GOVERNORS

H. E. Sir Frank Sly, K.C.S.I.	1920
H. E. Sir Montagu Butler, Kt., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E.	1[illegible]

CENTRAL PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT

The Hon'ble Mr S W A Rizvi, B A, LL B

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Edward Nelson, Kt, C I E, O.B E, I C S, Member of the Executive Council

The Hon'ble Mr E Raghavendra Rao, Barrister-at-Law, Member of the Executive Council

NOMINATED MEMBERS

Officials

Mr Birendra Nath De, C I E, I C S, Commissioner, Berar

Mr G P Burton, I C S, Revenue Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces

Mr Noel James Roughton, I C S, J P, Financial Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces

Mr Charles Francis Waterfall, I C S, J P, Secretary in the Settlement and Land Records Department, Central Provinces

Mr R E Pollock, I C S, J.P, Legal Remembrancer, Legal and Judicial Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces (*Secretary to the Council*)

Mr Rambindra Nath Banerjee, I C S, Registrar, Co operative Societies and Director of Industries, Central Provinces, Nagpur

Mr Charles Evans William Jones, C I E, I E S, Director of Public Instruction and Secretary in the Education Department to the Government of the Central Provinces

Col H de L Pollard-Lowsley, C.M G, C I E, D S O, Chief Engineer (Irrigation) and Secretary in the Public Works Department (Irrigation) to the Government of the Central Provinces

Non-officials

Mr Lalman Singh, Zamindar of Matin, Post Office Pasan, District Bilaspur (inhabitants of *Zamindari and Jagirdari Estates*)

The Revd G C Rogers, M A, Head Master, Christ Church School, Jubbulpore (*European and Anglo Indian Communities*)

Mr G A Gaval, Mal Tekdi Road, Amraoti
Mr T C Sakhare, Gaddigudam, Nagpur.
Mr S G Naik, Superintendent of the Chokhamela Hostel, Amraoti
Guru Gosain Agamdas, Mulguzar of Mouza Bardi, P O Kharora, Tashil Raipur, District Raipur (T O Neora)
} *Depressed Classes*

Mr R W Fulay, M A, LL B, Walker Road, Nagpur City, (Urban Factory Labourers)

Mrs Ramabai Tambe, B A, near Maharajbag Club, Nagpur

ELECTED MEMBERS

A —Members elected from the Central Provinces

Name	Constituency
Mr Balraj Jaiswara	Jubbulpore City, Non Muhammadan (Urban)
Mr Daduram	Jubbulpore Division (Urban)
Mr Badri Prasad Pujari	Chhattisgarh Division (Urban)
Mr Chunnu	Nerbudda Division (Urban)
Mr C B Parikh	Nagpur City-cum-Kamptee
Lala Jainarain	Do do
Mr T J Kedar	Nagpur Division (Urban)
Mr Sheoprasad Pandey	Jubbulpore District (South) Non Muhammadan (Rural)
Pandit Kashi Prasad Pande	Jubbulpore District (North)
Mr Gokulchand Singai	Damoh District
Mr Dulichand	Saugor District
Rai Sahib Dadu Dwarkanath Singh	Seoni District
Chondhari Maithulai	Mandla District
Mr Waman Yado Deshmukh	Raipur District (North)
Mr Anjore Rao Kirdntt	Raipur District (South)
Pandit Ramsanehi Gaurha	Bilaspur District
Khan Sahib F F Tarapore	Drug District
The Hon'ble Mr Gajadhar Prasad Jaiswai	Hoshangabad District
Mr Gopairao Rambhau Joshi	Nimar District
Mr Arjunlai	Narsinghpur District
Seth Sheolai	Chhindwara District
Mr Chandan Lai	Betul District
Mr Ganpat Rao Shanker Rao Deshmukh	Nagpur District (West)
Rao Bahadur K S Nayudu	Wardha District
Mr Shivramprasad Snitanprasad Tiwari	Wardha Tahsil
Mr R S Dube	Chanda District
Mr Vinayak Damodar Kolte	Bhandara District
Khan Bahadur M M Mulla	Balaghat District
Mr Iftikhar Ali	Jubbulpore Division (Rural), Muhammadan (Rural)
The Hon'ble Mr S W A Rizvi	Chhattisgarh Division (Rural)
Mr Syed Hifazar Ali	Nerbudda Division (Rural)
Mr Mahomed Yusuf Sharcef	Nagpur Division (Rural)
Beohar Gulab Sing	Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Landholders, Special Constituencies
Thakur Manmohan Singh	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Landholders
Mr D T Mangalmoorti	Nagpur University
Mr L H Bartlett	Central Provinces and Berar Mining Association
Seth Thakurdas Goverdhandas	Central Provinces Commerce and Industry

B —Members from Berar nominated after election

Mr Vithal Bandhuji Chaobai	East Berar (Municipal) Non Muhammadan (Urban)
Mr R A Kanitkar	West Berar (Municipal)
The Hon'ble Dr Panjabrao Shamrao Deshmukh	Amraoti (Central) Non Muhammadan (Rural)
Mr Motirao Bajirao Tidake	Amraoti (East)
Rao Sahib Uttamrao Sitaramji Patil	Amraoti (West)
Mr Sridhar Govind Sapkai	Akola (East)
Mr Namdeo Sadasheo Patil	Akola (North-West)
Mr Naik Dinkarrao Dharrao Rajurkar	Akola (South)
Mr Yadav Madhav Kale	Budana (Central)
Mr Tukaram Shanker Patil	Buldana (Malkapur and Jalgaon)
Mr Mahadeo Paikaji Kolhe	Yeotmal (East)
Mr Ganpat Sitaram Malvi	Yeotmal (West)
Mr Syed Mobinur Rahman	Berar (Municipal) Muhammadan (Urban)
Mr Muzaffar Husain (Deputy President)	East Berar (Rural), Muhammadan (Rural)
Khan Bahadur Mirza Raham Beg	West Berar (Rural)
Mr Balkrishna Ganesh Khaparde	Berar Landholders Special Constituencies.
Rao Bahadur Gajanan Ramchandra Kothare	Berar Commerce and Industry

North-West Frontier Province.

The North-West Frontier Province, as its name denotes, is situated on the north-west frontier of the Indian Empire It is in form an irregular strip of country lying north by east and south by west and may generally be described as the tract of country, north of Baluchistan, lying between the Indus and the Durand boundary line with Afghanistan To the north it extends to the mountains of the Hindu Kush From this range a long broken line of mountains runs almost due south, dividing the province from Afghanistan, until the Sulaiman Range eventually closes the south of the Province from Baluchistan The greatest length of the province is 408 miles, its greatest breadth 279 miles and its total area about 39,000 square miles The territory falls into three main geographical divisions the Cis-Indus district of Hazara, the narrow strip between the Indus and the Hills, containing the Districts of Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, and the rugged mountainous regions on the north and west between those districts and the border line of Afghanistan Hazara and the four districts in the second division contain 13,518 square miles The mountain regions, north and west, are occupied by tribes subject only to the political control of the Chief Commissioner in his capacity as Agent to the Governor-General The area of this tract is roughly 25,500 square miles and in it are situated, from north to south, the political agencies severally known as the Malakand, Khyber, Kurram, North Waziristan and South Waziristan Agencies Each of the Deputy Commissioners of the five administered districts is responsible for the management of political relations with certain tribes or sections of the tribes across the frontier A few hundred miles of the trans-border Territory are internally administered by the Political Agents, but the bulk of the trans-border population is free from any internal interference, so long as offences are not committed and so long as the tribes observe the conditions on which allowances are paid to many of them

The area of the Province is a little more than half that of Bombay (excluding Sind and Aden) and amounts to more than three fifths of the size of England without Wales The density of population throughout the Province equals 130 persons to a square mile, but in the more favoured portions the pressure of population is much greater In the Hazara District there are 208 persons to a square mile and in the trans-Indus plains tract the number is 156 The key to the history of the people of the N-W F P lies in the recognition of the fact that the valley of Peshawar was always more closely connected politically with Eastern Iran than with India, though in pre-Mahomedan times its population was mainly Indian by race Early history finds the Iranians dominating the whole Indus valley Then came the Greek invasion under Alexander the Great, in B C 327 then the invasions of the Sakas, and of the White Huns and later the two great waves of Muhammadan invasion Last came the Sikhs invasion beginning in 1818 The Frontier Territory was annexed by the British in 1849 and placed under the control of the Punjab Government Frequent warfare occurred with the border tribes The most serious phases of these disturbances were the war provoked by the aggression of Afghanistan in 1919 and the protracted punitive operations against the Waziris in 1919-1920 These have resulted in the establishment at Razmak, a position dominating the Mahsud Waziri country, of a permanent garrison of 10,000 troops drawn mostly from stations lying in the Plains immediately below the hills A circular road from Bannu, through Razmak to Sararogha, Jandola and back to the Derajat provides communications transport with this force and facilitates its mobility The effect of this measure has been a marked improvement in the internal peace of the Tribal area.

The division of the Frontier Province from the Punjab has frequently been discussed, with the double object, in the earlier stages of these debates, of securing closer and more immediate control and supervision of the Frontier by the Supreme Government and of making such alterations in the personnel and duties of frontier officials as would tend to the establishment of improved relations between the local British representatives and the independent tribesmen The province was eventually removed from the control of the Punjab administration in 1901 To it was added the political charge of Dir, Swat and Chitral, the Political Agent of which had never been subordinate to the Punjab The new Province was constituted under a Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, with headquarters at Peshawar, in direct communication with the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department In political questions there is no intermediary between the Chief Commissioner and the local officer, an arrangement designed to secure both prompt disposal of references and the utilisation of the expert knowledge of frontier conditions for which the head of the administration is selected The advisability of re uniting the Province with the Punjab was much discussed in certain Indian political circles and as a result of the views expressed upon the matter in the Legislative Assembly the Government of India in 1922 appointed a Committee of officials and unofficials to investigate it The Committee, presided over by Mr D de S Bray, M L A, Joint Foreign Secretary, toured the Frontier Province and the Punjab and heard numerous witnesses Its members were Messrs Raza Ali, M C S, T Rangacharia, Chaudhri Shahabuddin, N M Samarth and K B Abdur Rahim Khan, members of the Legislative Assembly, H. N Bolton, I C S (Foreign Dept) and A. H. Parker, I C S (Punjab) (members). The inquiry developed practically into a contest between

Mahomedans and Hindus on communal lines The Hindus allied in sympathy with their co religionists in the Punjab demanded the reunion of the administered districts of the Province with the Punjab or, if that were not attainable then the placing of the judicial administration of the Province under the Punjab High Court at Lahore The Mahomedans on the other hand claimed the right of their Province to a status corresponding with that enjoyed by other Provinces of India and to immediate reforms initiating and providing for progress along that line The Hindus argued that a separate Pathan Province on the Frontier would cause a dangerous sentimental division from the rest of India, with leanings towards the allied racial elements outside British India The answer to that was that a contented Pathan Province would be a valuable buttress against hostile feeling across the Border The Committee s deliberations ended in disagreement, the two Hindu members writing each a separate report favourable to the Hindu viewpoint already explained, and the majority of the Committee, comprised of all its other members recommending advance on a Provincial basis Their principal recommendations were for—

Retention of the Settled Districts and Tribal Tracts as a separate unit in charge of a minor administration under the Government of India ,

Early creation of a Legislative Council for the Settled Districts and appointment of Member of Council and Minister,

Appointment of a second Judicial Commissioner which has since been sanctioned and reform of the judicial administration in various directions, including interchange of officers with the Punjab, so that the members of the Service in the smaller Province should have the advantage of experience in the larger one

"If (concluded the Majority) the Pathan nationality is allowed self determination and given scope for that self-development within the Indian Empire under the Reforms Scheme after which it is now striving we are assured that, with a contented Frontier population India can face with calm resolution the future that the Frontier has in store for her "

The People.

The total population of the N -W F P (1931) is 4,682,685, made up as follows —

Hazara	669,636
Trans-Indus Districts	1,753,744
Trans-Border Area	2,259,305

This last figure is estimated There are only 861 3 females per 1,000 males in the towns, and 872 2 females per 1,000 males in rural areas

This disproportion of the sexes cannot at present be explained in the N -W F P any more than in other parts of Northern India where it also appears The discrepancy is greater here than in any other Province of India There is no ground for believing that the neglect of girls in infancy has any effect in causing the phenomenon On the other hand, the female population has to face many trials which are unknown to men The evils of unskilled midwifery and early marriage are among them Both the birth and death-rates of the Province are abnormally low The birth rate in the administered districts, according to the last available official reports, is 25 6 and the death-rate 21 9

The dominant language of the Province is Pashtu and the population contains several lingual strata The most important sections of the population, both numerically and by social position, are the Pathans They own a very large proportion of the land in the administered districts and are the ruling race of the tribal area to the west There is a long list of Pathan, Baluch, Rajput and other tribal divisions Gurkhas have recently settled in the Province The Mahomedan tribes constitute almost the whole population, Hindus amounting to only 5 per cent of the total and Sikhs to a few thousands The occupational cleavage of the population confuses ethnical divisions

Under the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation of 1901, custom governs all questions regarding successions, betrothal, marriage, divorce, the separate property of women, dower, wills, gifts, partitions, family relations such as adoption and guardianship, and religious usages and institutions, provided that the custom be not contrary to justice, equity or good conscience In these matters the Mahomedan or Hindu law is applied only in the absence of special custom

Climate, Flora and Fauna

The climatic conditions of the N -W F P which is mainly the mountainous region, but includes the Peshawar Valley and the riverine tracts of the Indus in Dera Ismail Khan District, are extremely diversified The latter district is one of the hottest areas of the Indian continent, while on the mountain ranges the weather is temperate in summer and intensely cold in winter The air is generally dry and hence the annual ranges of temperature are frequently very large The Province has two wet seasons, one the S -W Monsoon season, when moisture is brought up from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal the other in winter, when storms from Mesopotamia, Persia and the Caspian Districts bring widespread rain and snowfall Both sources of supply are precarious and not infrequently either the winter or the summer rainfall fails almost entirely The following description of the Daman, the high ground above the Indus, stretching across Dera Ismail Khan to the mountains on the west, occurs in an account written some years ago by Captain Crosthwaite "Men drink once a day and the cattle every second day Washing is an impossible luxury It is possible in the hot weather to ride thirty miles and neither hear a dog bark nor see the smoke of a single fire " With the exception of the Kunhar River, in Hazara, which flows into the Jhelum, the whole territory drains into the Indus The flora of the Province varies from the shrubby jungle of the south eastern plains to barren hills, pine forests and fertile mountain valleys Tigers used to abound in the forests but are

now quite extinct, leopards, hyenas, wolves, jackals and foxes are the chief carnivora Bears, deer and monkeys are found, a great variety of fish is caught in the Indus

The mountain scenery is often magnificent The frontier ranges contain many notable peaks of which the following are the principal —

Takht-i-Sulaiman, Sulaiman Range, in Dera Ismail Khan, 11,292 feet

Pre Ghal, Sulaiman Range, in Mahsud Waziristan, 11,583 feet

Sika Ram, in the Safed Koh, in the Kurram Agency, 15,621 feet

Kagan Peaks of the Himalayas, in the Hazara District, 10,000 to 16,700 feet

Istragh Peak (18,900 ft), Kachin Peak (22,641 ft), Tirich Mir (25,426 ft), all in the Hindu Kush, on the northern border of Chitral Agency

Trade and Occupations

The population derives its subsistence almost wholly from agriculture The Province is practically without manufactures There is no considerable surplus of commercial products for export Any commercial importance which the province possesses it owes to the fact that it lies across the great trade routes which connect the trans-border tribal territories and the marts of Afghanistan and Central Asia with India, but the influence of railways is diminishing the importance of these trading interests Special mention may be made of the railway comparatively recently opened linking Baluchistan, in the south-west of the N-W F P, *via* Nushki with south east Persia The line connects with the north-west railway system of India and extends 343 miles to Duzdap, within the Persian border Two weekly trains run each way and the freight carried largely consists of carpets, wool and dates, from Persia and of tea, sugar and piece-goods from the Indian side Though the railway is primarily strategic in purpose its commercial and political effects will be considerable The travelling traders (or Powindahs) from the trans-frontier area have always pursued their wanderings into India and now, instead of doing their trading in towns near the border, carry it by train to the large cities in India The Railway line from Pir to Lankitshina which is complete and open to public traffic now will similarly in course of time, develop both the manner and amount of transport communications and trade The new roads in Waziristan are already largely utilised by the Tribal inhabitants for motor traffic Prices of agricultural produce have in recent years been high, but the agriculturists, owing to the poverty of the means of communication, have to some extent been deprived of access to Indian markets and have therefore been unable to profit by the rates prevailing On the other hand, high prices are a hardship to the non-agricultural classes The effects of recent extensions of irrigation have been important Land tenures are generally the same in the British administered districts as in the Punjab The cultivated area of the land amounts to 25 per cent and uncultivated to 75 per cent

The work of civilisation is now making steady progress, both by the improvement of communications and otherwise Relations with the tribes have improved, trade has advanced, free medical relief has been vastly extended, police administration has been reformed and the desire of people for education has been judiciously and sympathetically fostered, though in this respect there is complaint against the limitations imposed by financial embarrassments. In the British administered districts 19 per cent males and 7 per cent females of the total population are returned as literates The figures for males denote a very narrow diffusion of education even for India Those for females are not notably low, but they are largely affected by the high literacy amongst Sikh women, of whom 13 3 per cent are returned as literate The inauguration of a system of light railways throughout the Province, apart from all considerations of strategy, must materially improve the condition of the people and also by that means strengthen the hold of the administration over them The great engineering project of the Upper Swat River Canal, which was completed in 1914, and the lesser work of the Paharpur Canal, also completed a few years ago, will bring ease and prosperity to a number of peasant homes

Administration

The administration of the North-West Frontier Province has until 1932 been conducted by the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in Council His staff consists of—

(1) Officers of the Political Department of the Government of India
(2) Members of the Provincial Civil Service
(3) Members of the Subordinate Civil Service
(4) Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police
(5) Officers recruited for the service of departments requiring special knowledge—Militia, Engineering, Education, Medicine and Forestry

The cadre posts reserved for officers coming under the first head above are —

Administration	Chief Commissioner & Agent to the Governor-General		5
	Secretary		
	Under-Secretary		
	Personal Assistant		
	Revenue Commissioner and Revenue Secretary		
	Resident in Waziristan		1
	Deputy Commissioners	5	12
	Political Agents	5	
	District Judges	2	
	Assistant Commissioners and Assistant Political Agents		13
Judicial Commr 's Court & District Judges	Two Judicial Commissioners		4
	Two District and Sessions Judges		
	One Additional ditto		

The districts under the Deputy Commissioners are divided into from two to five sub-collectorates in charge of tahsildars, who are

invested with criminal and civil and revenue powers, and are assisted by assistant-collectors, who exercise only criminal and revenue powers. Some subdivisions are in charge of Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners. The village community, characteristic of some parts of India, is not in the area among the Pathans. Its place at a tribal unit is to some extent taken by the tribe, which is held together by the ties of kinship and ancient tradition, real or imaginary. Modern municipal local government has been introduced in the towns. There are also district boards. The district is the unit for police, medical and educational administration and the ordinary staff includes a District Superintendent of Police, a Civil Surgeon, the Superintendent of Jail and a District Inspector of Schools. The Province forms a circle for the forest circle and only possesses one forest division, that of Hazara. There are four divisions of the Roads and Buildings Branch of the Public Works Department, each under an Executive Engineer. The Irrigation Department of the P. W. D. is in charge of a Chief Engineer, Irrigation, who is also *ex-officio* Secretary to the Chief Commissioner. The administration of the civil police force of the districts is vested in an Inspector General. There is a special force of Frontier Constabulary. The revenue and expenditure of the Province are wholly Imperial. Of the Agencies only Kurram and Tochi Valley pay land revenue to the British Government. The revenue administration of all five administered districts is controlled by the Revenue Commissioner. For the administration of civil and criminal justice there are two Civil and Sessions districts, each presided over by a District and Sessions Judge. The two Judicial Commissioners are the controlling authority in the Judicial branch of the administration, and their Courts are the highest criminal and appellate tribunals in this Province. The improvements needed to bring the judicial administration up-to-date, in accord with the growth of the business of administration, are dealt with in the Inquiry Committee's report to which reference was made above.

A Governor's Province.—In January 1932 it was announced that the Province would be constituted as a Governor's Province, and the application to the Province of the provisions of the Government of India Act was gazetted, subject to the following modifications:—

(*a*) that the number of members of the Legislative Council shall be forty;

(*b*) that the maximum annual salary of the Governor shall be Rs. 66,000, and of a member of the Executive Council Rs. 42,000; and

(*c*) that Section 58 of the said Act shall cease to have effect in its application to the Province. This notification shall have effect from such date or dates in respect of any or all provisions as may be notified.

Electoral rules were notified in February 1932.

The Administration

The principal officers in the present Administration are:—

Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. Sir Ralph Griffith, Kt., C.I.E., (Assumed charge 10th Sept. 1931)

Personal Assistant, Captain N. B. Burge.

Resident in Waziristan, H. J. Gould, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Judicial Commissioner, J. H. E. Fraser, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.

Additional Judicial Commissioner, Khan Bahadur Saifuddin Khan, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. M. J. Rae.

Secretary to Chief Commissioner, C. H. Gidney, I.C.S.

Under Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Capt. H. A. Barnes.

Assistant Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Rai Bahadur Lala Chuni Lal.

Indian Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Khan Sahib Haji Gulam Naqshband Khan.

Secretary, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, Colonel H. S. Gaskell, D.S.O., R.E.

Secretary, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, J. H. Burkitt, C.I.E., O.B.E.

Chief Medical Officer, Lieut.-Col. C. I. Brierley, C.I.E., I.M.S.

Inspector General of Police, J. H. Adam, O.B.E.

Commandant, Frontier Constabulary, V. A. Short.

Director of Public Instruction, J. H. Towle, I.E.S., M.A.

Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Frontier Circle, J. F. Blakiston.

District and Sessions Judge, J. Almond, Bar-at-Law, I.C.S. (Peshawar).

K. B. Arbab Wali Muhammad Khan (Derajat).

Political Agents

Captain W. R. Hay, Dir Swat and Chitral.
Major J. W. Thomson-Glover, C.B.E., Khyber.
Captain K. C. Packman North, Waziristan.
Capt. B. P. Ross Hurst, M.C., Kurram.
Brevet-Major H. H. Johnson, M.M., South Waziristan.

Deputy Commissioners

A. J. Hopkinson, I.C.S., Hazara.
O. K. Caroe, I.C.S., Peshawar.
Lieut.-Col. E. W. C. Noel, C.I.E., D.S.O., Dera Ismail Khan.
L. W. H. D. Best, O.B.E., M.C., I.C.S., Kohat.
Captain W. F. Campbell, Bannu.

Former Chief Commissioners

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Harold Deane, K.C.S.I., from 9th November 1901 to 3rd June 1908. Died 7th July 1908.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Roos-Keppel, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., from 4th June 1908 to 9th September 1919.

The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Hamilton Grant, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., from 10th September 1919 to 7th March 1921.

The Hon'ble Sir John Loader Maffey, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., I.C.S., from 8th March 1921 to 6th July 1923.

The Hon'ble Sir Horatio Norman Bolton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., from 7th July 1923 to 30th April 1930.

The Hon'ble Sir Steuart Pears, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., from 10th May 1930 to 9th September 1931.

Assam.

The Province of Assam, omitting the partly administered and unadministered tracts on its northern and eastern borders, comprises an area of some 67,334 square miles It includes the Assam Valley Division, the Surma Valley and Hill Division and the State of Manipur It owes its importance to its situation on the north-east frontier of India It is surrounded by mountainous ranges on three sides while on the fourth (the west) lies the Province of Bengal on to the plains of which debouch the two valleys of the Brahmaputra and the Surma which form the plains of Assam These two valleys are separated from each other by the Assam Range, which projects westward from the hills on the eastern border

Population

The total population of the Province in 1931 was 9,247,857, of whom 445,606 were in Manipur Of the population in 1931 nearly 5¼ millions were Hindus, over 2¾ millions were Muslims, a million belonged to tribal religions and a quarter of a million were Christians 43 per cent of the population speak Bengali, 21 per cent speak Assamese other languages spoken in the province are Hindi, Uriya, Mundari, Nepali and a great variety of languages classified under the general heading of the Tibeto Chinese languages Owing to the great areas of waste and rivers the density of the province is only 137, which compared with that of most other parts of India is low

Agricultural Products

It has agricultural advantages for which it would be difficult to find a parallel in any part of India, climate, soil, rainfall and river systems all being alike favourable to cultivation Rice is the staple food crop, nearly 46,51,748 acres being devoted on this crop Except in the Himalayan Terai irrigation is unnecessary Tea and jute are the most important crops grown for export The area under tea consists of 433,809 acres Wheat and tobacco are also grown and about 32,994 acres are devoted to sugarcane

Meteorological Conditions

Rainfall is everywhere abundant, and ranges from 67 to 229 inches The maximum is reached at Cherrapunji in the Khasi Hills, which is one of the wettest places in the world, having a rainfall of 458 inches The temperature ranges from 59 at Sibsagar in January to 84 8 in July Earthquakes of considerable severity have taken place, by far the worst being that which occurred in 1897

Mines and Minerals.

The only minerals in Assam worked on a commercial scale are coal, limestone and petroleum oil The most extensive coal measures are in the Naga Hills and the Lakhimpur districts, where about 350,000 tons are raised annually Limestone is quarried in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, in Sylhet, and in the Garo hills Petroleum is worked only in Lakhimpur and Cachar

An account of the petroleum occurrences in Assam was recently published in the memoirs of the Geological Survey of India It states that the petroleum localities in this province are confined to a curved belt of country along the basins of the Brahmaputra and Surma This belt is traceable over a distance of some 800 miles from N E Assam through Cachar and Chittagong to the Arakan coast, where it has a S S E trend

Manufactures and Trade

Silk is manufactured in the Assam Valley, the weaving being done by the women Cotton weaving is also largely practised by the women, and almost every house contains a loom, the cloth is being gradually displaced by imported goods of finer texture and colour Tea manufacture is the most important industry of the province Boat building, brass and metal and earthenwares, and limestone burning are the other industries apart from agriculture, which itself employs about 89 per cent of the population Assam carries on a considerable trade with the adjoining foreign tribes and countries

Communications

Much of the trade of Assam is carried by river The excellence of its water communications makes the province less dependent upon roads than over parts of India A large fleet of steamers maintained by the India General Navigation Company and the Rivers Steam Navigation Company plies on the rivers in both Valleys An alternate day service of passenger-boats runs between Goalundo and Dibrugarh In recent years the road system has developed There is an unmetalled trunk road through the length of the Assam Valley and excellent metalled roads from Shillong to Gauhati and to Cherrapunjee and also between Dimapur, on the Assam Bengal Railway, and Imphal, the Capital of the Manipur State A motor road, connecting Shillong with the Surma Valley, is under construction The Government of Assam have recently launched into a large programme of road improvements About 735 miles are to be bridged throughout and the surface improved by metalling and gravelling where possible *Kutcha* roads will be maintained by means of mechanical plant which has proved successful in maintaining, throughout the year, a surface fit for motor vehicles Motor traffic has increased on all sides and the demands for better roads has been insistent The open mileage of railway has also shown a steady improvement and several branch lines to the Assam Bengal Railway system have been added in recent years The main Assam Bengal Railway line runs from Chittagong Port, in Bengal, through the North Cachar Hills to Tinsukia, a station on the Dibru-Sadiya Railway and connects the Surma and Brahmaputra Valleys A branch of the line runs from Badarpur to Silchar at the Eastern end of the Surma Valley and another runs through the west of the Assam Valley from Lumdine to Gauhati where it effects a junction with the Eastern Bengal Railway The Eastern Bengal Railway connects Assam with the Bengal system *via* the Valley of the Brahmaputra

THE FINANCES OF ASSAM

[illegible] Assam [illegible] substantial financial autonomy [illegible] Act [illegible] The [illegible] Budget [illegible] set out in the following [illegible]

Revised Estimate 1921-22 | *Revised Estimate 1922-23* (Thousands of Rupees)

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Civil Works	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Provincial [illegible]	[illegible]
Famine Insurance Fund	[illegible]
Government Provident Fund	[illegible]
Loan from the Central Government	[illegible]
Total Receipts	[illegible]
Opening Balance	[illegible]
Grand Total	[illegible]

Estimated Provincial Expenditure for 1922-23

(Reserved)—

Land Revenue	21,26
Stamps	71
Forest	10,99
State Railways	9
Subsidised Companies	
Miscellaneous Railway expenditure	3
Construction of Railways	
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	85
Interest on expenditure debt	1,11
Interest on loan from the Famine Insurance Fund	35
General Administration	26,18
Administration of Justice	11,62
Interest Charges Settlements	5,11
Police	26,90
Police (Assam Rifles)	3,88
Port and Pilotage	29
Scientific Departments	11
Education (European)	76
Medical	1
Miscellaneous Departments	50
Civil Works	43,03
Famine Relief and Insurance	5
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	8,24
Stationery and Printing	3,63
Miscellaneous	1,34
Expenditure in England	10,45
Outlay on Forests (Goalpara tramway etc.)	22
(Transferred)—	
Land Revenue	1
Excise	6,56
Registration	1,81
General Administration	1,13
Scientific Depts	1
Education (other than European)	33,34
Medical	13,31
Public Health	7,91
Agriculture	8,81
Industries	2,18
Miscellaneous Departments	2
Civil Works	5,21
Stationery and Printing	68
Miscellaneous	3,00
Payment of commuted value of pensions	56
Loans and Government Advances by Agents	4,85
Civil works not charged to revenue	26,50
Provincial subvention from Central Road Development account	1,77
Total Disbursements	3,04,58
Closing balance	4,80
Grand Total	3,09,38

Administration

The province of Assam was originally formed in 1874 in order to relieve the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal of part of the administration of the huge territory then under him In 1905, as the result of further deliberations, it was decided to add to the small Province of Assam the eastern portion of its unwieldy neighbour and to consolidate those territories under a Lieutenant-Governor The Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam as then constituted was again broken up on the 1st of April, 1912 the Eastern Bengal Districts were united with the Bengal Commissionerships of Burdwan and the Presidency to form the Presidency of Bengal under a Governor-in Council, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa were formed into a separate province, while the old Province of Assam was re-constituted under a Chief Commissioner

Under the Indian Reforms Act of 1919 the Province was raised in status to that of administration by a Governor-in-Council and was thereby ranked, with certain minor provinces, to suit its undeveloped character with the older major provinces of India

The capital is Shillong, a town laid out with great taste and judgment among the pine woods on the slopes of the Shillong Range which rises to a height of 6,450 feet above the sea It was destroyed in the earthquake of 1897 and has been rebuilt in a way more likely to withstand the shocks of earthquake

GOVERNOR

H E Sir Egbert Laurie Lucas Hammond, K C S I, C B E, I C S (Michael Keane, Esq, C S I, C I E, Governor-Designate)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Hon'ble Maulavi Saiyid Sir Muhammad Saadulla, Kt., M A, B L

The Hon'ble Mr A J Laine, C.I E, I C S

MINISTERS

The Hon'ble Maulavi Abdul Hamid, B L

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Kanak Lal Barua, B.L

PERSONAL STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

Private Secretary, Major D G P Mansel Shewen, 3/15 Punjab Regiment

Aide-de-Camp, Second-Lieut T Trotter, 1st Bn K R Q C

Honorary Aide de-Camp, Subadar-Major Nainsing Mail

Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant-Colonel A B Beddow, V.D, S V, Light Horse, Auxiliary Force

Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Subadar Krishna Lal Chettie

SECRETARIES, ETC, TO GOVERNMENT

Chief Secretary, E G Soames, C I E, I C S

Secretary to Government (Finance and Revenue), C K Rhodes, I C S

Secretary to Government (Transferred Departments), H G Denneby, I C S (offg)

Under Secretary to Government, S. Gohain, M.A., B L

Under Secretary (Transferred Departments), Abdul Hye Chaudhuri, B L

Secretary to Government (Legislative Department and Secretary to the Assam Legislative Council, B N Rau, I C S

Offg Secretary to Government in the P W D, E P Burke, I S E

Under Secretary, P W.D, S G Butler, I S E

Assistant Secretary, Finance and Revenue Departments, A V Jones

Registrar, Assam Secretariat (Civil), Rai Sahib Surendra Chandra Datta

Registrar, Assam Secretariat (P W. D), Mr. C A S Perry, V D

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Director of Land Records, I G Registration, etc, W L Scott, C I E, I C S

Director of Industries and Registrar of Co-operative Society & Village Authorities, I Majid, I C S, (offg)

Director of Agriculture, A G Birt (offg)

Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, W Harris

Conservator of Forests, Eastern Circle, J. S Owden, (offg)

Conservator of Forests, Western Circle, A J W Milroy

Commissioner of Excise, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Assam, F A S Thomas, I C S

Director of Surveys, Col H J Couchman, D S O, M C

Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Administrator General, B N Rau, I C S

Inspector General of Police, T P M O'Callaghan

Director of Public Instruction, G A Small

Inspector General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons, Col J P Cameron, C I E

Director of Public Health, Lt -Col T D Murison

Offg Chief Engineer, E P Burke

GOVERNORS

Sir Nicholas Dodd Beatson Bell, K C S I, K C I.E 1921

Sir William Sinclair Marris, K C S I, K C.I E, 1922.

Sir John Henry Kerr, K C S.I, K C.I E, 1925

Sir William James Reid, K C.I E, C S I, 1925

Sir Egbert Laurie Lucas Hammond, K.C.S.I, C.B E., 1927

Baluchistan.

Baluchistan is an oblong stretch of country occupying the extreme western corner of the Indian Empire It is divided into three main divisions (1) British Baluchistan with an area of 9,476 square miles consisting of tracts as signed to the British Government by treaty in 1879, (2) Agency Territories with an area of 44,345 square miles composed of tracts which have, from time to time, been acquired by lease or otherwise brought under control and placed directly under British officers, and (3) the Native States of Kalat and Las Bela with an area of 80,410 square miles The Province embraces an area of 134,638 square miles and according to the census of 1921 it contains 799,625 inhabitants

The country, which is almost wholly mountainous, lies on a great belt of ranges connecting the Safed Koh with the hill system of Southern Persia It thus forms a watershed the drainage of which enters the Indus on the east and the Arabian Sea on the south while on the north and west it makes its way to the inland lakes which form so large a feature of Central Asia Rugged, barren, sun burnt mountains, rent by high chasms and gorges, alternate with arid deserts and stony plains, the prevailing colour of which is a monotonous sight But this is redeemed in places by level valleys of considerable size in which irrigation enables much cultivation to be carried on and rich crops of all kinds to be raised

The political connection of the British Government with Baluchistan commenced from the outbreak of the First Afghan War in 1839, it was traversed by the Army of the Indus and was afterwards occupied until 1842 to protect the British lines of communication The districts of Kachi, Quetta and Mastung were handed over to the Amir of Afghanistan and Political Officers were appointed to administer the country At the close of the First Afghan War, the British withdrew and these districts were assigned to the Khan of Kalat The founder of the Baluchistan Province as it now exists was Sir Robert Sandeman who broke down the close border system and welded the Baluch and Brahui Chiefs into a close confederacy In the Afghan War of 1879 Pishin, Shorarud, Sibi, Zawara Valley and Thal-Chotiali were handed over by Yakub Khan to the British Government and retained at Sir Robert Sandeman's strenuous insistence

Industries

Baluchistan lies outside the monsoon area and its rainfall is exceedingly irregular and scanty Shahrig, which has the heaviest rainfall, records no more than 11¾ inches in a year. In the highlands few places receive more than 10 inches and in the plains the average rainfall is about 5 inches, decreasing in some cases to 3 The majority of the indigenous population are dependent for their livelihood on agriculture, provision and care of animals and transport The majority of the Afghan and the Baluch, as a rule, cultivate their own lands The Brahuis dislike agriculture and prefer a pastoral life Previous to the advent of the British, life and property were so insecure that the cultivator was fortunate if he reaped his harvest The establishment of peace and security has been accompanied by a marked extension of agriculture which accounts for the increase in the numbers of the purely cultivating classes The Makran Coast is famous for the quantity and quality of its fish and the industry is constantly developing Fruit is extensively grown in the highlands and the export is increasing

Education is imparted in 110 *public schools of all kinds with* 7,431 *scholars*. There is a distinct desire for education amongst the more enlightened headmen round about Quetta Pishin and other centres where the Local Government with its officers stays at certain seasons, such as Sibi and Ziarat, but on the whole education or the desire of it has made little or no advance in the outlying districts The mineral wealth of the Province is believed to be considerable, but cannot be exploited until railways are developed Coal is mined at Sharigh and Harnai on the Sind Pishin Railway and in the Bolan Pass The output of coal in 1929 30 was 16,959 tons Chromite is extracted in the Zhob District near Hindubagh The chrome output fell off owing to poorer demand Lime-stone is quarried in small quantities The output of chromite during 1929-30 amounted to 17,906 tons

Am, 1

Surveys, Co ..stration

The i... administration is the officer *endent and Re*... Governor-General and Chief *s and Administra*... ext in rank comes the Reven... who controls the revenue admin*or General of* ...ercises the functions of a ...llaghan ...ficial Commissioner of the I... ...mote of administration *or of Public Instruc*... self-government by the trib... ...ay be, by means of their Jir*ctor General of Civ*... Elders along the ancient cus... J P Cameron, ...bal law, the essence of which ...*of Public Health*, ...ion of the aggrieved and the se... ...oud, not retaliation on the age*f Engineer*, E. vindictive punishment of a crim... ...rict levies play an unobtrusive but ... Gobie part in the work of the Civil administ... ...n not only in watch and ward and the investig... ...tion of crime, but also in the carrying of the mails, the serving of processes and other miscellaneous work In addition to these district levies there are ordinarily three irregular Corps in the Province, the Zhob Militia, the Mekran Levy Corps and the Chagai Levy Corps The Province does not pay for itself and receives large subsidies from the Imperial Government,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Aden.

Aden is an extinct volcano, five miles long and three broad, jutting out to sea much as Gibraltar does, having a circumference of about 15 miles and connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus of flat ground This is nearly covered at one part at high spring tides, but the causeway and aqueduct are always above, though sometimes only just above water The highest peak on the wall of precipitons hills that surronnds the old crater which constitntes Aden is 1,775 feet above sea level Rugged spurs, with valleys between, radiate from the centre to the circumference of the crater A great gap has been rent by some volcanic disturbance on the sea surface of the circle of hills and this opens to the magnificent harbonr The peninsula of Little Aden, adjacent to Aden proper, was obtained by purchase in 1868 and the adjoining tract of Sheikh Othman, 39 square miles in extent, was snbsequently purchased when, in 1882, it was found necessary to make provision for an overflowing popniation

Strategic Importance

Aden's first importance is as a naval and military station of strategic importance It was seized in 1839 because of its usefulness as a harbour of refnge for British ships and from a strategist's point of view this is its primary purpose and the *raison d etre* of its forts and garrison Aden nnder British rule has retained its ancient prestige as a fortress of impregnable strength, invulnerable by sea and by land, dominating the entrance to the Red Sea, and valuable to its owners as a commercial emporium, a port of call and a cable centre The harbour extends 8 miles from east to west and 4 from north to south and is divided into two bays by a spit of land The harbour is dredged to 30 below I S L W and is approached by a dredged cut of the same depth This cut extends seaward to join the 5 fathom contonr and thus gives a depth at low water spring tides of 5 fathoms for vessels entering the Port The junction of this cut with the 5 fathom contour is marked by the fairway buoy which carries a flashing red light The bottom is sand and mud There are several islands in the inner bay Strategic control of the Red Sea was rendered complete by the annexation of Perim and by a Protectorate treaty with the Sultan of Sokotra, which may both be regarded as outposts of Aden, and are nnder the political jurisdiction of the Resident

The language of the settlement is Arabic, bnt several other Asiatic tongues are spoken The population is chiefly returned as Arabs and Shaikhs The Somalis from the African coast and Arabs do the hard labour of the port So far as the settlement is concerned the chief indnstries are salt and cigarette manufactue The crops of the tribal low country adjoining are jowar, sesamum, a little cotton madder a bastard saffron and a little indigo In the hills, wheat, madder, fruit, coffee and a considerable quantity of wax and honey are obtained. The water supply formed the most important problem This appears to have been now nearly solved An artesian supply of fresh water has been obtained at Sheikh Othman

The discovery of artesian supplies of fresh water at Aden by the Bombay Government has removed one of the greatest hardships to the growth of that very important sea port, frequently referred to as the Gibraltar of the East and should cause much satisfaction to the residents, since the cost of sweet water hitherto only obtainable in normal years by distillation has been about fifty times higher than the water rates, usually payable to Municipalities in India The urgent need of a fresh water supply at Aden can be realised the better when it is stated that it has a population of some 40,000 souls and that over 1,500 vessels enter the port annually, carrying on trade amounting to from 15 to 20 millions sterling per year It is the only port at which ships call for water between the Suez Canal and India or Ceylon and up to the present time, this supply has been met by the costly process of condensing sea water

The average temperature of the station is 87 degrees in the shade, the mean range being from 75 in January to 98 in June, with variations up to 102 The hulk between the monsoons, in May and September, are very oppressive Consequently, long residence impairs the faculties and undermines the constitution of Europeans and even Indians suffer from the effects of too long an abode in the settlement, and troops are not posted in the station for long periods, being usually sent there one year and relieved the next

Aden and Bombay—The connection between Aden and British India began in 1839 when an expedition under Major Baillie took possession of what was then only a barren rock, and founded a Settlement there This was treated as part of British India and included for administrative purposes in the Presidency of Bombay But since the Settlement commanded the harbour, which is the natural centre of trade for the adjoining parts of Arabia and Africa, it was impossible for its affairs to be conducted without relation to the Arab tribes dwelling in the hinterland The Resident of Aden consequently entered into relations with these tribes and with the rulers of remoter places such as Makalla and Shehr, Socotra, etc To the tribes of the hinterland were extended guarantees of favour and protection in return for reciprocal undertakings In those days Turkey claimed sovereignty over nearly the whole of the Arabian Peninsula and the development of relations between Aden and the adjoining peoples and rulers consequently brought His Majesty's Government into contract with the Turkish Empire

Anglo-Turkish Boundary Commission—As a result of prolonged negotiations a joint Anglo Turkish Boundary Commission was

appointed and in 1904-05 the boundary of the Hinterland or Protectorate, as it now began to be called, was demarcated It was agreed on the one side that the Aden authorities should have no dealings with any indigenous ruler under Turkish suzerainty beyond the boundary then fixed, and on the other, that the Turks should not concern themselves with affairs inside that boundary Matters continued thus until the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, when the Turks invaded the Protectorate and endeavoured to blockade the Settlement For strategic reasons the direction of operations against this menace was transferred from Army Headquarters in India to the London War Office in 1917 and control of political relations with the Aden tribes and rulers necessarily accompanied this strategic transfer The civil Administration of the Settlement as part of the Bombay Presidency was in no way affected by this change After the war it was suggested that this too might be transferred, but the Indian Government objected and the project was dropped Matters remained there, until 1927, when after much correspondence about the incidence of Aden expenditure, the arrangements of 1917, originally adopted as a war measure, were confirmed, and administrative as well as strategic control of the units composing the Aden garrison was also vested in His Majesty's Government

The present position, therefore, is —

(1) The Aden Settlement to which Indian interests are confined, remains part of British India, included in the Bombay Presidency

(2) The affairs of the Protectorate, in which India is not concerned, are dealt with by the Resident, who is also chief executive officer of the Settlement and Commander-in-Chief of the forces, under orders from the Colonial Office in London

(3) Administrative and strategic control of the military and air forces in Aden is under the War Office in London

The Resident is consequently under three authorities, namely —

(1) The Government of Bombay,

(2) The Government of India, and

(3) His Majesty's Government in London, an arrangement which makes smooth and efficient working very difficult

The area of the Settlement of Aden is 75 square miles, the population in 1921 was about 53,000 The racial composition of the population is as under —

Arabs	31,612
Indians	5,594
Jews	4,408
Somalis	6,551
Miscellaneous	4,867
Total	53,032

The *Island of Perim* has an area of about 5 square miles and a population of 2,075 The Aden Protectorate comprises an area of about 9,000 square miles and has an estimated population of 856,400

Administration.—The chief executive officer (*i e*, the Resident and Commander-in-Chief) has under him three Assistant Residents, the first and the third being officers of the Indian *Political Department*, and the second, an officer appointed by the Colonial Office in London, who is also the Protectorate Secretary, Judicial work is performed by a Judicial Assistant who is a member of the Indian Civil Service and is an Additional Sessions Judge The Police are under the control of an officer of the Indian Police Service The Island of Perim is also under the administration of the Resident The civil administration generally follows the lines in force in India

Finances—Until 1900 the entire civil and military expenditure in connection with the Aden was borne by India, although as early as 1886, the Government of India urged the propriety of the expense of Aden being divided between Great Britain and India In 1895 the Welby Commission was appointed to examine the question They recommended that the equity of the case would perhaps be met if the United Kingdom were to contribute one half of the military charges As a result of these recommendations His Majesty's Government made with effect from the 1st April 1901 a net annual contribution of £72,000 to Indian revenues towards the military charges of Aden, which continued up to 1927 With effect from 1st April 1927, His Majesty's Government have become responsible for the whole of the political and military expenditure of Aden, subject to an annual contribution of £250,000 from the Government of India for the first three years, to be reduced thereafter to £150,000 or a third of the total cost whichever may be less

Civil expenditure in Aden is borne partly by the Government of Bombay and partly by the Government of India The figures of revenue and expenditure (Provincial and Central) are as follows —

(*a*) PROVINCIAL

—	Accounts		Revised Budget		Average
	1927-28	1929 30	1929 30	1930-31	
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Receipts	4,29,900	4,73,100	5,20,000	4,78,000	4,75,300
Expenditure	3,74,000	4,78,400	4,94,400	5,22,400	4,67,300
Surplus	55,900	—5,300	25,600	—44,400	8,000

(b) CENTRAL.

	Accounts		Revised Budget		
	1927-28	1929-30	1929-30	1930 31	
Receipts	3,16,600	6,12,700	6,29,600	5,54,600	5,28,400
Expenditure	9,95,200	7,44,600	6,72,600	8,75,900	8,22,100
Deficits	6,78,600	1,31,900	43,000	3,21,300	2,93,700

In the above figures "Interest on ordinary Debt"—Central—has been excluded, and due allowance made for pensionary liabilities accruing against Government and for items of expenditure in 1930 31 sanctioned after the Budget was passed

The Provincial expenditure includes a sum of Rs 2 26 lakhs (roundly) on police, in addition to which His Majesty's Government have agreed to contribute a sum of £8,000 per annum and the Government of India a sum of Rs 42,000 per annum towards the reorganised police force This point will be adverted to later

The expenditure charged under "Central" includes at present certain heads such as Education, Medical, Public Health and General Administration The amount involved in these items varied approximately from Rs 2,26,000 to Rs 3,65,000 during the years 1927-28 to 1930-31 The propriety of debiting to the Central Government items of expenditure which are really "Provincial" in nature is under consideration, and the adjustments which may become necessary will convert the small precarious Provincial surplus to a substantial deficit varying from 2 to 3 lakhs or more

Difficulties of the position.—As already explained the relation of the Resident to three different authorities leads to delay and diffusion of energy Moreover the strategic and political importance of Aden renders it obligatory from an imperial point of view that a high standard of civil administration should be maintained there It is necessary to spend on the Police, in view of the isolation of Aden from the rest of India, and its peculiar geographical position considerably more than would have been required had Aden been on the mainland of India A contribution towards this expenditure has no doubt been secured from His Majesty's Government and the Government of India, but the administration of the force involves unnecessary correspondence, as the Resident has often to obtain the sanction of three different authorities Proposals for aid from Central Revenues are constantly put forward and although the Government of India are convinced in some of these cases that there is justification for regarding a portion at least of the expenditure as of Central rather than provincial concern, difficulties arise under the present constitutional arrangements as the Government of India cannot incur expenditure on provincial subjects According to the Government of Bombay, experience has shown that the overlapping of responsibilities and functions under the present system can only lead to delay and has resulted in what one authority called the "stagnation of Aden" It is unfair to expect the Government of Bombay, whose interest in Aden arises largely out of historical association, to spend their provincial revenues for the improvement of a distant outpost and raising its administration to a standard befitting a nodal point of the Empire The present small surplus which the Government of Bombay secures from Aden is doubtful and is likely to be converted into a substantial deficit as a result of the investigation into the classification of some of the items of expenditure now charged to Central Revenues With the growing demands of Aden, Aden is therefore bound to become an increasing burden on provincial revenues

Proposed transfer—The Government of Bombay have come to the conclusion that the most direct and satisfactory solution of the difficulties arising from divided control is that Aden while retaining its special connection with the Bombay Government to whom it would look, as in the past, for a supply of officers and administrative personnel, should cease to form part of the Bombay Presidency, and should be formed into a Chief Commissionership under the direct control of the Government of India

Resident and Commander-in-Chief, Lieut-Col B. R Reilly, C I E, O B E

Judicial Assistant—Eric Weston B,A I C S

Personal Assistant to Resident—Lieut T Hickinbotham

Chairman, Port Trust—Lieut-Colonel D S Johnston, R E

The Home Government.

The Home Government of India represented for sixty years the gradual evolution of the governing board of the old East India Company. The affairs of the company were originally managed by the Court of Directors and the General Court of Proprietors In 1784 Parliament established a Board of Control, with full power and authority to control and direct all operations and concerns relating to the civil and military government, and revenues of India By degrees the number of the Board was reduced and its powers were exercised by the President, the lineal precursor of the Secretary of State for India With modifications this system lasted until 1858, when the Mutiny, followed by the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown, demanded a complete change Under the Act of 1858 (merged in the consolidating measure passed in 1915) the Secretary of State is the constitutional adviser of the Crown on *all matters relating to India* He inherited generally all the powers and duties which were formerly vested either in the Board of Control, or in the Company, the Directors and the Secret Committee in respect of the government and revenues of India

The Secretary of State

Until the Reform Act of 1919 came into force the Secretary of State had the unqualified power to give orders to every officer in India, including the Governor-General, and to superintend, direct and control all acts, operations and concerns relating to the government or revenues of India In the relations of the Secretary of State with the Governor-General in Council no express statutory change was made, but Parliament ordained through the Joint Select Committee that in practice the conventions governing these relations should be modified, only in exceptional circumstances should he be called upon to intervene in matters of purely Indian interest where the Government and the Legislature of India are in agreement

Of the wide powers and duties still vested in the Secretary of State, many rest on his personal responsibility, others can be performed only in consultation with his Council, and for some of these the concurrence of a majority of the members of his Council voting at a meeting is required The Act of 1919 greatly modified the rigidity of the law maintained for sixty years as to the relations of the Secretary of State with his Council, and he has fuller power than in the past to prescribe the manner in which business is to be transacted Though in practice the Council meets weekly (save in vacation periods) this has ceased to be a statutory requirement, the law now providing that there shall be a meeting at least once in every month.

The India Council

The number of members of the Council was reduced by the Act to not less than eight and not more than 12, the Secretary of State being free to appoint within those limits The period of office was reduced from 7 to 5 years, though the Secretary of State may, for special reasons of public advantage to be communicated to Parliament, re-appoint a member for another five years. Half the Council must be persons who have served or resided in India for at least ten years, and who have not left India more than five years before their appointment The Act restored the old salary of £1,200, with an additional subsistence allowance of £600 for any member who was at the time of appointment domiciled in India Lord Morley opened the door of the Council to Indians, and since 1917 the number of Indian members has been three

Associated with the Secretary of State and the India Council is a Secretariat known as the India Office, housed at Whitehall Appointments to the establishment are made by the Secretary of State in Council, and are subject to the ordinary Home Civil Service rules in all respects

In the past the whole cost of the India Office has been borne by the revenues of India, except that the Home Government made certain grants and remissions in lieu of a direct contribution amounting to £50,000 a year The total cost now is about £230,000 In conformity with the spirit of the 1919 Act, an arrangement was made whereby the salary of the Secretary of State is placed on the Home estimates and most of the outlay needed for the controlling and political functions exercised in Whitehall is met from British revenues, agency functions being still chargeable to Indian revenues. The contribution from the Treasury to India Office administrative expenses is about £115,000

The High Commissionership

The financial readjustment was accompanied by a highly important administrative change provided for by the Act, in the creation of a High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom with necessary establishments From October 1st, 1920, the High Commissioner took over control of the purchase of Government stores in England and the Indian Students Branch, together with the supervision of the work of the Indian Trade Commissioner The further development of the functions and powers of the High Commissioner have included such agency work as the payment of Civil leave allowances and pensions, the recruitment of technical officers, supervision of I C S and Forest probationers after first appointment, the making of arrangements for officers on deputation or study leave, repatriation of destitute lascars, sale of Government of India publications, etc The staff of the Stores Department is located at the Depot off the Thames in Belvedere Road, Lambeth. The High Commissioner and the rest of the staff, are at India House, Aldwych, W C 2, built to the designs of Sir Herbert Baker at a cost for construction and equipment of £324,000 There could be no question of adopting a distinctly Oriental style for the exterior, but there are enough Indian features of ornamentation to proclaim the Eastern association of the place Moreover the Exhibition Hall (typically Indian in design) has five windows on two sides for display specimens of the arts, craft and commerce of India

Parliament set up in 1920 a Joint Standing Committee consisting of eleven members of each House to keep Parliament in closer touch with Indian affairs but the system has not flourished in the last few years

INDIA OFFICE.

Secretary of State

The Rt Hon Sir Samuel Hoare, Bt G C B, G M G, M P

Under-Secretaries of State

Sir Findlater Stewart, K C I E, C S I
The Marquess of Lothian, C H

Deputy Under-Secretary of State

Sir Malcolm Seton, K C B

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State

Sir Louis Kershaw, K C S I, C I E
L D Wakely, C B

Council

Sir Reginald A Mant, K C I E, C S I
Sir Campbell W Rhodes, C B E
Sir Henry Wheeler, K C S I, K C I E
Colonel Sir Umar Hayat Khan, K C I E, C B E, M V O, A D C
Sir Denys de S Bray, K C I E, C S I, C B E
Sir Henry Strakosch, G B E
Sir Reginald I R Glaney, K C I E, C S I
Sir Charles A Tegart, C S I, C I E, M V O
Clerk of the Council L D Wakely, C B
Deputy Clerk of the Council J A Simpson
Private Secretary to the Secretary of State W D Croft
Assistant Private Secretary M J Clauson
Political A-D-C to the Secretary of State Lieut-Col S B A Patterson, C S.I, C I E
Asst to ditto O Gruzeller, M V O
Private Secretary to Sir F Stewart A T Williams
Private Secretary to Parly Under Secretary H A F Rumbold

Heads of Departments.

SECRETARIES

Financial C H Kiseb, C B, D T Monteath, C V.O, O B.E, F E Grist (Actg)
Public and Judicial V Dawson, C I E, D T. Monteath, C V O, O B E (In charge)
Military Major General S F Muspratt, C B, C S.I, C I E, D S O
Personal Assistant Col W. W Chitty, C I E, O M G
Joint Secretary S K Brown, C V O
Staff Officer attached Col. G L Pepys, D S O
Political J C Walton, C B, M C, R H A Carter, C B, P J Patrick (Actg)
Economic and Overseas E J Turner, C B E
Services and General and Establishment Officer F W H Smith, C I E
Accountant-General, Sidney Turner, C B E, F I A *also Director of Funds and Official Agent to Administrators-General in India*
RECORD DEPARTMENT—*Superintendent of Records* W T Ottewill, M B E
Auditor W A Sturdy, C B E.

Miscellaneous Appointments

Government Director of Indian Railway Companies R Mowbray
Asst to ditto W Gauld
Librarian Fredk C A Storey, M A
Asst. Librarian H N. Randle, M A, D PH
Sub-Librarian J W Smallwood, M A
President of Medical Board for the Examination of Officers of the Indian Services and Adviser to the Secretary of State on Medical matters Maj-Gen Sir Leonard Rogers, C I E, F R C S
Members of the Medical Board Lt-Col G McI C Smith, C M G, Lt Col H R Dutton, C I E
Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State Sir Edward Chamier, K C I E
Asst Solicitor F R Marten, O B E
Information Officer H MacGregor
Ordnance Consulting Officer Lt-Col C E Vines, R A
Asst to ditto Capt D M Cassidy, M C, R A

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
India House, Aldwych, W C 2

The High Commissioner Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, K C S I, K C I E, C B L
Personal Assistant V J G Layres
Private Secretary W M Mather, M B E
Deputy High Commissioner A M Green, I C S
Chief Accounting Officer G H Stoker, C.I.E, O B E
Secretary, General Department R E Montgomery
Indian Trade Commissioner H A F Lindsay, C I E, C B.E
Deputy ditto H S. Mullik, I C S
Secretary, Education Department T Quayle, D LITT (Lond).

Store Department Depot at Belvedere Road, Lambeth, S E 1

Director-General Lieut-Col Sir Stanley Paddon, C I E, C I M E
Directors of Purchase R R Howlett and J P Forsyth
Director of Inspection F E Benest, M I.E E.

Secretaries of State for India

	Assumed charge
Lord Stanley (Earl of Derby)	1858
Sir Charles Wood, Bart (Viscount Halifax)	1859
Earl de Grey and Ripon (Marquess of Ripon)	1866
Viscount Cranborne (Marquess of Salisbury)	1866
Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart (Earl of Iddesleigh)	1867
Duke of Argyll	1868
Marquess of Salisbury	1874
Viscount Cranbrook	1878
Marquis of Hartington (Duke of Devonshire)	1880
Earl of Kimberly	1882
Lord Randolph Churchill	1885
Earl of Kimberley	1886
Viscount Cross	1886
Earl of Kimberley	1892
H. H Fowler (Viscount Wolverhampton)	1894
Lord George F Hamilton	1895
St John Brodrick (Viscount Midleton)	1903
John Morley (Viscount Morley)	1905
The Earl of Crewe (Marquess)	1911
Austen Chamberlain	1915
E S Montagu	1917
Viscount Peel	1922
Lord Olivier	1924
Lord Birkenhead	1924
Viscount Peel	1928
W Wedgwood Benn	1929
Sir Samuel Hoare	1931

The Indian States.

The area enclosed within the boundaries of India is 1,773,118 square miles, with a population of 315 132 537 of people—nearly one fifth of the human race But of this total a very large part is not under British Administration The area covered in the Indian States is 675,267 square miles with a population of seventy millions The Indian States embrace the widest variety of country and jurisdiction They vary in size from petty states like Lawa, in Rajputana with an area of 19 square miles, and the Simla Hill States, which are little more than small holdings, to States like Hyderabad as large as Italy with a population of thirteen millions They include the inhospitable regions of Western Rajputana, Baroda, part of the Garden of India, Mysore, rich in agricultural wealth and Kashmir one of the most favoured spots on the face of the globe

Relations with the Paramount Power

So diverse are the conditions under which the Indian States were established and came into political relation with the Government of India that it is impossible even to summarise them But broadly it may be said that as the British boundaries expanded, the states came under the influence of the Government and the rulers were confirmed in their possessions To this general policy however there was, for a brief period, an important departure During the regime of Lord Dalhousie the Government introduced what was called annexation through lapse That is to say, when there was no direct heir, the Government considered whether public interests would be secured by granting the right of adoption Through the application of this policy, the states of Satara and of Nagpur fell in to the East India Company, and the kingdom of Oudh was annexed because of the gross misgovernment of its rulers Then came the Mutiny It was followed by the transference of the dominions of the East India Company to the Crown, and an irrevocable declaration of policy toward the Indian States In the historic Proclamation of Queen Victoria it was set out that "We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions, and while we will permit no aggression on our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall allow no encroachments on those of others We shall respect the rights, dignity and honour of the Native Princes as our own, and we desire that they, as well as our own subjects, should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government" Since the issue of that proclamation there has been no encroachment on the area under Indian rule by the Government of India On the contrary, the movement has been in the opposite direction In 1881 the State of Mysore, which had been so long under British administration that the traditions of Native rule were almost forgotten, was restored to the old Hindu ruling house In 1911 the Maharajah of Benares, the great taluqdar of Oudh, was granted ruling powers over his extensive possessions On many occasions the Government of India has had to intervene, to prevent gross misgovernment or to carry on the administration during a long minority, but always with the undeviating intention of restoring the territories as soon as the necessity for intervention passed Almost all states possess the right of adoption in default of heirs

Rights of Indian States

The rights and obligations of the Indian States are thus described by the Imperial Gazetteer The Chiefs have, without exception, gained protection against dangers from without and a guarantee that the protector will respect their rights as rulers The Paramount Power acts for them in relation to foreign Powers and other Indian States The inhabitants of the Indian States are the subjects of their rulers, and except in case of personal jurisdiction over British subjects, these rulers and their subjects are free from the control of the laws of British India Criminals escaping to an Indian State must be handed over to it by its authorities, they cannot be arrested by the police of British India without the permission of the ruler of the State The Indian Princes have therefore a suzerain power which acts for them in all external affairs, and at the same time scrupulously respects their internal authority The suzerain also intervenes when the internal peace of their territories is seriously threatened Finally they participate in all the benefits which the protecting power obtains by its diplomatic action, or by its administration of its own dominions, and thus secure a share in the commerce, the railways, the ports, and the markets of British India Except in rare cases applied to maritime states, they have freedom of trade with British India although they levy their own customs, and their subjects are admitted to most of the public offices of the British Government

Obligations of Indian States

On the other hand, the Indian States are under an obligation not to enter into relations with foreign nations or other states, the authority of their rulers has no existence outside their territories Their subjects outside their dominions become for all intents and purposes British subjects Where foreign interests are concerned, the Paramount Power must act so that no just cause of offence is given by its subordinate allies All Indian States alike are under an obligation to refer to the British every question of dispute with other states Inasmuch as the Indian States have no use for a military establishment other than for police, or display, or for co operation with the Imperial Government, their military forces, their equipment and armament are

prescribed by the Paramount Power Although old and unaltered treaties declare that the British Government will have no manner of concern with any of a Maharajah's dependents or servants, with respect to whom the Maharajah is absolute, logic and public opinion have endorsed the principle which Lord Canning set forth in his minute of 1860, that the "Government of India is not precluded from stepping in to set right such serious abuses in a Native Government as may threaten any part of the country with anarchy or disturbance, nor from assuming temporary charge of a Native State when there shall be sufficient reason to do so" Of this necessity the Governor-General in Council is the sole judge subject to the control of Parliament Where the law of British India confers jurisdiction over British subjects or other specified persons in foreign territory, that power is exercised by the British courts which possess it The subjects of European Powers and the United States are on the same footing Where cantonments exist in an Indian State, jurisdiction both over the cantonment and the civil station is exercised by the suzerain power

Political Officers

The powers of the British Government are exercised through Political Officers who, as a rule, reside in the states themselves In the larger states the Government is represented by a Resident, in groups of states by an Agent to the Governor-General, assisted by local Residents or Political Agents These Officers form the sole channel of communication between the Indian States and the Government of India and its Foreign Department, with the officials of British India and with other Indian States They are expected to advise and assist the Ruling Chiefs in any administrative or other matters on which they may be consulted Political Agents are similarly employed in the larger States under the Provincial Governments but in the petty states scattered over British India the duties of the Agent are usually entrusted to the Collector or Commissioner in whose district they lie All questions relating to the Indian States are under the special supervision of the Supreme Government, and in the personal charge of the Governor-General.

Closer Partnership.

Events have tended gradually to draw the Paramount Power and the Indian States into closer harmony Special care has been devoted to the education of the sons of Ruling Chiefs, first by the employment of tutors, and afterwards by the establishment of special colleges for the purpose. These are now established at Ajmere, Rajkot, Indore and Lahore The Imperial Cadet Corps, whose headquarters are at Dehra Dun, imparts military training to the scions of the ruling chiefs and noble families The spread of higher education has placed at the disposal of the Indian States the products of the Universities In these ways there has been a steady rise in the character of the administration of the Indian States, approximating more closely to the British ideal Most of the Indian States have also come forward to bear their share in the burden of Imperial defence Following on the spontaneous offer of military assistance when war with Russia appeared to be inevitable over the Penjdeh incident in 1885, the states have raised a portion of their forces up to the standard of the troops in the Indian Army These were until recently termed Imperial Service Troops, but are now designated Indian State Forces they belong to the States, they are officered by Indians, but they are inspected by a regular cadre of British officers under the general direction of an Inspector-General Their numbers are approximately 22,000 men, their armament is the same as that of the Indian Army and they have done good service often under their own Chiefs, on the Frontier and in China, in Somaliland and in the Great War. Secure in the knowledge that the Paramount Power will respect their rights and privileges, the Ruling Chiefs have lost the suspicion which was common when their position was less assured, and the visits of the Prince of Wales in 1875, of the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1905-06, and of the King and Queen in 1911-12 have tended to seal the devotion of the great feudatories to the Crown The improvement in the standard of native rule has also permitted the Government of India largely to reduce the degree of interference in the internal affairs of the Indian States The new policy was authoritatively laid down by Lord Minto, the then Viceroy, in a speech at Udaipur in 1909 when he said —

"Our policy is, with rare exceptions, one of non-interference in the internal affairs of the Native States But in guaranteeing their internal independence and in undertaking their protection against external aggression it naturally follows that the Imperial Government has assumed a certain degree of responsibility for the general soundness of their administration and could not consent to incur the reproach of being an indirect instrument of misrule There are also certain matters in which it is necessary for the Government of India to safeguard the interests of the community as a whole as well as those of the paramount power, such as railways, telegraphs and other services of an Imperial character But the relationship of the Supreme Government to the State is one of suzerainty The foundation stone of the whole system is the recognition of identity of interests between the Imperial Government and Durbars and the minimum of interference with the latter in their own affairs

HYDERABAD.

The Nizam exercises full sovereignty within his dominions, grants titles and has the power of life and death over his subjects Before 1919, the Government consisted of a Prime Minister responsible to the Nizam, with Assistant Ministers, but in this year, an Executive Council was established which now consists of seven members A legislative Council consisting of 20 members of whom 12 are official 6 non-official and 2 extraordinary is responsible for making laws The administration is carried on by a regular system of departments on lines similar to those followed in British India The state is divided into two divisions—Telingana and Mahratwara—16 Districts and 104 Taluks Local Boards are constituted in each District and Taluka The State maintains its own currency which consists of gold and silver coins and a large note issue The rupee, known as the Osmania Sicca, exchanges with the British Indian rupee at an average ratio of 116-10-8 to 100 There is a State postal service and stamps for internal purposes The Nizam maintains his own army consisting of 18,226 troops of which 5,820 are classed as regular troops and 11,324 as irregular In addition to these there are two battalions of Imperial Service Troops, 1,073 strong

Finance—Hyderabad State is far the wealthiest of the Indian States, having a revenue in its own currency of about 8½ crores, which is approximately the same as that of the Central Provinces and Bihar and Orissa and double that of any other State After many vicissitudes, its finances are at present in a prosperous condition and it enjoys a large annual surplus of revenue from which a reserve of 8 crores has been built up This is being used partly as a sinking fund for the redemption of debt and partly for the development of the resources of the State The budget estimates for the present year show a revenue of 785 lakhs under service heads and an expenditure of 762 lakhs, inclusive of large sums set aside for development, famine insurance and reserve for re-organisation and development The capital expenditure programme provides for an expenditure of 150 lakhs, which includes 43 lakhs for the large irrigation project known as "Nizam Sagar" and other sanctioned projects and 97 lakhs for the construction of feeder lines The year opened with a cash balance of 286 lakhs which is expected to be about 101 lakhs by the end of the year The Government loans stand at 102 for short term and 118-4-0 for long term issues

Production and Industry—The principal industry of the State is agriculture, which maintains 57 per cent of the population The common system of land tenure is ryotwari About 55 per cent of the total area is directly administered by the State The rest consists of private estates of His Exalted the Nizam, which comprise about one-tenth of the total area of the State, and the estates of the Jagirdars and Paigah nobles The total land revenue is over 3 crores The principal food crops are millet and rice, the staple money crops cotton, which is grown extensively on the black cotton soils, and oilseeds Hyderabad is well known for its Gaorani cotton which is the longest staple indigenous cotton in India The total area under cotton exceeds 4 million acres Hyderabad possesses the most southerly of the Indian coal mines and the whole of southern India is dependent on it for such coal as is transported by rail The chief mine is situated at Singareni, which is not far from Bezwada junction on the Calcutta-Madras line The chief manufacturing industry is based on the cotton produced in the State There are four large mills in existence and others are likely to be established, while about one third of the cloth worn in the Dominions is produced on local hand-looms There are about 204 ginning and pressing factories in the cotton tracts and also a number of tanneries and flour mills the total number of factories (as defined in the Hyderabad Factory Act) of all kinds in the State being 355 The Shahabad Cement Co which has been established at Shahabad on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line, not far from Wadi, supplies the whole of southern India with cement and has at present an annual output of 99,439 tons

Taxation—Apart from the land revenue which as stated above brings in about 3 crores, the main sources of taxation are excise and customs The receipts from each are estimated for the present year at 158 and 125 lakhs respectively After these come interest on investments (50 lakhs), railways (31 lakhs) and Berar rent (29 lakhs) The customs revenue is derived from an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent on all imports and exports

Communications—One hundred and thirty-seven miles of broad gauge line from Bombay to Madras traverse the State, also 33 miles of metre gauge line from Masulipatam to Maringoa At Wadi, on this section, the broad gauge system of the Nizam's State Railway takes off and running east through Hyderabad City and Warangal reaches the Calcutta-Madras line at Bezwada, a total length of 352 miles From Kazipet, near Warangal on this line, a new link to Bellarshah strikes north thus providing the shortest route between Madras and Delhi From Secunderabad the metre gauge Godaveri Valley railway runs north-west for 386 miles to Manmad on the main line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Calcutta A metre gauge line also runs south from Secunderabad through Mahbubnagar nearly to the border and is now linked up with Kurnool on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Branch lines exist from Purna to Hingoli, Parbhani to Purta, Karipalli to Kothagudium and Vikharabad to Bidar, which last is being extended to Purte Thus, with branch lines, there are now 687 miles of broad gauge and 628 of the metre gauge in the State The Barsi Light Railway owns a short extension from Kurdwadi on the Bombay Madras line to Latur in Osmanabad District The Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway was worked by a Company until April, 1930, when it was purchased by the Nizam's Government The road system is incomplete at present but is being rapidly extended on a well considered programme,

Education—The Osmania University at Hyderabad which marks a new departure in Indian education, imparts instruction in all the faculties through the medium of Urdu, English being taught as a compulsory language It has one First Grade College, four Intermediate Colleges, a Medical College, an Engineering College and a Training College for teachers The Nizam College at Hyderabad (first grade), is, however, affiliated to the Madras University In 1929-30 the total number of educational institutions were 4,256, the number of Primary Schools in particular having been largely increased

Executive Council—Raja Rajayan Rajah Sir Kishen Pershad Maharaja Bahadur, Yaminus Saltanath, G C I E, *President*, Nawab Walluf Dowlah Bahadur, *Education, Medical and Military Departments Member*, Nawab Sir Akbar Hydari, *Finance and Railway Member*, Lt-Col Sir R H Chenevix Trench, C I E, O B E, *Revenue and Police Member*, Nawab Lutfud Dowlah Bahadur, *Judicial Member*, Nawab Aqeel Jung Bahadur, *Public Works Member*, Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, *Political Member*

British Resident—The Hon'ble Lt-Col T H Keyes C M G C S I, C I E

MYSORE

The State of Mysore is surrounded on all sides by the Madras Presidency except on the north and the north-west where it is bounded by the districts of Dharwar and North Canara respectively and towards the south-west by Coorg It has two natural divisions each with a distinct character of its own—the hill country (or maland on the west and the wide spreading valleys and plains (the maidan) on the east The State has an area of 29,475 square miles including that of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and a population of 6,557,871 of whom over 92 per cent are Hindus Kannada is the language of the State

History—The ancient history of the country is varied and interesting Tradition connects the table land of Mysore with many a legend enshrined in the great Indian epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata Coming down to historical times, the north-eastern portion of the country formed part of Asoka's Empire in the third century B C Mysore then came under the rule of the Andhra dynasty From about the third to the eleventh century A D Mysore was ruled by three dynasties, the north-western portion by the Pallavas and the central and the southern portions by the Gangas In the eleventh century, Mysore formed part of Chola dominion, but the Cholas were driven out early in the twelfth century by the Hoysalas, an indigenous dynasty with its capital at Halebid The Hoysala power came to an end in the early part of the fourteenth century Mysore was next connected with the Vijayanagar empire At the end of the fourteenth century Mysore became associated with the present ruling dynasty At first tributary to the dominant empire of Vijayanagar, the dynasty attained its independence after the downfall of Vijayanagar in 1565 In the latter part of the eighteenth century the real sovereignty passed into the hands of Hyder Ali and then his son, Tippu Sultan In 1799, on the fall of Seringapatam, the British Government restored the State comprised within its present limits, to the ancient dynasty in the person of Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wadayar Bahadur III Owing to the insurrections that broke out in some parts of the country the management was assumed by the British Government in 1831 In 1881 the State was restored to the dynasty in the person of Sri Chamarajendra Wadayar Bahadur under conditions and stipulations laid down in an Instrument of Transfer That ruler with the assistance of Mr (afterwards Sir) K Seshadri Iyer, K C S I, as Dewan, brought Mysore to a State of great prosperity. He died in 1894, and was succeeded by the present ruler Colonel Sir Sri Krishnarajendra Wadayar Bahadur, G C S I, G B E, who was installed in 1902 In November 1913 the Instrument of Transfer was replaced by a Treaty which indicates more appropriately the relation subsisting between the British Government and the State of Mysore In 1927, the Government of India remitted in perpetuity Rs 10½ lakhs of the annual subsidy which will then had stood at Rs 35 lakhs

Administration—The City of Mysore is the Capital of the State, but Bangalore City is the Administrative headquarters His Highness the Maharaja is the ultimate authority in the State and the administration is conducted under his control, by the Dewan and two Members of Council The High Court consisting of three Judges is the highest Judicial tribunal in the State There are two constitutional Houses in the State—the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council The Representative Assembly was established in 1881 by an executive order of Government, and its powers and functions have been increased from time to time by similar orders of Government Under the scheme of constitutional developments announced in October 1923 the Representative Assembly has been placed on a statutory basis and given a definite place in the constitution by the promulgation of the Representative Assembly Regulation XVIII of 1923 The franchise has been extended and the disqualification of women on the ground of sex, from exercising the right to vote has been removed The privilege of moving resolutions on the general principles and policy underlying the budget and on matters of public administration has been granted in addition to those already enjoyed of making representations about wants and grievances and of interpellating Government The Assembly is also to be consulted on all proposals for the levy of new taxes and on the general principles of all measures of legislation before their introduction into the Legislative Council Besides the Budget Session (formerly Birthday Session) and the Dasara Session, provision has been made for a special session of the Assembly to be summoned only for Government business

The strength of the Legislative Council has been raised from 30 to 50, of whom 20 are official and 30 are non-official members The Council which exercised the privileges of interpellation, discussion of the State Budget and the moving of the resolutions on all matters of public administration is, under the reformed constitu

tion, granted the power of voting on the demands for grants The Dewan is the Ex officio President of both the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council

The Legislative Council has a Public Accounts Committee which examines the audit and appropriation reports and brings to the notice of Council all deviations from the wishes of the Council as expressed in its Budget grant

Standing Committees—With a view to enlarge the opportunities of non official representatives of the people to influence the every day administration of the State three Standing Committees consisting of Members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council have been formed one in connection with Railway, Electrical and P W Departments, the second in connection with Local Self-Government and the Departments of Medicine, Sanitation and Public Health and the third in connection with Finance and Taxation

All the important branches of the administration are controlled by separate Heads of Departments The combatant strength of the Military Force at the end of 1930-31 was 2,136 of which 488 were in the Mysore Lancers, 132 in the Mysore Horse, and the remaining 1,516 in the Infantry Animal Transport Corps, was replaced by the Mechanical Transport which consists of 2 lorries (six wheeler lorries) and 4 commercial lorries with the necessary staff The total annual cost is about 17 lakhs of rupees The cost of the Police Administration during 1929 30 was about 18 lakhs

Agriculture—Nearly three-fourths of the population are employed in agriculture and the general system of land tenure is ryotwari The principal food crops are ragi, rice, jola, millets, gram and sugar cane, and the chief fibres are cotton and sun hemp Nearly fifty thousand acres are under mulberry, the silk industry being the most profitable in Mysore next to Gold Mining The Department of Agriculture is popularising agriculture on scientific lines by means of demonstrations investigations and experiment There are six Government Agricultural Farms at Hebbal, Babbur, Marthur Nagenahally, Hunsur and the coffee experimental Station at Balehonnur A live stock section has been organised which has been taking necessary steps for the improvement of live stock A cattle breeding station has been established at Parvatharavanakare, near Ajjampur in the Kadur District, with a sub station at Basur A Serum Institute has been opened at Bangalore for the manufacture of serum and varus for inoculation against rinderpest

Industries and Commerce—A Department of Industries and Commerce was organised in 1913 with a view to the development of Industries and Commerce in the State Its main functions are stimulating private enterprise by the offer of technical advice and other assistance for starting new industries, undertaking experimental work for pioneering industries and developing existing industries and serving as a general bureau of information in industrial and commercial matters Mysore is the largest produce of Silk in India, and the care and development of this industry is entrusted to a Department of Sericulture in charge of a Superintendent subject to the general control of the Director of Industries and Commerce Arrangements have been made for the supply of disease-free seed and a central and five taluk popular schools have been doing good work The sandalwood oil factory started on an experimental basis is now working on a commercial scale A factory is working at Mysore A large plant at a cost of more than 170 lakhs of rupees has been constructed at Bhadravathi for purposes of manufacturing charcoal, pig-iron distilling wood-alcohol, and developing subsidiary industries A new pipe foundry was opened there for the manufacture of pipes which are in great demand in several towns in India The works are on the borders of an extensive forest area and practically at the foot of the hills containing rich deposits of iron manganese and bauxite, and are not far from the Gersoppa Water Falls estimated to be capable of producing 100 000 horse-power of electric energy A Trade Commissioner in London has been appointed to look after the interest of the trade and industry of the State

Finances—The actual total receipts and disbursements charged to Revenue for the past five years together with the revised budget estimate for 1930 31 and budget for 1931-32 were as below —

Year	Receipts	Disbursements	Surplus	Deficits
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1925-26	3 46,36 960	3,46,0 2,636	34,324	
1926-27	3 38,69,340	3,47,39,906		8,70,557
1927-28	3 60,80 0 3	3,60,40,350		40,623
1928-29	3 74 57,981	3,74,02,395	55 586	
1929-30	3,75,40,314	3,75,34,720	5,594	
1930-31 (Revised)	3,42,20,000	3,94 31,000		52,11,000
1931-32 (Budget)	3 78 25 000	3,70 84 000	1,91 000	

Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works—The river Cauvery in its course through the State, possesses a natural fall of about 380 feet near the island of Sivasamudram, and this fall was harnessed in the year 1902 for the development of electric power, to the extent of about 12,000 H P for supplying power mainly to the Kolar Gold Mining Companies and incidentally for lighting the cities of Mysore and Bangalore In course of time, the demand for power increased and with a view to protecting the existing supply and augmenting the generation of additional power to meet the growing demands, the "Krishnarajasagara Reservoir" called after the name of the present Maharaja was constructed The storage from the reser-

voir besides enabling the generation of electric power up to 46,000 H P will also bring under irrigation about 1,20,000 acres of land situated in an area subject to more or less continuous drought The new Canal Works are now in progress, and the main canal is named the "Irwin Canal" after the present Viceroy Full advantage is being taken of the available electric power for small industries and the electrification of towns and lift irrigation

Education —A separate University for Mysore was established on the 1st July 1916 It is of the teaching and residential type composed of the Central, and Engineering Colleges at Bangalore and the Medical Maharaja's and Maharani's Colleges at Mysore, and five Intermediate Colleges with head-quarters at Mysore The colleges are efficiently equipped and organised and there is a training college for men located at Mysore The Maharani's College at Mysore is a College for Women

With the introduction of compulsory education in select centres and the increase in the number of village schools, primary education has during recent years made considerable advance Schools have been started for imparting instruction in agricultural, commercial, engineering and other technical subjects. There were altogether 8,358 institutions on 31st March 1930 This gives one school to every 2 9 square miles of the area and to every 7·1 of the population An Elementary Education Regulation to provide for the progressive expansion and development of elementary education in the State has been recently passed Under the Regulation local bodies are invested with powers for providing and controlling elementary education

Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg —The Hon Lieut-Col R J C Burke

Dewan —Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza Mahomed Ismail, O I E, O B E

Members of the Executive Council —Rajkaryaprasakta Diwan Bahadur M N Krishna Rao, B A, First Member of Council, Rajamantrapravina C S Balasundaram Iyer, B.A, 2nd Member of Council and Rajamantrapravina K Matthan, B A, Third Member of Council

BARODA.

The State of Baroda is situated partly in Gujerat and partly in Kathiawar It is divided into four district blocks: (1) the southern district of Navsari near the mouth of the Tapti river, and mostly surrounded by British territory, (2) central district, north of the Narbada, in which lies Baroda, the capital city, (3) to the north of Ahmedabad, the district of Mehsana, and (4) to the west, in the peninsula of Kathiawar, the district of Amreli, formed of scattered tracts of land The area of the State is 8,164 square miles, the population is 2,443 007 of whom over four-fifths are Hindus

History —The history of the Baroda State as such dates from the break-up of the Mughal Empire The first Maratha invasion of Gujerat took place in 1705 In later expeditions Pilaji Gaikwar, who may be considered as the founder of the present ruling family, greatly distinguished himself Songhad was the headquarters till 1766. After 1723 Pilaji regularly levied tribute in Gujerat His son Damaji finally captured Baroda in 1734, since then it has always been in the hands of the Gaikwars, but Mughal authority in Gujerat did not end until the fall of Ahmedabad in 1753, after which the country was divided between the Gaikwar and the Peshwa In spite of the fact that Damaji was one of the Maratha chiefs defeated at Panipat by Ahmed Shah, he continued to add to his territory He died in 1768, leaving the succession in dispute between two rival sons He was succeeded in turn by his sons Savaji Rao I, Fattesing Rao, Manaji Rao and Govind Rao The last died in 1800, and was succeeded by Anand Rao A period of political instability ensued which was ended in 1802 by the help of the Bombay Government, who established the authority of Anand Rao at Baroda By a treaty of 1805 between the British Government and Baroda, it was arranged *inter alia* that the foreign policy of the State should be conducted by the British, and that all differences with the Peshwa should be similarly arranged Baroda was a staunch ally of the British during the wars with Baji Rao Peshwa, the Pindari hordes and Holkar But from 1820 to 1841, when Sayaji Rao II was Gaikwar, differences arose between the two Governments, which were settled by Sir James Carnac, Governor of Bombay, in 1841 Ganpat Rao succeeded Sayaji Rao in 1847 During his rule, the political supervision of Baroda was transferred to the Supreme Government His successor Khande Rao, who ascended the *Gadi* in 1856, introduced many reforms He stood by the British in the Mutiny He was succeeded by his brother Malhar Rao in 1870 Malhar Rao was deposed in 1875 for "notorious misconduct" and "gross misgovernment," but the suggestion that he had instigated the attempt to poison Col Phayre, the Resident, was not proved Sayaji Rao III, a boy of 13 years of age, who was descended from a distant branch of the family was adopted as heir of Khande Rao in 1875 and is the present Gaikwar. He was invested with full powers in 1881.

Administration —An executive council consisting of the principal officers of the State carries on the administration, subject to the control of the Maharaja, who is assisted by a Dewan and other officers A number of departments have been formed, which are presided over by officials corresponding to those in British India The State is divided into four *prants*, each of which is sub-divided into *Mahals* and *Peta Mahals* of which there are in all 42 Attempts have for some years been made to restore village autonomy, and village panchayats have been formed which form part of a scheme for local self-government There is a Legislative Department, under a Legal Remembrancer, which is responsible for making laws There is also a Legislative Council, consisting of nominated and elected members A High Court at Baroda possesses jurisdiction over the whole of the State and hears all final appeals From the decisions of the High Court,

appeals lie in certain cases, to the Maharaja, who decides them on the advice of the Huzur Nyava Sabha The State Army consists of 5,086 Regular forces and 3,806 Irregular forces

Finance—In 1929 30, the total receipts of the State were Rs 2,65,34,000 and the disbursements Rs 2,42 66,000 The principal Revenue heads were —Land Revenue, Rs 1,19,40,000 Abkari, Rs 34,23,000 Opium Rs 4 94 000, Railways, Rs 14,83 000, Interest, Rs 17,31,000, Tribute from other States Rs 9,59,000 British Currency was introduced in 1901

Production and Industry—Agriculture and pasture support 63 per cent of the people The principal crops are rice, wheat, gram, castor oil, rapeseed, poppy, cotton, san hemp, tobacco, sugarcane maize, and garden crops The greater part of the State is held on *ryotwari* tenure The State contains few minerals, except sandstone which is quarried at Songar, and a variety of other stones which are little worked There are 70 industrial or commercial concerns in the State registered under the State Companies Act There are four Agricultural Banks and 874 Co-operative Societies in the Baroda State

Communications—The B B & C I Railway crosses part of the Navsari and Baroda *prants* and the Rajputana-Malwa Railway passes through the Kadi *prant* A system of branch lines has been built by the Baroda Durbar in all the four *prants*, in addition to which the Tapti Valley Railway and the Baroda Godhra Chord line (B B & C I) pass through the State The Railways owned by the State are about 707 miles in length The total mileage of metalled and fair weather roads in the State is 405 and 932 respectively

Education—The Education Department controls 2,742 institutions of different kinds, in 70 of which English is taught The Baroda College is affiliated to the Bombay University There are a number of high schools, technical schools, and schools for special classes, such as the jungle tribes and unclean castes The State is "in a way pledged to the policy of free and compulsory primary education" It maintains a system of rural and travelling libraries Eighteen per cent of the population is returned in the census as literate Total expense on Education is Rs 34 35 (lakhs)

Capital City—Baroda City with the cantonment has a population of 112,862 It contains a public park, a number of fine public buildings, palaces and offices, and it is crowded with Hindu temples The cantonment is to the north-west of the city and is garrisoned by an infantry battalion of the Indian Army

Ruler—His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Dowlat-i-Englishia, Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao III Gaekwar, Sena Khas Khel, Samsher Bahadur, G C S I, G C I E, LL D, Maharaja of Baroda

Resident—Lt-Col. C G Crosthwaite, C B E

Dewan—Rao Bahadur V T Krishnamachari, C I E

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.

In this Agency lies the State of Kalat with its feudatory State of Las Bela.

Kalat is bounded on the North by the Chagai district, on the East by Sindh and the Marri-Bugti tribal territories, on the South by the Arabian Sea and on the West by Persia

The State includes the tribal territories of the Chiefs of the Brahui Confederacy of which the Khan of Kalat is head The divisions of the State are, Sarawan or the Highlands, Jhalawan or the Lowlands, Kachhi, Makran, the khanate of Kharan and the feudatory State of Las Bela The inhabitants are for the most part Brahuis or Baloch, both being Muhammadans of the Sunni sect The area of Kalat with Las Bela is 80,410 sq miles The country is sparsely inhabited, the total population being about 379,000

The relations of Kalat with the British Government are governed by the treaties of 1854 and 1876, by the latter of which the independence of Kalat was recognized, while the Khan agreed to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government. There are also agreements with Kalat in connection with the construction of the Indo-European telegraph line, the cession of jurisdiction on the railways and in the Bolan Pass, and the permanent leases of Quetta, Nushki and Nasirabad

The Khan is assisted in the administration of the State by a Wazir-i-Azam, at present a retired officer of the British service The Governor General's Agent in Baluchistan conducts the relations between the Government of India and the Khan, and exercises general political supervision over the State The revenue of the State is about Rs 15,11,000, out of which the Khan retains a civil list of Rs 3,50,000 per annum The present Khan is His Highness Beglar Begi Sir Mir Mahmud Khan of Kalat, G C I E He was born in 1864

Las Bela is a small State under the suzerainty of Kalat The Hab river for the Southern part of its course forms the Eastern boundary with Sind, and the greater part of the State consists of the valley and the delta of the Purali river Area 7,132 square miles, population 50,696, chiefly Sunni Muhammadans The estimated average revenue is about Rs 3,52,600 The Chief of Las Bela, known as the Jam, is bound by agreement with the British Government to conduct the administration of his State in accordance with the advice of the Governor-General's Agent This control is exercised through the Political Agent in Kalat The Jam also employs an approved Wazir, to whose advice he is subject and who assists him generally in the transaction of State business

Agent to the Governor-General for Baluchistan.—Hon'ble Mr A N L Cater, C I E, I C S

RAJPUTANA AGENCY.

Rajputana is the name of a great territorial circle with a total area of about 131,698 square miles, which includes 19 Indian States, one chiefship, and the small British district of Ajmer-Merwara It is bounded on the west by Sind, on the north-west by the Punjab State of Bahawalpur, on the north and north east by the Punjab, on the east by the United Provinces and Gwalior, while the southern boundary runs across the central region of India in an irregular zigzag line Of the Indian States and Chiefship 17 are Rajput, 2 (Bharatpur and Dholpur) are Jat, and one (Tonk) is Mahomedan The chief administrative control of the British district is vested *ex-officio* in the political officer, who holds the post of Governor-General's Agent for the supervision of the relations between the several Indian States of Rajputana and the Government of India For administrative purposes they are divided into the following groups — Bikaner, Sirohi and Alwar in direct relations with the Agent to the Governor-General Eastern Rajputana Agency 4 States (Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karauli and Kotah), Haraoti and Tonk Agency, 4 States (Bundi, Jhalawar, Shahapura and Tonk), Jaipur Residency, 2 States (Jaipur and Kisl angarh), Mewar Residency, and Southern Rajputana States Agency 4 States (Mewar Dangarpur, Banswara and Pratabgarh and the Kushalgarh Chiefship) Western Rajputana States Residency, 2 States, (Jodhpur and Jaisalmer)

The Aravalli Hills intersect the country almost from end to end The tract to the north west of the hills is, as a whole, sandy, ill-watered and unprodnctive, but improves gradually from being a mere desert in the far west to comparatively fertile lands to the north-east To the south-east on the Aravalli Hills lie higher and more fertile regions which contain extensive hill ranges and which are traversed by considerable rivers

COMMUNICATIONS —The total length of railways in Rajputana is 3,259 miles, of which 100 are the property of the British Government The B B & C I (Metre-gauge) (Government) runs from Ahmedabad to Bandikui and from there branches to Agra and Delhi Of the Indian State railways the most important are the Jodhpur and Bikaner lines from Marwar Junction to Hyderabad (Sind) and to Bikaner

INHABITANTS —Over 50 per cent of the population are engaged in some form of agriculture , about 20 per cent of the total population are maintained by the preparation and supply of material substances, personal and domestic service provides employment for about 5 per cent and commerce for 2½ per cent of the population The principal language is Rajasthani Among castes and tribes, the most numerous are the Brahmans, Jats, Mahajans, Chamars, Rajputs, Minas, Gujars, Bhils, Malis and Balais The Rajputs are, of course, the aristocracy of the country, and as such hold the land to a very large extent, either as receivers of rent or as cultivators By reason of their position as integral families of pure descent, as a landed nobility, and as the kinsmen of ruling chiefs, they are also the aristocracy of India, and their social prestige may be measured by observing that there is hardly a tribe or clan (as distinguished from a caste) in India which does not claim descent from, or irregular connection with one of these Rajput stocks

The population and area of the States are as follows —

Name of State	Area in square miles	Population in 1921
In direct Political relations with A G G —		
Bikaner	2,33,512	659,685
Sirohi	1 964	186,639
Alwar	3,21,299	701,154
Mewar Residency and S R S Agency —		
Udaipur	12,915	1,406,990
Banswara	1,606	190,362
Dungarpur	1,447	189,272
Partabgarh	886	67,110
Kushalgarh (*Chiefship*)	340	29,162
Western State Residency—		
Jodhpur	35,066	1,848,825
Jaisalmer	16,062	67,652
Jaipur Residency—		
Jaipur	16,682	2,338,802
Kishangarh	858	77,734
Lawa	19	2,262
Haraoti-Tonk Agency—		
Bundi	2,220	187,068
Tonk	2,586	287,898
Jhalawar	810	96,182
Shahpura	405	48,130
Eastern States Agency—		
Bharatpur	1,982	496,437
Dholpur	1,200	230,188
Karauli	1,242	133,730
Kotah	5,684	630,060

Udaipur State (also called Mewar) was founded in about 646 A D The capital city is Udaipur, which is beautifully situated on the slope of a low ridge, the summit of which is crowned by His Highness the Maharana's palaces, and to the north and west, houses extend to the banks of a beautiful piece of water known as the Pichola Lake in the middle of which stand two island palaces It is situated near the terminus of the Udaipur-Chittorgarh Railway, 607 miles north of Bombay His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharana Sir Bhupal Singhji Bahadur, G C S I, K C I E, who succeeded his father the late Maharana His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharana Sir Fatch Singhji Bahadur, G C S I, G C I E, G C V O in 1930, is the Premier Ruling Prince of Rajputana The revenue and expenditure of the State are now about 80 6 lakhs Its archaeological remains are

numerous and stone inscriptions dating from the third century have been found

Banswara State is the southernmost State of Rajputana within the Political Agency of the Southern Rajputana States The area of the State is 1 946 square miles and the population 2 60 670-cuis It is thus in regard to size eleventh among the States of Rajputana Banswara with Dungarpur originally formed a country known as Bagar which was from the beginning of the thirteenth century until about the year 1529, held by certain Rajput Rulers of the Gheiot or Sisodiya clan, who claimed descent from an elder branch of the family now ruling in Udaipur After the death of Rawal Udai Singhji the ruler of Bagar about 1529 his territory was divided between his two sons Prithwi Rajji and Jagmal Singhji, and the descendants of the two families are now respectively the Rulers of Dungarpur and Banswara Where the town of Banswara now stands there was a large Bhil pal or colony under a powerful Bhil Chieftain named Wasna, who was defeated and slain by Maharawal Jagmal Singhji about 1530 The name of Banswara is by tradition said to be a corruption of Wasnawara or the country of Wasna Others assert that the word means the country (wara) of bamboos (bans) Nearly three centuries after its foundation by Maharawal Jagmal Singhji, Maharawal Bijai Singhji anxious to get rid of the supremacy of the Mahrattas offered to become a tributary to the British Government In 1818, a definite treaty was made with his successor, Maharawal Umed Singhji Banswara has been described as the most beautiful portion of Rajputana, it looks at its best just after the rains The principal rivers are the Mahi, the Anas, the Eran the Chap and the Haran

The present Ruler is His Highness Rayan Rai Maharaja Dhiraj Maharawaiji Sahib Shree Pirthi Singhji Bahadur, who was born on July 15, 1888, and is the 21st in descent from Maharawal Jagmal Singhji His Highness was educated in the Mayo College, and succeeded his father in 1914 His Highness is entitled to a salute of 15 guns The State is ruled by His Highness the Maharawaiji Sahib Bahadur with the assistance of the Diwan and the Home Minister, and the Judicial and the Legislative Council, of which the Diwan is the President and the heir apparent, Maharaj-Raj Kumar Sahib Shri Chandraveer Singhji Sahib, is Senior Member The revenue of the State is about 7 lakhs and the expenditure is about the same

Diwan—Mr R K Chatterjee, B A, Bar-at-Law

Home Minister—Mr Nand Lal Banerjee

Dungarpur State, with Banswara, formerly comprised the country called the Bagar It was invaded by the Mahrattas in 1818 As in other States inhabited by hill tribes, it became necessary at an early period of British supremacy to employ a military force to coerce the Bhils The State represents the *Gadi* of the oldest branch of the Sisodias and dates its separate existence from about the close of the 12th Century Samant Singh, King of Chitor, when driven away by Kirtipal of Iaior, fled to Bagdad and killed Chowrasimal, Chief of Baroda, and founded the State of Dungarpur The present Chief is His Highness Rai Rayan Maharajadhiraj Maharawal Shri Lakshman Singhji Bahadur born on 7th March 1908, succeeded on 15th November 1918 and assumed charge of the administration on the 16th February 1928 No railway line crosses the territory, the nearest railway station, Udaipur, being 65 miles distant and Talad on Ahmedabad side, being about 70 miles distant Revenue about 6½ lakhs

Partabgarh State, also called the Kanthal, was founded in the sixteenth century by a descendant of Rana Mokal of Mewar The town of Partabgarh was founded in 1698 by Partab Singh In the time of Jaswant Singh (1775-1844), the country was overrun by the Marathas, and the Maharawat only saved his State by agreeing to pay Holkar a tribute of *Salim Shahi* Rs 72,700 (which then being coined in the State Mint was legal tender throughout the surrounding Native States), in lieu of its 15,000 formerly paid to Delhi The first connexion of the State with the British Government was formed in 1804, but the treaty then entered into was subsequently cancelled by Lord Cornwallis, and a fresh treaty by which the State was taken under protection was made in 1818 The tribute to Holkar is paid through the British Government, and in 1904 was converted to Rs 36,350 British currency The present ruler is His Highness Maharawat Ram Singh Bahadur who was born in 1908 and succeeded in 1929. The State is governed by the Maharawat with the help of the Dewan, and, in judicial matters, of a Committee of members styled the Raj Sabha or State Council Revenue about 5½ lakhs, expenditure nearly 5½ lakhs The financial administration is under the direct supervision of the State

Jodhpur State, is the largest in Rajputana with an area of 35,016 miles and a population of 2 1 millions, of which 83 per cent are Hindus, 8 per cent Musalmans and the rest Jains and Animists The greater part of the country is an arid region It improves gradually from a mere desert to comparatively fertile land as it proceeds from West to East The rainfall is scanty and capricious There are no perennial rivers and the supply of sub-soil water is very limited The only important river is Luni

The Maharaja of Jodhpur is the head of the Rathor clan of Rajputs and claims descent from Rama, the deified King of Ayodhya cadets The earliest known King of the Clan named Abhimanyu, lived in the fifth century, from which time their history is increasingly clear After the breaking up of their kingdom at Kanauj they founded this State about 1212, and the foundations of the Jodhpur City were laid by Rao Jodha in 1459 He had abolished the tax levied by Hussain Shah of Jaunpur from Hindu pilgrims at Gaya His descendant was the famous Rao Maldeva, the most powerful ruler of his time having an army of 80,000 Rajputs and the Emperor Humayun when expelled by Sher Shah in 1542 A D had sought refuge with him Raja Sur Singh, son of Raja Udai Singh, in recognition of his deeds of valour was created a 'Sawai Raja' with a mansab of 5,000 Zat

3,300 Sowars by the Emperor Akbar Maharaja Jaswant Singh I with whom the secret hostilities of Emperor Aurangzeb are well known was once a pillar of the Indian Empire and a great defender of the Hindus and their temples He was also a patron of learning and himself wrote books on Philosophy, Prosody and other profound subjects After his demise, Aurangzeb confiscated Marwar, and Maharaja Jaswant Singh's posthumous son and successor Maharaja Ajit Singh had to pass 8 years in hiding in mountains and subsequent 20 years in constant wars with Aurangzeb's army with the help of his nobles, chief of whom was the famous hero Durga Dass before he ascended the throne of Marwar In the time of Maharaja Bijoy Singh, a later descendant of the same line one of the richest districts, *viz*, Godwar was finally acquired from Mewar and annexed to Marwar The State entered into a treaty of alliance with the British Government in 1818

The present ruler Major His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Saramad Raja Hind Maharaja Dhiraj Maharaja Sri Sir Umaid Singhji Sahib Bahadur, G C I E, K C S I, K C V O, is the head of Rathors, and is the 32nd ruler from Rao Sihaji His Highness was born on 8th July 1903 and is now in the 28th year of his age He succeeded his elder brother on 3rd October, 1918 He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and was invested with full ruling powers on 27th January, 1923 In October of the same year he was granted the rank of honorary Captain in the British Army, made a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order in March 1921 and was elevated to the Rank of Honorary Major in June 1923 He was created K C S I, on 3rd June 1925 and invested with G C I E, on the 1st January 1930 His Highness was married in November 1921 and has three sons, and one daughter the heir-apparent being Mahraj Kumar Sri Hanut Singhji Sahib born on 16th June 1923 His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur has one younger brother, Maharaja Sri Ajit Singhji Sahib, and two sisters the elder of whom is Maharani of Jaipur and the younger the Maharani of Rewa

His Highness is greatly interested in educational, athletic, and progressive institutions generally of modern times, both in India and abroad, and has always exhibited his sympathy with them by liberal donations An example of this can be easily found in the donation of 3 lakhs made by His Highness for founding the Irwin Chair of Agriculture at the Benares Hindu University He is a keen sportsman, Polo player and first rate shot His favourite pastimes are pig-sticking, fishing, shooting and photography

His Highness enjoys a salute of 19 guns within his own territories and 17 guns elsewhere

The administration is carried on with the aid of a State Council composed of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, President Kunwar Maharaj Singh, C I E, (Divisional Commissioner, Allahabad, U P), Vice-President Mr J W Young, O B E, (Indian Finance Department), Finance Member Rao Bahadur Thakur Chain Singhji M A, LL B, Judicial Member, Rao Bahadur Rao Raja Narpat Singhji, Member-in-Waiting, and Munshi Himmat Singhji, M A, Revenue Member There is also an Advisory Committee representing the great body of Sardars who hold as much as five sixths of the total area, to aid the administration with opinion on matters affecting general customs and usage in the country

The revenue of the State during the year 1929 30 was Rs 1,37,16,000 and the expenditure Rs 1,10,35,000 The Jodhpur Railway extending from Hyderabad, (Sind) to Luni Junction and Marwar Junction to Kuchaman Road with its branches on all sides in the territories of the State is the principal railway, while the B B & C I Railway runs across a portion of the South-Eastern Border The famous marble quarries of Makrana as well as the salt lake at Sambhar are situated in Jodhpur territory

Jaisalmer State is one of the largest States in Rajputana and covers an area of 16,062 square miles The Rulers of Jaisalmer belong to the Jadon clan and are the direct descendants of Krishna Jaisalmer City was founded in 1156, and the State entered into an alliance of perpetual friendship with the British Government in 1818 In 1844 after the British conquest of Sind the forts of Shahgarh, Garsia and Ghotaru which had formerly belonged to Jaisalmer were restored to the State The present Ruling Prince is His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharawal Shri Sir Jawahar Singhji Bahadur, K C S I. Revenue about four lakhs

Sirohi State is much broken up by hills of which the main feature is Mount Abu, 5,650 feet The Chiefs of Sirohi are Deora Rajputs, a branch of the famous Chauhan clan which furnished the last Hindu kings of Delhi The present capital of Sirohi was built in 1425 The city suffered in the eighteenth century from the wars with Jodhpur and the depredations of wild Mina tribes Jodhpur claimed suzerainty over Sirohi but this was disallowed and British protection was granted in 1823 The present ruler is His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharao Shri Sir Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur, K C S I The State is ruled by the Maharao with the assistance of Ministers and other officials Revenue about 10½ lakhs

Jaipur is the fourth largest State in Rajputana It consists for the most part of level and open country It was known to the ancients as Matsya Desh, and was the kingdom of the King Virata mentioned in the Mahabharata, in whose court, the five Pandava brothers during their last period of exile resided Bhairat in the Jaipur State has been identified

The Maharaja of Jaipur is the head of the Kachawa clan of Rajputs, which claims descent from Kush, son of Rama, King of Ayodhya, the famous hero of the famous epic poem, the Ramayana This dynasty in Eastern Rajputana dates as far back as ninth century A D Dulha Rai, one of its most early rulers, made Amber the capital of the State in 1037 A D About the end of 12th century one of the rulers Pajun at the head of the army of Prithvi Raj, Emperor of Delhi, defeated Shahabuddin Ghori in the Khyber Pass and pursued him as far as Ghazni Prithvi Raj had given his sister in marriage to him History of India records several distinguished rulers of Jaipur from amongst whom the following require particular mention Man Singh, 1590-1615 He was a victorious general, intrepid commander and

tactful administrator, whose fame had spread throughout the country During most troublous times, he maintained Imperial authority in Kabul and was the brilliant character of Akbar s time Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II (1700—44) was the first town planner in India He removed the capital of the State to Jaipur, so named after him During his time, the State acquired great power and fame He was a great mathematician and scientist of his age, and is famous for his astronomical observatories which he built at several important centres in India His court was visited by foreign astronomers Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh, 1835-1880 He was one of the most enlightened princes in India at that time He encouraged art and learning He embellished the city in various ways and improved the administration and material condition of the people Maharaja Sawai Madho Singh II, 1880 1922 He was a very wise and intelligent ruler who followed in the foot-steps of his father He maintained and steadily improved all the useful measures initiated by the late Maharaja His administration was characterized by great liberality, catholicity and a broad outlook on affairs His deep religious devotion and piety and unrivalled generosity and genuine and active sympathy are well known His staunch loyalty and maintenance of the traditions of his house raised him in the estimation of the paramount power He passed away after a long reign of 41 years His late Highness' donations and subscriptions to works of charity are enormous and too numerous to detail His Highness the present Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II Bahadur was born on 21st August 1911 He was adopted by His late Highness on 24th March 1921 He is a scion of the Rajawat House of Isarda, and ascended the gadi on the 7th September 1922, and was married to the sister of the present Maharajah of Jodhpur on the 30th January 1924 He studied at the Woolwich Military Academy in England and promises to be an ideal ruler having given abundant evidence already of the keen and sympathetic interest he takes in all that concerns the welfare of his people and mankind in general

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was invested with full powers on 14th March 1931 A Chief Court of Judicature was established in 1921 The army consists of Cavalry, Infantry, Transport and Artillery The normal revenue is about one crore and twenty-five lakhs and the expenditure about one crore and twenty lakhs According to the Census of 1931 the population of the State is 26,30,977 In area it is 16,682 square miles.

Kishangarh State is in the centre of Rajputana and consists practically of two narrow strips of land separated from each other with an area of 858 square miles (population 90,000), the northern mostly sandy, the southern generally flat and fertile The Ruling Princes of Kishangarh belong to the Rathor clan of Rajputs and are descended from Maharaja Kishan Singh (second son of Maharaja Udai Singh of Jodhpur) who founded the town of Kishangarh in 1611 The present ruler is His Highness Umdae Rajhai Buland Makan Maharajah Dhiraj Dikshit Yagnarain Singh Bahadur He was born on the 26th January, 1896, and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma Examination He was married to the sister of Raja Bahadur Maksudangarh in May, 1915, He went to England and travelled on the Continent with His Late Highness in 1921 On the demise of His Late Highness on 25th September 1926, he succeeded to the Gadi on the 24th November, 1926 He administers the State with the help of a Council Revenue about 9 lakhs and expenditure 8 lakhs

Lawa State, or Chief of Rajputana is a separate chiefship under the protection of the British Government and independent of any Native States It formerly belonged to Jaipur and then became part of the State of Tonk In 1867, the Nawab of Tonk murdered the Thakur's uncle and his followers, and Lawa was then raised to its present State The Thakurs of Lawa belonged to the Naruka sect of the Kachwaha Rajputs The present Thakur, Bansperdeep Singh was born on September 24, 1923 and succeeded to the chiefship on 31st December 1929 The chiefship is under minority Administration Revenue about Rs 50,000.

Bundi State is a mountainous territory in the south-east of Rajputana The Ruler of Bundi is the head of the Hara sect of the great clan of Chauhan Rajputs and the country occupied by this sect has for the last five or six centuries been known as Haraoti The State was founded in the early part of the thirteenth century and constant feuds with Mewar and Malwa followed It threw in its lot with the Mahomedan emperors in the sixteenth century In later times it was constantly ravaged by the Marathas and Pindaries and came under British protection in 1818 at which time it was paying tribute to Holkar The present ruler of the State is His Highness Maharao Raja Shri Ishwari Singhji Saheb Bahadur He was born on 8th March 1893 and succeeded to the Gadi on 8th August 1927. His Highness is entitled to a Salute of 17 guns Revenue about 12 lakhs Expenditure nearly the same

Tonk State—Partly in Rajputana and partly in Central India, consists of six Parganas separated from one another The ruling family belongs to the Salarzai Clan of the Bunerwal Afghan tribe The founder of the State was Nawab Muhammad Amir Khan Bahadur, General of Holkar's Army from 1798-1806 Holkar bestowed grants of land on him in Rajputana and Central India and the land so granted him was consolidated into the present State The present Ruler of the State is His Highness Said ud-Daula, Wazir-ul-Mulk, Nawab Hafiz Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang who ascended the Masnad in 1930 The administration is conducted by the Nawab in consultation with the Council of four members, *viz*, (1) Major D de M S Fraser, I.A, Principal Official and Adviser, Vice President and Finance Member, (2) Khan Bahadur Sheikh Rahim Baksh, O B E, Revenue Member, (3) E T D Ferguson, Judicial Member, (4) Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Tawwab Khan, Home Member

Secretary—Malik Muhammad Din.

Revenue Rs 23,82,446 Expenditure Rs 31,39,927

Shahpura State —The ruling family belongs to the Sesodia Clan of Rajputs The State came into existence about 1629 when the Parganah of Phulla was granted by the Mughal Emperor Shah-I-Jehan to Maharaj Sujan Singh, son of Maharaj Surajmal, the second son of Maharana Amar Singh of Udaipur Later on Raja Ran Singhji received the parganah of Kachhola from the Maharana of Udaipur and was recognised as a great noble of the Mewar State

The present Ruler is Raja Dhiraja Sir Nahar Singhji, K C I E The State enjoys permanent honour of 9 guns salute

Bharatpur State —Consists largely of an immense alluvial plain, watered by the Banganga and other rivers

The present ruling family of Bharatpur are Jats, of the Sinsinwar clan who trace their pedigree to the eleventh century The family derives its name from its old village Sinsini Bharatpur was the first State in Rajputana that made alliance with the British Government in 1803 It helped Lord Lake with 5,000 horse in his conquest of Agra and battle of Laswari wherein the Maratha power was entirely broken and received 5 districts as reward for the service In 1804, however, Bharatpur sided with Jaswant Rao Holkar against the British Government which resulted in a war Peace was established in 1805 under a treaty of alliance and it continues in force The Gadi being usurped by Darjan Sal in 1825, the British Government took up the cause of the rightful heir Maharaja Balwant Singh Sbaib Bharatpur was besieged by Lord Combermere, and as the faithful subjects of the State also made common cause with the British Army the usurper was quickly disposed of, and Maharaja Balwant Singh, the rightful heir to the Throne, came into his own Bharatpur also rendered valuable service to the British Government during the Mutiny During the great War the Bharatpur Durbar gave valuable help to the Imperial Government The Bharatpur Imperial Service Infantry served in East Africa and the Mule Transport Corps served in all theatres of war except Africa The following are among the most important contributions made by the State during the great war (1) reinforcement sent to E Africa for the Imperial Service Infantry, 714 rank and file, and 64 followers, (2) reinforcements for the Imperial Service Transport Corps, 430 rank and file and 64 followers, (3) State subscriptions to war loans 20 lakhs, (4) State subscriptions to Imperial Indian Relief Funds, Soldiers' Comfort Fund, Aeroplane Fleet Fund, Lord Kitchener's Memorial Fund, St John's Ambulance, Serbian Relief Fund, and Red Cross, 2 lakhs, (5) public subscriptions to various war funds Rs 26,000 and (6) public subscriptions to war bonds Rs 69,000 Immediately upon their return from Europe the Bharatpur Transport Corps went to the North-West Frontier, and remained on active service there during the Afghan War The Corps returned to Bharatpur at the conclusion of peace in February 1920 The present Ruler is His Highness Shri Maharaja Brijendra Sawai Brijendra Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jung, who was born in 1918 and succeeded his father, Maharaja Sir Kishen Singh who died on the 27th of March 1929

Revenue Rs 35 lakhs

Dholpur State —The family of the ruling Chiefs of Dholpur belongs to the Bamrolian Jats, the adopted home of one of their ancestors The family took the name of Bamrolia about the year 1367 They next migrated to Gwalior, where they took the part of the Rajputs in their struggles against the Emperor's Officers Eventually the Bamrolia Jats settled near Gohad and in 1505 Surjan Deo assumed the title of Rana of Gohad After the overthrow of the Mahrattas at Panipat, Rana Bhim Singh in 1761 possessed himself of the fortress of Gwalior but lost it six years later In order to bar the encroachments of the Mahrattas, a treaty was made with the Rana in 1779 by the British Government under Warren Hastings, and the joint forces of the contracting parties re took Gwalior In the treaty of the 13th October 1781 between the British Government and Scindia, it was stipulated that so long as the Maharaj Rana observes his treaty with the English, Scindia should not interfere with his territories The possession of Gohad however led to disputes between the British and Scindia, and in 1805 the Governor-General transferred Gwalior and Gohad to Scindia, and that of Dholpur, Bari, Baseri, Sepau and Rajakhera to Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh died in 1836 and was succeeded by his son Maharaj Rana Bhagwant Singh on whose death in 1870 his grandson, the late Chief Maharaj Rana Neha Singh, succeeded to the Gadi Major His Highness Rais-ud-Daula Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Sas ramad Rajbal Hind Maharajadhiraj Sri Sawai Maharaj Rana Sir Udal Bhan Singh Lokindra Bahadur Diler Jang Jai Deo, K C S I, K C V O, the present ruler, is the second son of Maharaj Rana Nehal Singh and was born on the 12th February 1893 On the death of his brother Maharaj Rana Ram Singh His Highness succeeded to the gadi on March 1911 He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma Examination and won several prizes. After a short course of training in the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun, His Highness went on a tour to Europe in 1912 and was invested with full ruling powers on the 9th October 1913.

By clan and family the Maharaj Rana is connected with the Jat Chiefs of Patiala, Jhind, Nabha and Bharatpur His mother was the second sister of late Shahzada Basdeo Singh Sahib Bahadur of the family of Maharaj Ranjit Singh of Lahore His Highness is married to the daughter of the Sardar of Badrukha in the Jhind State

Karauli State —A State in Rajputana under the Political control of the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States Agency, lying between 26° and 27° north latitude and 76° 30′ and 77° 30′ east longitude Area, 1,242 square miles The river Chambal forms the south eastern boundary of the State, dividing it from Gwalior (Scindhia's Territory) on the south-west it is bounded by Jaipur, and on the north east by the States of Bharatpur, Jaipur and Dholpur The State pays no tribute to Government. Languages spoken Hindi and Urdu

Ruler—His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Bhoom Pal, Deo Bahadur, Yadukula Chandra Bhal Heir apparent Maharaj Kumar Ganesh Pal, Chief Member State Council, Pandit Shiva Kumar Chaturvedi, B A, M R A S, F R E S M S

Kotah State belongs to the Hara section, the clan of Chauhan Rajputs, and the early history of their house is up to the 17th century identical with that of the Bundi family from which they are an offshoot Its existence as a separate State dates from 1625 It came under British protection in 1817 The present ruler His Highness Colonel Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G C S I, G C I E G B E, who was born in 1873 and invested with full powers in 1896 In administration he is assisted by two members, Pal Bahadur Pandit Bishwambhar Nath, M A, and Major-General Onkarsingh, C I E The most important event of his rule has been the restoration on the deposition of the late Chief of the Jhalawar State, of 15 out of the 17 districts which had been ceded in 1838 to form that principality Revenue 53 lakhs Expenditure 48 lakhs

Jhalawar State consists of two separate tracts in the south-east of Rajputana with an area of 810 square miles yielding a revenue of about 8 lakhs of rupees The ruling family belongs to the Jhala clan of Rajputs The present Ruler His Highness Maharaj Rana Rajendra Singhji succeeded to the Gadi on 13th April, 1929 He was born in 1900 and educated at the Mayo College Ajmer and Oxford University The heir apparent Maharaj Kumar Virendra Singh was born in England on 27th September 1921 He is now being educated at Raj Kumar College, Rajkot

The Bikaner State in point of area is the seventh largest of all the Indian States and the second largest in Rajputna The population of the State is 9,36,218 of whom 77 per cent are Hindus, 15 per cent Mahomedans, 4 per cent Sikhs and 3 per cent Jains The capital city of Bikaner, with its population including the suburbs of 85,927, is the third city in Rajputana

The northern portion of the State consists of level loam land, whilst the remainder is for the most part sandy and undulating The average rainfall is about 12 inches The water level over most of the State is from 150 feet to 300 feet deep

The Reigning Family of Bikaner is of the Rathore clan of Rajputs, and the State was founded in 1465 A D by Rao Bikaji, son of Rao Jodhaji, Ruler of Marwar (Jodhpur), and after him both the Capital and the State are named Rai Singhji, the first to receive the title of Rajah, was "one of Akbar's most distinguished Generals" and it was during his reign that the present Fort of Bikaner was built in 1593 The title of Maharajah was conferred on Rajah Anup Singhji by the Mughal Emperor in 1687 in recognition of his distinguished services in the capture of Golconda The conspicuous services of Maharajah Sardar Singhji who in the Indian Mutiny of 1857 personally led his troops to cooperate with the British forces in the field on the outbreak of the Mutiny was acknowledged by the Government of India by the transfer of the Sub Tehsil of Tibi consisting of 41 villages from the adjoining Sirsa Tehsil in the Punjab to the Bikaner State

The present Ruler, Lieutenant-General His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Narendra Shiromani Maharajah Sri Sir Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G C S I, G C I E, G C V O, G B E, K C B, A D C, I L D, is the 21st of a long line of distinguished rulers renowned for their bravery and statesmanship He was born on the 3rd October 1880 and assumed full ruling powers in December, 1898 He was awarded the first class Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for the active part he took in relieving the famine of 1899 1900, and soon after he went on active service to China in connection with the China War of 1900-1901 in command of his famous Ganga Risala and was mentioned in despatches and received the China Medal and K C I E The State Forces consist of the Camel Corps, known as 'Ganga Risala,' whose sanctioned strength is 465 strong, an Infantry Battalion 595 strong, a Regiment of Cavalry 342 strong including His Highness' Body Guard, a Battery of Artillery (4 guns 2 75), and 226 strong and Camel Battery 30 At the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, His Highness immediately placed the services of himself and his State forces and all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, and the Ganga Risala reinforced by the Infantry Regiment, which became incorporated in the Camel Corps in the field, rendered very valuable services in Egypt and Palestine An extra force was also raised for internal security His Highness personally went on active service in August 1914 and enjoys the honour of having fought both in France and Egypt, and thus has the distinction of having fought for the British Crown on three Continents, *viz*, Asia, Europe and Africa He was mentioned in despatches both in Egypt and France His Highness also played a very conspicuous political part during the period of the War when he went twice to Europe as the Representative of the Princes of India, once in 1917 to attend the meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference, and again in 1918-19 to attend the Peace Conference where he was one of the signatories to the treaty of Versailles His Highness led the Indian Delegation to the 11th Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva and represented the Indian States at the Imperial Conference in 1930 His Highness also attended the Indian Round Table Conference and the Federal Structure Sub-Committee both in 1930 and 1931

His Highness enjoys a salute of 19 guns (personal) whilst the permanent local salute of the State is also 19 His Highness has also had the honour of being elected the first Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, an office which he filled most creditably for 5 years till 1925

His Highness is assisted in the administration of the State by a Prime Minister and Chief Counellor in the person of Sir Manubhai N Mehta, Kt, C S I, M A, LL B formerly the

Dewan of the Baroda State A Legislative Assembly was inaugurated in 1913, and consists of 45 Members, 20 out of whom are elected Members, and which meets twice a year

The revenues of the State are over a croro of rupees and the State owns a large Railway system, the total mileage being 795,85 The Government have also under contemplation an extension of the Bikanor State Railway from Sadulpur to Rewari and from Bikaner to Sind *Via* Jaisalmer which will have the effect of connecting Delhi with Sind Hitherto there was practically no Irrigation in the State, the crops depending only on the scanty rainfall, but the Gang Canal taken out from the Sutlej river has now been constructed and opened and will help to protect about 6,20,000 acres of land in the northern part of the State against famine from which it has suffered in the past 14,785 Squares of the Canal land have already been sold Even larger expectations are held out from the Bhakra Dam Project from which it is hoped that the remaining level lands in the north of the State will be irrigated A coal mine is worked at Palana, 14 miles south from the Capital

Alwar State is a hilly tract of land in the East of Rajputana Its Rulers belong to the Lalawat Naruka branch of Kshatrias, Solar Dynasty This ruling family is descended from Raja Udal Karanji, who was the common ancestor of both Alwar and Jaipur The State was founded by Pratab Singh, who before his death in 1791 had secured possession of large territories His successor sent a force to co operate with Lord Lake in the war of 1803 and an alliance was concluded with him in that year Disputes about successions mark the history of the State during the earlier part of the nineteenth century The present chief, H H Raj Rishi Veerendra Shiromani Dev Col Shri Sewai Maharaja Sir Jey Singhji Bahadur, G C I E., K C S I, who was born in 1882, succeeded his father in 1892 and was invested with powers in 1903 He carries on the administration with the assistance of five Ministers, Members of His Highness' Council and various heads of departments The normal revenue and expenditure are about Rs 55 lakhs a year The State besides maintaining other forces, maintains also the Imperial Service Troops which His Highness the late Maharaja was the first prince in Rajputana to offer (in 1888) in the defence of the Empire Alwar stood first in recruiting in Rajputana at the time of the Great War and enjoys a salute of 17 guns The capital is Alwar on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, 98 miles west of Delhi

RAJPUTANA

Agent to Governor-General—The Hon Sir Leonard Reynolds, K C I E, C I E, M C

UDAIPUR

Resident—Lt-Col D M Field

JAIPUR

Resident—D G. Mackenzie, C I E

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES

Political Agent—(Officiating)—Lt-Col E J D Colvin

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES

Resident—(Officiating)—D G Mackenzie, C I E

HARAOTI AND TONK

Political Agent—Major L E Barton

SOUTHERN RAJPUTANA STATES

Political Agent—Lt-Col D M Field

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Central India Agency is the name given to the country occupied by the Indian States grouped together under the supervision of the Political Officer who is designated the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India with headquarters at Indore As constituted in 1921—that is, after the separation of the Gwalior Residency—it is an irregularly formed tract lying in two sections, the Eastern comprising Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand Agencies between 22°–38′ and 26°–19′ North and 78°–10′ and 83°–0′ East and the Western consisting of the Bhopal and the Southern States and Malwa Agencies between 21°–22′ and 24°–47′ North and 74°–0′ and 78°–50′ East The British districts of Jhansi and Sangor and the Gwalior State divide the Agency into two sections The total area covered is 51,501 3 square miles and the population (1921) amounts to 6,615,120 The great majority of the people are Hindus There are 28 Salute States of which the following 10 have direct treaty engagements with the British Government —Indore, Bhopal, Rewa, Orchha, Datia, Dhar, Dewas Senior Branch, Dewas Junior Branch, Samthar and Jaora All of these are Hindu except Bhopal Jaora and Baoni which are Muhammedan Besides these there are 56 Minor States and Guaranteed Estates Excluding the Indore State and the Hirapur and Laigarh Estates they are divided into following groups for administrative purposes —Bhopal Agency, 8 States and Estates (principal State Bhopal), Baghelkhand Agency, 12 States and Estates (principal State Rewa), Bundelkhand Agency, 22 States and Estates (principal State Orchha), Southern States and Malwa Agency, 22 States and Estates (principal States Dhar, Dewas Senior Branch, Dewas Junior Branch, Jaora and Ratlam). The Agency may roughly be divided into two natural divisions, Central India West comprising the former Plateau division with such hilly land as lies on this side and Central India East comprising the former low-lying area and the Eastern hilly tracts " The hilly tracts lie along the ranges of the Vindhyas and Satpuras They consist of forest areas and agriculture is little practised there, the inhabitants being mostly members of the wild tribes The territories of the different States are much intermingled and their political relations with the Government of India and each other are very varied

The following is the size, population and revenue of the ten treaty States mentioned above —

Name	Area in square miles	Population	Revenue
			Lakhs Rs
Indore	9,519	13,18,237	136
Bhopal	6,902	7,29,955	62
Rewa	13,000	15,87,445	60
Orchha	2,079	3,14,661	11
Datia	911	1,58,884	17
Dhar	1,777	2,43,470	17
Dewas, Senior Branch	449	83,321	9
Dewas, Junior Branch	419	70,513	6
Samthar	180	33,307	3
Jaora	601	1 00,166	12

Gwalior —The house of Scindia traces its descent to a family of which one branch held the hereditary post of patel in a village near Satara. The head of the family received a patent of rank from Aurangzebe The founder of the Gwalior House was Ranoji Scindia who held a military rank under the Peshwa Baji Rao In 1726 the Peshwa granted deeds to Puar, Holker and Scindia, empowering them to levy 'Chauth' and "Sardesmukhi" and retain half the amount for payment to their troops In 1736 Ranoji Scindia accompanied Baji Rao to Delhi where he and Mulhar Rao Holker distinguished themselves in military exploits Ranoji fixed his headquarters at the ancient city of Ujjain, which for the time became the Capital of the Scindia dominions During the time of Mahadji Scindia and Dowlat Rao Scindia Gwalior played an important part in shaping the history of India Despite the partial reverse which Mahadji Scindia's troops suffered at the hands of the British in 1780, reverses which led to the treaty of Salbai (1782), Scindia's power remained unbroken For the first time he was now recognized by the British as an independent sovereign and not as a vassal of the Peshwa

In 1790 his power was firmly established in Delhi While he was indulging ambitious hopes he fell a prey to fever which ended his remarkable career on 12th February, 1794 Himself a military genius, Mahadji Scindia's armies reached the zenith of their glory under the disciplined training of the celebrated French adventurer—De Boigne Mahadji was succeeded by his grand nephew Daulat Rao in whose service Perron, a Military Commander of great renown played a leading part The strength of Scindia's Army was, however, considerably weakened by the reverses, sustained at Ahmednagar, Assaye Asirgarh and Laswari Daulat Rao Scindia died in 1827 Till his death he remained in undisputed possession of almost all the territory which belonged to him in 1805

Daulat Rao was succeeded by Jankoji Rao who passed away in the prime of life On his demise in 1843 intrigue and party spirit were rampant and the Army was in a state of mutiny with the result that it came into collision with the British forces at Maharajpore and Pannihar

Jankoji Rao was succeeded by Jiaji Rao whose adherence to the British cause during the dark days of Mutiny, when his own troops deserted him, was unshakable In 1861 he was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and in 1877 was made a Councillor of the Empress Subsequently he received other titles and entered into treaties of mutual exchange of territories with the British Government He died on the 20th June 1886 and was succeeded by his son Lieutenant-General H H Maharaja Sir Madho Rao Scindia, Alijah Bahadur, G C V O, G C S I, G B E, A D C to the King He succeeded in 1886 and obtained powers in 1894 In 1901 he went to China during the war, he held the rank of honorary Lieutenant General of the British Army and the honorary degrees of LL D, Cambridge, and D C L, Oxon He was also a Donat of the Order of St John of Jerusalem in England He died in June 1925 and was succeeded by his son H H Jeewajirao Scindia During His Highness' minority the administration of the State is being conducted by a Council of Regency

The ruler of the State enjoys a salute of 21 guns The State is in direct relations with the Government of India

The northern part of the State is traversed by the G I P Railway and two branches run from Bhopal to Ujjain and from Bina to Baran The Gwalior Light Railway runs for 250 miles from Gwalior to Bhind, from Gwalior to Sheopur and from Gwalior to Shivpuri The main industries are cotton ginning, which is done all over the State, fine muslins made at Chanderi, leather work, etc The State maintains three regiments of Imperial Service Cavalry, two battalions of Imperial Service Infantry and a transport corps Lashkar, the capital city, is two miles to the south of the ancient city and the fort of Gwalior Annual income about 2 crores and expenditure about 175 lakhs

Indore —The founder of the House of the Holkar of Indore was Malhar Rao Holkar, born in 1693 His soldierly qualities brought him to the front under the Peshwa, who took him into his service and employed him for his conquests When the Maratha power was weakened at the battle of Panipat in 1761, Malhar Rao had acquired territories stretching from the Deccan to the Ganges as a reward for his career as a Military Commander He was succeeded by his grandson On his death without issue his mother Ahilya Bai became the Ruler and her administration is still looked upon with admiration and reverence as that of a model ruler She was succeeded by Tukoji Holkar who indeed had been associated with her to carry the Military Administration and had in course of it distinguished himself in various battles Tukoji was succeeded by Kashirao, who was supplanted by Jeswant Rao, his step brother a person of remarkable daring strategy as exhibited in a number of engagements in which he had taken part The brilliant success he obtained at the battle of Poona against the combined armies of Peshwa and Scindia made him a dictator of Poona for some time and he declared in consequence the independence of Holkar State

During 1804-5 he had a protracted war with the British, closed by a Treaty which recognised the independence of Holkar State with practically no diminution of its territories and rights Yeshwant Rao showed signs of insanity from 1808 onwards and succumbed to that malady in 1811, when he was succeeded by his minor son Malhar Rao II During the Regency which followed the power of the State was weakened by various causes, the most important of which was the refractory conduct of the Military Commanders On the outbreak of the war between the English and the Peshwa in 1817, some of these Commanders, with a part of the army, rebelled against the authority of the State and were disposed to befriend the Peshwa, while the regent, mother and her ministers were for friendship with the British There was a battle between the British Army and this refractory portion of the Holkar Army which culminated in the latter's defeat Holkar had to come to terms and to cede extensive territories and rights over the Rajput Princes to the British, but the internal sovereignty remained unaffected The Treaty of 1818 which embodied these provisions still regulates the relations between the British Government and the State

Malhar Rao died a premature death in 1833 Then followed the weak administration of Hari Rao and his son In 1844 Tokoji Rao II ascended the Throne, but as he was a minor the administration was carried on by a Regency under Sir Robert Hamilton, the Resident as its Adviser The prosperity of the State revived a great deal during this administration and the progress was maintained after the Maharaja assumed powers in 1852 It was interrupted by the outbreak of Mutiny in 1857 in British India This wave of disaffection did not leave some of the State troops untouched The Maharaja with his adherents and the remaining troops remained however staunch to the British and gave every possible assistance to the British authorities at Indore, Mhow and other places which was recognised by the British Government The Maharaja died in 1886 after having effected various reforms in the administrations and raised the position of the State to a high degree of prosperity and honour He was succeeded by Shivaji Rao who reigned for 16 years and will be specially remembered for his beneficent measures in matters of education, sanitation, medical relief and abolition of transit duties Tukoji Rao III succeeded in 1903 while yet a minor The Regency Administration was continued till 1911 and it effected a number of reforms in all the branches of administration The policy of the Regency was maintained by the Maharaja With his assumption of powers the State advanced in education in general including female education, commerce and industrial developments, municipal franchise and other representative institutions This prosperity was specially reflected in the Indore City, the population of which rose by 40 per cent.

During the war of 1914 the State placed all its resources at the disposal of the British Government Its troops took part in the various theatres of war and the contribution of the State towards the war and Charitable Funds in money was 41 lakhs and its subscriptions to the War Loans amounted to Rs 82 lakhs while the contribution from the Indore people amounted to over one crore This assistance received the recognition of the British Government

The area of the State is 9,520 square miles with a revenue of about one crore and thirty-eight lakhs According to the Census of 1931 the population of the State is 1,318,237, showing an increase of 14 5 per cent over the Census figures of 1921

The State now possesses one first grade College teaching up to M A and LL B, 5 High Schools, 1 Sanskrit College and 545 other educational and 78 medical Institutions An Institute of Plant Industry for the improvement of cotton is located at Indore It has also 9 spinning and weaving mills

The State Army consists of about over 4,200 Officers and men The State is traversed by the Holkar State Railway, the principal station of which is Indore, the B B & C I Railway and the U B Section of the G I P Railway Besides the trunk roads, there are 600 miles of roads constructed and maintained by the State The reforms introduced were the establishment of State Savings Banks, a scheme of Life Insurance for State officials, establishment of a Legislative Committee consisting of seven elected Members out of a total of nine members, introduction of a Scheme of Compulsory Primary Education in the City of Indore and measures for the expansion of education in the mofussil

His Highness Maharaja Tukoji Rao II abdicated in favour of his son The present Maharaja Yeshwant Rao Holkar was born on 6th September 1908 He received his education in England from 1920 23 and again at Christ Church College, Oxford from 1926 27 He married a daughter of the Junior Chief of Kagal (Kolhapur) in February 1924 His educational career at Oxford in England having come to an end, he returned to India arriving at Indore on the 12th November 1929, and received administrative training with Mr C U Wills, C I E, I C S He assumed full Ruling Powers on the 9th May 1930.

The chief imports are cloth, machinery, sugar, salt and kerosene oil The total imports in 1929 amounted to Rs 2,36,85,876

The chief exports are cotton, cloth, tobacco and cereals The total exports in 1929 amounted to Rs 1,03,86,634 exclusive of the exported produce of the Ginning and Pressing Factories which was valued at Rs 3,06,47,692.

Cloth manufactured at the local mills is valued at over two crores and the local trade in wheat is estimated at one crore

Cotton excise duty at 3¼ per cent *ad valorem* has been abolished from 1st May 1926 and an industrial tax is levied on the cotton mills from the same date

Bhopal—The principal Mohammadan State in Central India ranks next in importance to Hyderabad among the Mohammadan States of India The ruling family was founded by

income and expenditure is about 19½ and 19 lacs respectively Dewan Bahadur K Nadkar is Dewan of the State and Vice-President of the Council The present Ruler His Highness Maharaja Anand Rao Paur Saheb Bahadur is a minor The famous and the ancient Hill Fort of Mandoo—the capital of several ancient and medieval Kingdoms—with its beautiful mausoleums, tombs and palaces and high hills and deep dales is situated in the State at a distance of 24 miles from the city of Dhar

Jaora State—This State is the only Treaty State in the Malwa Political Agency covering an area of about 601 square miles with a total population of 1,00,204 and has its Headquarters at Jaora town The Chiefs of Jaora claim descent from Abdul Majid Khan, an Afghan of the Tajik Khel from Sowat, who came to India to acquire wealth The first Nawab was Abdul Ghafoor Khan who obtained the State about the year 1808 The present Chief is Lt-Col His Highness Fakharud Daulah Nawab Sir Mohammad Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jung, K C I E, who was born in 1883 His Highness is an Honorary Lutenant-Colonel in the Indian Army

In the administration of the State His Highnses is assisted by a Council constituted as under — *President* —His Highness the Nawab Sahib Bahadur *Vice-President* —Khan Bahadur Sahibzada Mohammad Serfraz Ali Khan, Chief Secretary *Members* —(1) Khan Bahadur Sahibzada Mohammad Sher Ali Khan, Military Secretary (2) Sahibzada Mohammad Mohammad Safdar Ali Khan, Judicial Secretary (3) Pandit Amar Nath Katju, B Sc, LL B, Financial Secretary (4) Mirza Mohammad Aslam Beg, Senior Member, Revenue Board (5) Mr Serajur Rehman Khan, Bar-at-Law, Judge, Chief Court (6) Mr John A Merrett, M I Mech E, Consulting Engineer

A Chief Court with a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges and a Revenue Board with two Members have also been established

The soil of the State is among the richest in Malwa being mainly of the best black variety bearing excellent crops of wheat cotton and poppy The average annual revenue is Rs 11,67,000.

Rutlam—Is the premier Rajput State in the Malwa Agency It covers an area of 871 square miles, including that of the Jagir of Khera in the Kushalgarh Chiefship, which pays an annual tribute to the Rutlam Darbar The State was founded by Raja Ratansinghji, a great grandson of Raja Udai Singh of Jodhpur, in 1652 The Ruler of Rutlam is the religious head of the Rajputs of Malwa, and important caste questions are referred to him for decision The State enjoys full and final civil and criminal powers The present Ruler of Rutlam is Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Sajjan Singh, G C I E, K C S I, K C V O, A D C to H R H the Prince of Wales, who was born in 1880, and educated at Daly College, Indore, received military training in Imperial Cadet Corps and invested with full powers in 1898 His Highness served in the war in France and Egypt from 1915 to 1918, was mentioned in despatches and received the Croix d'Officiers de Legion d'Honneur Salute 13 guns, local 15 guns

Dewan—Raj Kumar Sirdar Singh of Shahpura

Datia State—The rulers of this State, in the Bundelkhand Agency, are Bundela Rajputs of the Orchha house The territory was granted by the chief of Orchha to his son Bhagwan Rao in 1626, this was extended by conquest and by grants from the Delhi emperors The present Ruler Major His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir Govind Sinh Ju Deo Bahadur, K C S I, 1918, who was born in 1886 and succeeded in 1907, married 1902, enjoys a salute of 15 guns He placed all his resources and his personal services at the disposal of the Imperial Government during the Great War and established a War Hospital at Datia He is a progressive Ruler and has created a Legislative Council and introduced many useful and important reforms in his State He is a Vice-President of St John Ambulance Association, a patron of Red Cross Society and has recently offered to the Imperial City of Delhi the life size marble statue of Lord Reading, the late Viceroy His Highness is a famous big game shot and has shot more than 126 tigers The Heir Apparent Raja Bahadur Baibhadra Singh, born 1907, has married a daughter of the Maharaja Bahadur of Balrampur and is a very promising prince His Highness has got a second son and a grandson

Orchha State—The rulers of this State are Bundela Rajputs claiming to be descendants of the Gaharwars of Benares It was founded as an independent State in 1048 A D It entered into relations with the British by the treaty made in 1812 His Highness Sir Pratap Singh, G C S I, G C I E, died in March 1930 and has been succeeded by his grandson His Highness Sawai Mahendra Maharaja Bir Singh Dev Bahadur, the present ruler The ruler of the State has the hereditary titles of His Highness Saramad i-Rajahai-Bundelkhand Maharaja Mahendra Sawai Bahadur The State has a population of about 3 15,000 and an area of 2,080 square miles The capital is Tikamgarh, 36 miles from Lalitpur Station, on the G I P Railway Orchha, the old capital, has fallen into decay but is a place of interest on account of its magnificent buildings of which the finest were erected by Maharaja Bir Singh Dev I, the most famous ruler of the State (1605-1627)

GWALIOR

Resident—Officiating—Lieut -Col D G Wilson.

BHOPAL

Political Agent—Major R G Hinde

BUNDELKHAND

Political Agent—Lt -Col F M Bailey, C I E

BAGHELKHAND

Political Agent—Lt.-Col F. M Bailey, C I E.

SIKKIM.

Sikkim is bounded on the north and north east by Tibet, on the south-east by Bhutan on the south by the British district of Darjeeling, an on the west by Nepal The population consists of Bhutias, Lepchas and Nepalese It forms the direct route to the Chumbi Valley in Tibet The main axis of the Himalayas, which runs east and west forms the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet The Singalila and Chola ranges, which run southwards from the main chain, separate Sikkim from Nepal on the west, and from Tibet and Bhutan on the east On the Singalila range rise the great snow peaks of Kinchinjunga (28,146 feet), one of the highest mountains in the world The Chola range which is much lofter than that of Singalila, leaves the main chain at the Dongkya La

Tradition says that the ancestors of the Rajas of Sikkim originally came from eastern Tibet The State was twice invaded by the Gurkhas at the end of the eighteenth century On the outbreak of the Nepal War in 1814, the British formed an alliance with the Raja of Sikkim and at the close of the war the Raja was rewarded by a considerable cession of territory In 1835 the Raja granted the site of Darjeeling to the British and received Rs 12,000 annually in lieu of it The State was previously under the Government of Bengal, but was brought under the direct supervision of the Government of India in 1906 The State is thinly populated, the area being 2,818 square miles, and the population 1,90,657, chiefly Buddhists and Hindus The most important crops are maize and rice There are several trade routes through Sikkim from Darjeeling District into Tibet In the convention of 1890 provision was made for the opening of a trade mart but the results were disappointing, and the failure of the Tibetans to fulfil their obligations resulted in 1904 in the despatch of a mission to Lhasa, where a new convention was signed Trade with the British has increased in recent years, and is now between 40 and 50 lakhs yearly A number of good roads have been constructed in recent years The present ruler, His Highness Maharajah Sir Tashi Namgyal, K C I E, was born in 1893 and succeeded in 1914 His Highness was invested with full ruling powers on the 5th April 1918 The title of K C I E was conferred upon the Maharaja on the 1st January 1918 and K C I E on 1st January 1923 The average revenue is Rs 5,20,422

Political Officer in Sikkim —F Williamson.

BHUTAN.

Bhutan extends for a distance of approximately 190 miles east and west along the southern slopes of the central axis of the Himalayas, adjacent to the northern border of Eastern Bengal and Assam Its area is 18,000 square miles and its population, consisting of Buddhists and Hindus, has been estimated at 300,000 The country formerly belonged to a tribe called Tek-pa, but was wrested from them by some Tibetan soldiers about the middle of the seventeenth century British relations with Bhutan commenced in 1772 when the Bhotias invaded the principality of Cooch Behar and British aid was invoked by that State After a number of raids by the Bhutanese into Assam, an envoy (the Hon A Eden) was sent to Bhutan, who was grossly insulted and compelled to sign a treaty surrendering the Duars to Bhutan On his return the treaty was disallowed and the Duars annexed This was followed by the treaty of 1865, by which the State's relations with the Government of India were satisfactorily regulated The State formerly received an allowance of half a lakh a year from the British Government in consideration of the cession in 1865 of some areas on the southern borders This allowance was doubled by a new treaty concluded in January 1910, by which the Bhutanese Government bound itself to be guided by the advice of the British Government in regard to its external relations, while the British Government undertook to exercise no interference in the internal administration of Bhutan On the occasion of the Tibet Mission of 1904, the Bhotias gave strong proof of their friendly attitude Not only did they consent to the survey of a road through their country to Chumbi, but their ruler, the Tongsa Penlop, accompanied the British troops to Lhasa, and assisted in the negotiations with the Tibetan authorities For these services he was made a K C I E, and he has since entertained the British Agent hospitably at his capital The ruler is now known as H H the Maharaja of Bhutan, Sir Uggen Wangchuk, K C S I, K C I E At the head of the Bhutan Government, there are nominally two supreme authorities, the Dharma Raja, known as Shapting Renipoche, the spiritual head, and the Deb or Depa Raja, the temporal ruler The Dharma Raja is regarded as a very high incarnation of Buddha, far higher than the ordinary incarnations in Tibet, of which there are several hundreds On the death of a Dharma Raja a year or two is allowed to elapse, and his reincarnation then takes place, always in the Choje, or royal family of

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NEPAL.

The kingdom of Nepal is a narrow tract of country extending for about 520 miles along the southern slope of the central axis of the Himalayas It has an area of about 56,000 square miles, with a population of about 5,580,000, chiefly Hindus The greater part of the country is mountainous, the lower slopes being cultivated Above these is a rugged broken wall of rock leading up to the chain of snow clad peaks which culminate in Mount Everest (29 002 feet) and others of slightly less altitude The country before the Gurkha occupation was split up into several small kingdoms under Newar kings The Gurkhas under Prithvi Narayan Shah overran and conquered the different kingdoms of Patan, Kathmandu, and Bhatgaon, and other places during the latter half of the 18th century and since then have been rulers of the whole of Nepal In 1846 the head of the Rana family Maharaja Jung Bahadur Rana, obtained from the sovereign the perpetual right to the office of Prime Minister of Nepal, and the right is still enjoyed by the descendants of the Rana family In 1850 Jung Bahadur paid a visit to England and was thus the first Hindu Chief to leave India and to become acquainted with the power and resources of the British nation The relations of Nepal with the Government of India are regulated by the treaty of 1816 and subsequent agreements by which a representative of the British Government is received at Kathmandu By virtue of the same treaty Nepal maintains a Representative at Delhi and her treaty relations with Tibet allow her to keep a Resident at Lhasa of her own Her relation with China is of a friendly nature Ever since the conclusion of the treaty of 1816 the friendly relations with the British Government have steadily been maintained During the rule of the late Prime Minister it has been at its height as is evidenced by the valuable friendly help in men and money which has been given and which was appreciatively mentioned in both the Houses of Parliament and by Mr Asquith in his Guildhall speech in 1915 The message from His Majesty the King Emperor to the Nepalese Prime Minister sent on the termination of hostilities and published at the time as also the Viceroy s valedictory address to the Nepalese contingent on the eve of their return home after having laudably fulfilled their mission in India eloquently and gratefully acknowledged the valuable help rendered by Nepal during the four and a half years of war In recognition of this help Nepal receives an annual gift of Rupees ten lakhs from the British Government to be paid in perpetuity To further strengthen and cement the bonds of friendship that have subsisted so long between the two countries, a new Treaty of friendship was concluded between the Governments of Nepal and Great Britain on the 21st December 1923

From the foregoing account of the history of Nepal it will be seen that the Government of the country has generally been in the hands of the Minister of the day Since the time of Jung Bahadur this system of government has been clearly laid down and defined The sovereign, or Maharajadhiraja, as he is called, is but a dignified figure-head, whose position can best be likened to that of the Emperor of Japan during the Shogunate The present King, His Majesty Maharajadhiraja Tribhubana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shum Shere Jung Deva, ascended the throne on the death of his father in 1911. The real ruler of the country is the Minister who, while enjoying complete monopoly of power, couples with his official rank the exalted title of Maharaja Next to him comes the Commander in Chief, who ordinarily succeeds to the office of Minister

The present Minister at the head of affairs of Nepal is Maharaja Bhim, Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, G C S I, K C V O Honorary Major-General, British Army and Hon Colonel, 4th Gurkhas, who succeeded the late Maharaja Chandra Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana as Prime Minister and Supreme Commander in-Chief in November 1929 A man of proved ability as the Commander-in-Chief of Nepal, he has already inaugurated several important works of public utility With consummate skill and political acumen he averted a breach of relations with Tibet and in his public utterances has expressed an earnest desire to uphold and maintain the traditional friendship with the British Government

Rice, wheat and maize form the chief crops in the low lands Mineral wealth is supposed to be great, but, like other sources of revenue, has not been developed Communications in the State are primitive, but since 1920 the Government has already undertaken the construction of a good and permanent road for vehicular traffic from Amlekhgunj to Bhimphedi—the base of a steep ridge in the main route to the capital of the country from British India—and also has installed a ropeway to connect this base with the capital proper covering a distance of 14 miles A light railway from Amlekhgung covering a distance of 25 miles in the route and connecting with the B & N W Ry at Raxaul also has been constructed and opened for traffic since March 1927 It has also put up a telephone over this route connecting the capital with the frontier township of Birgunge near Raxaul The revenue is about two crores of rupees per annum The standing army is estimated at 45,000 the highest posts in it being filled by relations of the minister The State is of considerable archæological interest and many of the sites connected with scenes of Buddha's life have been identified in it by the remains of inscribed pillars.

British Envoy—Lieut -Col C T Dankes, C I F

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER STATES.

The Indian States of the North-West Frontier Provinces are Amb, Phulera, Dir, Swat and Chitral The area of the latter three is 3,000,1,800 and 4,0000 square miles and population 250,000, 216,000 and 99,000 respectively

Amb —Is only a village on the western bank of the Indus in Independent Tanawala

Chitral —Runs from Lowarai top to the south of the Hindu-Kush range in the north, and has an area of about 4,000 square miles The ruling dynasty has maintained itself for more than three hundred years, during the greater part of which the State has constantly been at war with its neighbours It was visited in 1885 by the Lockhart Mission, and in 1889, on the establishment of a political agency in Gilgit, the ruler of Chitral received an annual subsidy from the British Government That subsidy was increased two years later on condition that the ruler, Amen-ul-Mulk, accepted the advice of the British Government in all matters connected with foreign policy and frontier defence His sudden death in 1892 was followed by a dispute as to the succession The eldest son Nizam-ul-Mulk was recognised by Government, but he was murdered in 1895 A war was declared by Umra khan of Jandni and Dir against the infidels and the Agent at Gilgit, who had been sent to Chitral to report on the situation, was besieged with his escort and a force had to be despatched (April 1895) to their relief

The valleys of which the State consists are extremely fertile and continuously cultivated The internal administration of the country is conducted by His Highness Sir Shujaul-mulk, K C I E, the Mehtar of Chitral and the foreign policy is regulated by the Political Agent at Malakand

Dir —The territories of this State, about 3,000 square miles in area, include the country drained by the Panjkora and its affluents down to the junction of the former river with the Bajaur Rud The Nawab of Dir is the overlord of the country, exacting allegiance from the petty chiefs of the clans Dir is mainly held by Yusufzai Pathans, the old non-Pathan inhabitants being now confined to the upper portion of the Panjkora Valley known as the Dir Kohistan

Swat —The Ruler of the State, Miangul Gulshahzada Sir Abdul Wadood, K B E, is a descendent of the famous Akhund Sahib of Swat He consolidated his rule in Swat from 1917 to 1922, and was recognized by the Government of India as Wali of Swat in 1926 The area of the State is 1,800 square miles and population 216,000 The Headquarters of the State is at Saidu Sharif about 40 miles from Malakand and connected with Malakand by motor road

Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral—R J Gould, C M G, C I E, I C S

STATES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

The Madras Presidency includes 5 Indian States covering an area of 10,643 square miles Of these, the States of Travancore and Cochin represent ancient Hindu dynasties Pudukottai is the inheritance of the chieftain called the Tondiman, Banganapalle and Sandur two petty States, of which the first is ruled by a Nawab, lie in the centre of two British districts

Name.	Area sq miles	Population	Estimated Gross Revenue in lakhs of rupees
Travancore	7,625	4,006,062	251 66
Cochin	1,417½	979,019	93 67
Pudukottai	1,179	426,813	26 72
Banganapalle	255	36,692	2 89
Sandur	167	11,684	1 71

These States were brought into direct relation with the Government of India on October 1st, 1923

Travancore —This State, which has an area of 7,624 84 square miles and a population of 5,090,462 with a revenue of Rs 250·79 lakhs occupies the south-west portion of the Indian Peninsula, forming an irregular triangle with its apex at Cape Comorin The early history of Travancore is in great part traditional, but there is little doubt that H H the Maharaja is the representative of the Chera dynasty, one of the three great Hindu dynasties which exercised sovereignty at one time in Southern India The petty chiefs, who had subsequently set up as independent rulers within the State, were all subdued, and the whole country, l within its present boundaries, was cons and brought under one rule, by the M

Marthanda Varma (1729 58) The English first settled at Anjengo, a few miles to the north of Trivandrum, and built a factory there in 1684 In the wars in which the East India Company were engaged in Madura and Tinnevelly, in the middle of the 18th century, the Travancore State gave assistance to the British authorities. Travancore was reckoned as one of the staunchest allies of the British Power and was accordingly included in the Treaty made in 1784 between the East India Company and the Sultan of Mysore To protect the State from possible inroads by Tippu, an arrangement was come to in 1788 with the East India Company, and in 1795 a formal treaty was concluded, by which the Company agreed to protect Travancore from all foreign enemies In 1805 the annual subsidy to be paid by Travancore was fixed at 8 lakhs of rupees

H H the Maharaja (*b* November 1912) ascended the masnad in September 1924 During the minority the State is ruled by Her Highness Maharani Setu Lakshmi Bai, C I, aunt of the Maharaja, as Regent on his behalf The work of legislation is entrusted to a Council brought into existence in 1888 and as last reconstituted in 1921, has a majority of non-official elected members The Council is invested with the powers of voting on the budget, moving resolutions and asking questions including supplementary questions Women are placed on a footing of complete equality with men in the matter of both franchise and membership This is the largest measure of constitutional reform introduced in any Indian State A representative assembly known as the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly meets once a year Its members who are the elected representatives of the people are given an opportunity to express direct to the Dewan their wants and wishes and their views regarding the administrative measures adopted from time to time Local Self-Government on a small scale exists in the more important towns The State supports a military force of 1,473 men Education has advanced considerably in recent years and the State takes a leading place in that respect In the matter of female Education the State has a leading place among Indian States and the British Indian Provinces The principal food-grain grown is rice, but the main source of agricultural wealth is the cocoanut Other crops are pepper, areca-nut, jack-fruit, sugar-cane and tapioca Rubber and tea are among other important products Cotton weaving and the making of matting from the coir are among the chief industries The State is well provided with roads, and with a natural system of back-waters, besides canals and rivers navigable for country crafts One line of railway about one hundred miles in length cuts across the State from east to west and then runs along the Coast to the Capital More Railway lines are in contemplation The capital is Trivandrum

Agent to the Governor-General—Lieut -Col H E N Pritchard C I E., O B E

Dewan—V S Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.A, B L

Cochin —This State on the south-west coast of India is bounded by the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency and the State of Travancore Very little is known of its early history. According to tradition, the Rajas of Cochin held the territory in right of descent from Cheraman Perumal, who governed the whole country of Kerala, including Travancore and Malabar, as Viceroy of the Chola Kings about the beginning of the ninth century, and afterwards established himself as an independent Ruler In 1502, the Portuguese were allowed to settle in what is now British Cochin and in the following year they built a fort and established commercial relations in the State In the earlier wars with the Zamorin of Calicut, they assisted the Rajas of Cochin The influence of the Portuguese on the west coast began to decline about the latter part of the seventeenth century, and in 1663 they were ousted from the town of Cochin by the Dutch with whom the Raja entered into friendly relations About a century later, in 1759, when the Dutch power began to decline, the Raja was attacked by the Zamorin of Calicut, who was expelled with the assistance of the Raja of Travancore In 1776, the State was conquered by Hyder Ali, to whom it remained tributary and subordinate, and subsequently to his son, Tippu Sultan A treaty was concluded in 1791 between the Raja and the East India Company, by which His Highness agreed to become tributary to the British Government for his territories which were then in the possession of Tippu, and to pay a subsidy

His Highness Raja Sri Sir Rama Varmah, G C S I, G C I E, who was born in 1852, and who ascended the Masnad in 1895, having abdicated in December, 1914 His Highness Sri Sir Rama Varmah, G C I E, who was born on 6th October, 1858, succeeded to the throne and was duly installed as Raja on the 21st January 1915 The administration is conducted under the control of the Maharaja whose chief Minister and Executive Officer is the Dewan, G. C Herbert, Esq, I C S The forests of Cochin form one of its most valuable assets They abound in teak, ebony, blackwood, and other valuable trees Rice forms the staple of cultivation Cocoanuts are largely raised in the sandy tracts, and their products form the chief exports of the State. Communications by road and back-waters are good, and the State owns a line of railway from Shoranore to Ernakulam, the capital of the State, and a Forest Steam Tramway used in developing the forests The State supports a force of 32 officers and 337 men

Agent to the Governor-General—Lieut Col H R N Pritchard C I E, O B E

Pudukkottai —This State is bounded on the north and west by Trichinopoly, on the south by Ramnad and on the east by Tanjore In early times a part of the State belonged to the Chola Kings and the southern part to the Pandya Kings of Madura Relations with the English began during the Carnatic wars During the siege of Trichinopoly by the French in 1752, the Tondiman of the time did good service to the Company's cause by sending them provisions, although his own country was on at least one occasion ravaged as a consequence of his fidelity to the English In 1756 he sent some of his troops to assist Muhammad Yusuf, the Company's sepoy commandant, in settling the Madura and Tinnevelly

Banas Kantha Agency—This group of States in Gujarat, comprises of the Third Class States of Tharad, Fourth Class States of Vav, Fifth Class State of Malek Jorawar Khanji of Varahi and a few minor estates and talukas Before the year 1925 it was known as the Palanpur Agency, when it also comprised the First Class States of Palanpur and Radhanupur Consequent upon the transference of these two First Class States of Palanpur and Radhanpur to the direct political relationship with the Government of India, through the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India the group comprising the remaining minor States, Estates and Talukas, has been named the Banas Kantha Agency and is in charge of a Political Agent, who is subordinate to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General of the Western India States Agency

Bhavnagar—This State lies at the head and west side of the Gulf of Cambay The Gohel Rajputs, to which tribe the Ruler of Bhavnagar belongs, are said to have settled in the country about the year 1260, under Sajakji from whose three sons—Ranoji, Sarangji and Shahji—are descended respectively the rulers of Bhavnagar Lathi and Palitana An intimate connexion was formed between the Bombay Government and Bhavnagar in the eighteenth century when the ruler of that State took pains to destroy the pirates which infested the neighbouring seas The State was split up when Gujarat and Kathiawar were divided between the Peshwa and the Gaekwar, but the various claims over Bhavnagar were consolidated in the hands of the British Government in 1807 The State pays an annual tribute of Rs 1,28,060 to the British Government, Rs 3,581-8-0 as Peshkashi to Baroda, and Rs 22,858 as Zortalbi to Junagadh His Highness Maharaja Krishna Kumarsinhji succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji, K C S I, on 17th July 1919, and was invested with full powers on 18th April 1931 The State Council consists of Sir Prabhashankar D Pattani, K C I E, as President, and Lieut -Colonel A H E, Mosse as Vice-President The other members of the Council are Dewan Bahadur T K. Trivedi and Khan Bahadur S A Geghawala, M A, LL B, Bar-at-Law One noteworthy feature in the administration is the complete separation of judicial from executive functions and the decentralisation of authority is another The authority and powers of all the Heads of Departments have been clearly defined, and each within his own sphere is independent of the others being directly responsible to the Council

The chief products of the State are grain, cotton, sugar-cane and salt The chief manufactures are oil, copper and brass vessels and cloth The Bhavnagar State Railway is 307 miles in length The capital of the State is the town and port of Bhavnagar, which has a good and safe harbour for shipping and carried on an extensive trade as one of the principal markets and harbours of export for cotton in Kathiawar Bhavnagar supports 270 State Lancers and 250 State Infantry

Population (in 1931) was 500,274 of whom 86 per cent were Hindus and 8 per cent Mahomedans The average income for the last five years was Rs 1,10,29,734, and the average expenditure Rs 84,32,739

Dhrangadhra State is a State of the First Class in Kathiawar with a population of nearly one lakh and an area of 1,167 square miles exclusive of the Dhrangdhara portion of the Runn of Cutch The ruler of Dhrangadhra is the head of the Jhala family of Rajputs, originally called the Makvanas This Rajput clan is of great antiquity having migrated to Kathiawar from the North, establishing itself first at Pallri in Ahmedabad District, thence moving to Halvad and finally settling in its present seat Being the guardians of the North-Eastern marches of Kathiawar they had to suffer repeatedly from the successive inroads of the Mahomedans into that Peninsula, but after suffering the various vicissitudes of war they were confirmed in their possession of Halvad, its surrounding territories and the salt-pans attached thereto by an Imperial Firman issued by Emperor Aurangzeb The States of Wankaner, Limbdi, Wadhwan, Chuda, Savla and Than-Lakhtar are offshoots from Dhrangadhra His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Ghanshyamsinhji, G C I E, K C S I, Maharaja Raj Saheb, is the ruler of the State and the titular head of all the Jhalas The administration is conducted under the Maharaja's directions by the Dewan Raj Rana Shri Mansinhji S Jhala, C I E The soil being eminently fit for cotton cultivation, the principal crops are long stapled cotton and cereals of various kinds Excellent building and ornamental stone is quarried from the hills situated within the State Wadagra salt of an excellent quality is also manufactured at the State Salt Works at Kuda which offer practically inexhaustible supplies for the manufacture of salt and its bye-products To utilize these valuable resources, the State has recently built and put into operation a huge factory in Dhrangadhra, known as the Shri Shakti Alkali Works, for the manufacture on a large scale of Soda Ash, Caustic Soda and Soda Bicarb as bye-products of salt, and these are finding a ready market all over India The capital town is Dhrangadhra, a fortified town, 75 miles west of Ahmedabad

Dhrangadhra State owns the Railway from Wadhwan Junction to Halvad, a distance of 40 miles, which is worked by the B B & C I Railway An extension of this line to Maliya is under contemplation A railway siding has been laid from Dhrangadhra to Kuda—a distance of 11 miles—to facilitate the salt traffic

Gondal State—The Ruling Prince of Gondal is a Rajput of the Jadeja stock with the title of H H Maharaja Thakore Saheb, the present Ruler being H H Shri Bhagwat Sinhji, G C I E The early founder of the State Kumbhoji I, had a modest estate of 20 villages Kumbhoji II, the most powerful Chief of the House, widened the territories to almost their present limits by conquest, but it was left to the present ruler to develop its resources to the utmost, and in the words of Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, by its "importance and advanced administration" to get it recognised as a First Class State

The State pays a tribute of Rs 1,10,721 The chief products are cotton, groundnuts and grain and the chief manufactures are cotton and woollen fabrics and gold embroidery Gondal has always been preeminent amongst the States of its class for the vigour with which public works have been prosecuted, and was one of the earliest pioneers of railway enterprise in Kathiawar having initiated the Dhasa Bhoraji line, It owns the Dhasa Jam Jodhpur section called the Gondal Railway and manages it along with the Jetalsar Rajkot Railway and H H Gaekwad's Khijadiya-Dhari line, it subsequently built the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway in partnership with other Native States in Kathiawar There are no export and import dues the people being free from taxes and dues Comparatively speaking Gondal stands first in Kathiawar in respect of the spread of education Compulsory female education in the State has been ordered by His Highness Rs 25 lakhs have been spent on irrigation tanks and canals, water supply and electricity to the town of Gondal The Capital is Gondal a fortified town on the line between Rajkot and Jetalsar

Junagadh State —A first class State under the Western India States Agency and lies in the South-Western portion of the Kathiawar Peninsula between 21°-44 and 21°-53' North latitude 80° and 72° East longitude with the Halar division of the province as its northern boundary and Gohilwad Prant to its east It is bounded on the south and west by the Arabian Sea. The State is divided into 10 Mahals It has 16 ports of which the principal are Veraval and Mangrol The principal rivers in the State are the Hindar Ulen, Ozat Hiran, Saraswati Machhundri, Singaoda, Meghal, Vrajmi, Ravel and Sabli The principal town of Junagadh which is one of the most picturesque towns in India, is situated on the slope of the Girnar and the Datar Hills, while in antiquity and historical interest it yields to none The Upperkote or old citadel contains interesting Buddhist caves and the whole of the ditch and neighbourhood is honeycombed with caves of their remains There are a number of fine modern buildings in the town The famous Asoka inscription of the Buddhist time carved out on a big boister of black granite stone is housed at the foot of the Girnar Hill which is sacred to the Jains, the Sidvaltes, the Vaishnavites and other Hindus To the south east of the Girnar Hill lies the extensive forest of the Gir comprising 494 square miles, 823 acres and 10 gunthas It supplies timber and other natural products to the residents of the State and the neighbouring districts and is unique as the sole stronghold of the Indian lion The area of the State is 3,337 square miles and the average revenue amounts to about Rs 87,00,000 The total population according to the census of 1931 is 545,200 Until 1472 when it was conquered by Sultan Mahomed Begra of Ahmedabad Junagadh was a Rajput State ruled by Chiefs of the Chuda Sama tribe During the reign of the Emperor Akbar it became a dependency of Delhi under the immediate authority of the Moghal Viceroy of Gujarat About 1735 when the representatives of the Moghals had lost his authority in Gujarat, Sherkhan Babi, the ancestor of the present Babi Ruler, expelled the Moghal Governor, and established his own rule The ruler of Junagadh first entered into engagements with the British Government in 1807 The principal articles of production in the State are cotton, bajri, juwar, tesamum wheat, rice, sugarcane, cereals, grass, timber, stone, castor seed, fish, country tobacco, groundnuts cocoanuts, bamboos etc, while those of manufacture are ghee, molasses, sugar candy, copper, and brassware, dyed cloth gold and silver embroidery, pottery, hardware leather bamboo furniture, etc The State pays a tribute of Rs 28 391 annually to the Paramount Power and Peshkashi of Rs 38,210 to His Highness the Gaekwar on the other hand, the State of Junagadh receives a tribute styled Jortalbi amounting to Rs 92 121 from not less than 134 States and Talukas a relic of the day of Mahomedan supremacy The State maintains State Forces consisting of Lancers and the Mahabat Khanji Infantry, the sanctioned strength of the former being 173 and of the latter 220 inclusive of Bag pipe Band

The Ruler bears the title of Nawab The present Nawab is His Highness Sir Mahabat Khan III, G C I E, K C S I, and is the ninth in succession and seventh in descent from His Highness Sahabdurkhanji I, the founder of the Babi family of Junagadh in 1735 A D His Highness the Nawab Saheb was born on 2nd August 1900 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1911, visited England in 1913-14, received his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and has been invested with full powers since March 1920 His Highness the Nawab Saheb is the Ruler of the Premier State in Kathiawar, ranks first amongst the Chiefs of Kathiawar, exercising plenary powers and enjoys a salute of 15 guns personal, 13 permanent and 15 local within the territorial limits of the Junagadh State Languages spoken —Gujarati and Urdu

Ruler —His Highness Sir Mahabat Khanji Rasulkhanji, G C I E, K C S I

Heir Apparent—Shahzada Mahomed Dilawarkhanji, 2nd Shahzada Mahomed Himatkhanji

Vice President of the Council—P R Cadell, C S I

Navanagar State, on the southern shore of the Gulf of Cutch, has an area of 3,791 square miles The Maharaja of Navanagar is a Jadeja Rajput by caste, and belongs to the same family as the Rao of Cutch The Jadejas originally entered Kathiawar from Cutch, and dispossessed the ancient family of Jethwas then established at Ghumli The town of Jamnagar was founded in 1540 The present Jam Sahib is the well-known cricketer, H H Jam Sahib Shri Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, who was born in 1872 and succeeded in 1907 The principal products are grain, cotton and oil-seeds, shipped from the ports of the State A small pearl fishery lies off the coast The State pays a tribute of Rs 1,20,093 per annum jointly to the British Government, the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Nawab of Junagadh The State maintains two squadrons of Nawanagar State Lancers and 1½ Company of the State Infantry. The Capital is Jamnagar, a flourishing place, nearly 4 miles in circuit, situated 5 miles east of the port of Bedi Population 4,09,192, Revenue nearly Rs 90 lakhs,

Revenue Secretary —Gokulbhai B Desai, Bar-at-law

Political Secretary —Parshurram B Junnarkar, B A , LL B

General Secretary —Hirabhai M Mehta, B A (Cantab), Bar -at-law

Huzur Personal Assistant—P M Karanjia.

Cutch —The State is bounded on the north and north-west by Sind, on the east by the Palanpur Agency, on the south by the Peninsula of Kathiawar and the Gulf of Cutch and the south-west by the Indian Ocean Its area, exclusive of the great salt marsh called the Rann of Cutch, is 7,616 square miles The capital is Bhuj, where the ruling Chief (the Maharao) His Highness Maha Rao Sri Khengarji Saval Bahadur, G C S I , G C I E , resides From its isolated position, the special characteristic of its people, their peculiar dialect, and their strong feeling of personal loyalty to their ruler, the peninsula of Cutch has more of the elements of a distinct nationality than any other of the dependencies of Bombay The earliest historic notices of the State occur in the Greek writers Its modern history dates from its conquest by the Sind tribe of Samma Rajputs in the fourteenth century The section of the Sammas forming the ruling family in Cutch were known as the Jadejas or 'children of Jada' The British made a treaty with the State in 1815 There is a fair proportion of good arable soil in Cutch, and wheat, barley and cotton are cultivated Both iron and coal are found but are not worked Cutch is noted for its beautiful embroidery and silverwork and its manufactures of silk and cotton are of some importance Trade is chiefly carried by sea. The ruling chief is the supreme authority A few of the Bhayats are invested with jurisdictional powers in varying degrees in their own estates and over their own ryots A notable fact in connection with the administration of the Cutch State is the number and position of the Bhayat These are Rajput nobles forming the brotherhood of the Rao They were granted a share in the territories of the ruling chief as provision for their maintenance and are bound to furnish troops on an emergency. The number of these chiefs is 137, and the total number of the Jadeja tribe in Cutch is about 16,000 The British military force having been withdrawn from Bhuj, the State now pays Rs 82,257 annually as an Anjar equivalent to the British Government The military force consists of about 1,000 in addition to which, there are some irregular infantry, and the Bhayats could furnish on requisition a mixed force of four thousand

Palanpur —Palanpur is a first class State with an area of 1,768 89 square miles and a population of 243,71 The net revenue of the State calculated on the average of the last five years is about 11 lakhs

The State is under the rule of Major His Highness Zubdtul Mulk Dewan Mahakhan Taley Muhammad Khan Bahadur, G C I E , K C V O , Nawab of Palanpur His Highness is descended from the Usafzal Lohani Pathan, an Afghan tribe who appeared in Gujarat in the 14th century The connection of the British Government with the State dates from 1809, in which year the Ruler was murdered by a body of Sindhi Jamadars A considerable trade in cloth, grain, sugar and rice is carried on in the State The State pays tribute of Rs 38,461 to the Gaekwar of Baroda The capital city of Palanpur is situated on the B B & C I Railway, and is the junction station of the Palanpur-Deesa Branch of B B & C I Railway It is a very old settlement of which mention was made in the 8th century

Radhanpur is a first-class State, with an area of 1,150 square miles, which is held by a branch of the illustrious Babi family, who since the reign of Humayun have always been prominent in the annals of Gujarat. The present chief is H H Jalalud-din Khanji, the Nawab of Radhanpur The State maintains a Police force of 209 The principal products are cotton, wheat and grain The capital is Radhanpur town, a considerable trade centre for Northern Gujarat and Cutch Sami has a cotton press and three ginning factories There is one ginning factory at Munjpur and one at Lolada One large ginning factory has been recently constructed at Sankeshwar which is a great centre or Jain pilgrimage all the year round.

STATES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The territories under the rule of Indian Princes and Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency extend over an area of 28,039 square miles The characteristic feature of the Bombay States is the great number of petty principalities The recognition of these very numerous jurisdictions is due to the circumstance that the early Bombay administrators were induced to treat the *de facto* exercise of civil and criminal jurisdiction by a landholder as carrying with it a quasi-sovereign status In no part of India is there a greater variety of principalities Some of the largest are of modern origin, having been founded by the Marathas in the general scramble for power in the middle of the 18th century but the Rajput houses in the Gujarat Agencies date from earlier times Interesting traces of ancient history are to be found at Sachin and Janjira, where Chiefs of foreign ancestry, descended from Abyssinian admirals of the Deccan fleets, still remain A few aboriginal Chiefs, Bhils or Kolis exercise very limited authority in the Dangs and the hilly country that fringes the Mahi and the Narbada rivers.

The variety of the relations which under the terms of the several treaties, subsist between the British Government and the rulers of the different States, and the general superintendence exercised by Government as the Paramount Power, necessitate the presence of an Agent or representative of Government at the Principal Courts The smaller and less important States are either grouped together under the general supervision of a Political Agent or are looked after by the Collectors of the districts which they adjoin The position of the Agent varies,

roughly speaking, with the importance of the State In some cases he does little more than give advice and exercise n general surveillance In other cases the Agents are invested with n direct share in the administration, while States the Rulers of which are minor are directly managed by Government Officers or under arrangements approved by Government Some of the States are subordinate to other States and not in direct relations with the British Government In these cases the status of the feudatories is usually guaranteed by Government The powers of the Chiefs are regulated by treaty or custom, and range downwards to n more right to collect revenue in a share of a village, without criminal or civil jurisdiction, as in the case of the petty Chiefs in the Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha Agencies.

The number of Indian States in the Bombay Presidency is 151, with an area of 28,039 square miles and population (1921) of 3,879,095 They are divided for administrative purposes into the following Agencies Belgaum Agency, Savantvadi, Bijapur Agency, Jath Dharwar Agency, Savanur Kaira Agency, Cambay Kolaba Agency, Janjira Kolhapur Residency and Southern Maratha Country States Agency, 9 States (Kolhapur with 9 feudatories), Jamkhandi, Kurundwad Senior, Kurundwad Junior, Miraj Senior, Miraj Junior, Mudhol, Ramdurg and Sangli) Mahi Kantha Agency 51 States (principal States Idar and Danta) Nasik Agency Surgana Poona Agency, Bhor Rewa Kantha Agency, 62 States (principal States Balasinor, Baria, Chhota Udeipur, Lunawada, Rajpipla and Sant) Satara Agency, Aundh and Phaltan Sholapur Agency, Akalkot Sukkur Agency Khairpur Surat Agency, 3 States (Bansda Dharampur and Sachin) and 14 Dang Chiefs Thana Agency, Jawhar The table below gives details of the area of the more important States —

State	Area in sq miles	Population (in 1921)	Approximate Revenue
			Rs
Balasinor	189	44,030	2,54,244
Bansda	215	40,125	8,64,265
Baria .	813	137,291	12,69,936
Bhor	925	130,420	6,56,697
Cambay	350	71,715	9,78,794
Chhota Udepur	890	125,702	16,02,294
Danta	450	23,023	1,75,965
Dharampur	704	95,171	10,90,998
Idar .	1 669	226,351	13,61,925
Janjira	377	110,366	8,83,336
Jawhar	310	49,662	8,12,208
Khairpur	6,050	193,152	24,18,137
Kolhapur	3,217	833,726	1,25,08,579
Lunawada	388	83,136	5,36,003
Mudhol	368	60,140	6,13,615
Rajpipla	1,517	168,425	24,15,523
Sachin	49	19,977	3,97,012
Sangli	1,136	221,321	14,02,654
Savantvadi	925	206,440	6,83,213
Sant .	394	70,957	5,40,043

Bijapur Agency —This comprises the Satara Jaghir of Jath (980 8 square miles in area) On the annexation of Satara, in 1849, Jath and Daphlapur like other Satara Jaghirs, became feudatories of the British Government The latter has more than once interfered to adjust the pecuniary affairs of the Jath Jaghir and in consequence of numerous acts of oppression on the part of the then ruler was compelled to assume direct management from 1874 to 1885 The small estate of Daphlapur with an area of 96 8 square miles lapsed to the Jath Jaghir on the demise of its last ruler Ranibai Saheb Daphle in January 1917 The Chief of Jath who belongs to the Mahratta caste, ranks as a first class Sardar The succession follows the rule of primogeniture The present Chief Meherban Vijayasinharao Ramrao *alias* Babasaheb Dafle succeeded his father who died on August 14, 1928, and was installed on January 12th, 1929 He conducts the administration of the Jath State The gross revenue of the State is about 3 lakhs chiefly derived from land revenue The Jath State pays to the British Government Rs 6,400 per annum in lieu of horse contingent and Rs 4,847 on account of Sardeshmukhi rights

Political Agent —V B, Mardhekar, M A, Collector of Bijapur

Dharwar Agency —This comprises only the small State of Savanur The founder of the reigning family who are Mahomedans of Pathan origin was a Jagirdar of Emperor Aurangzeb At the close of the last Maratha War the Nawab of Savanur, whose conduct had been exceptionally loyal, was confirmed in his possessions by the British Government The State pays no tribute The principal crops are jowari and cotton The area is 70 square miles and population 16,830 The revenue is Rs 2,01,410-6-8 The present chief is Captain Meherban Nawab Abdul Majid Khan Diler Jang Bahadur, Nawab of Savanur

Political Agent —J F B Hartshorne, I C S

Kaira Agency —This includes only the State of Cambay at the head of the Gulf of the same name Cambay was formerly one of the chief ports of India and of the Anhilvada Kingdom At the end of the thirteenth century it is said to have been one of the richest towns in India at the beginning of the sixteenth century also it formed one of the chief centres of commerce in Western India Factories were established there by the English and the Dutch It was established a distinct State about 1730, the founder of the present family of Chiefs being the last but one of the Mahomedan Governors of Gujarat The present Nawab is His Highness Mirza Hussein Yawar Khan who is a Shiah Mogul of the Najumisani family of Persia, and was born on the 16th May 1911 His father, the late Nawab Jaffar Ali Khan, died on 21st January 1915, leaving him a minor The State was under British administration up to December 1930 when the Nawab was installed on the *gadi* The State pays a tribute of Rs 21,924 to the British Government Wheat and cotton are the principal crops There is a broad gauge line from Cambay *via* Petlad, connecting with the B B & C I Railway

Anand Cambay is a first class State having full jurisdiction Revenue is about eight lakhs The area of the State is 350 square miles, population, 71,715

Political Agent K B Bhadrapur, M A

Kolaba Agency—This Agency includes the State of **Janjira** in the Konkan, a country covered with spurs and hill ranges and much intersected by creeks and backwaters The ruling family is said to be descended from an Abyssinian in the service of one of the Nizam Shahi Kings of Ahmednagar at the end of the fifteenth century The most noticeable point in its history is the successful resistance that it alone, of all the States of Western India, made against the determined attacks of the Marathas The British, on succeeding the Marathas as masters of the Konkan, refrained from interfering in the internal administration of the State The chief is a Sunni Mahomedan, by race a Sidi or Abyssinian, with a title of His Highness the Nawab He has a sanad guaranteeing succession according to Mahomedan law and pays no tribute Till 1808 the State enjoyed singular independence, there being no Political Agent, and no interference whatever in its internal affairs About that year the maladministration of the chief especially in matters of police and criminal justice, became flagrant, those branches of administration were in consequence taken out of his hands and vested temporarily in a Political Agent The last ruler, H H Nawab Sidi Sir Ahmed Khan, G C I E, died on 2nd May 1922, and was succeeded by his son Sidi Muhammad Khan born on the 7th March 1914 The area of the State is 377 square miles, and the poulation 1,10,366 The average revenue is 8 lakhs, including that derived from a small dependency named Jafferabad in the south of Kathiawar under the Kathiawar Agency The State maintains an irregular military force of 237 The capital is Murud on the main land, the name of Janjira being retained by the island fort opposite The Chief is entitled to a dynastic salute of 11 guns In recognition of services rendered in connection with the war the last ruler's salute was raised on the 1st January 1918 to 13 guns personal and 13 permanent within the limits of his own State from the 1st January 1921 The State is now under a minority administration with the minor Nawab's mother as Regent, assisted by a Dewan appointed with the approval of Government The present Dewan is Mr P R Kapadia, B A, a retired Deputy Collector

Kolhapur Agency—Kolhapur is a State with an area of 3,217 square miles and population of 9,50,864 Subordinate to Kolhapur are nine feudatories, of which the following four are important Vishalgarh, Bavda, Kagal (senior), and Ichalkaranji The ruling house traces its descent from a younger son of Shivaji, founder of the Maratha power The prevalence of piracy from the Kolhapur port of Malvan compelled the Bombay Government to send expeditions against Kolhapur in 1765, and again in 1792, when the Raja agreed to give compensation for the losses which British merchants had sustained since 1785, and to permit the establishment of factories at Malvan and Kolhapur Internal dissensions and wars with neighbouring States gradually weakened the power of Kolhapur In 1812 a treaty was concluded with the British Government, by which, in return for the cession of certain ports, the Kolhapur Raja was guaranteed against the attacks of foreign powers, while on his part he engaged to abstain from hostilities with other States, and to refer all disputes to the arbitration of the British Government The principal articles of production are rice, joowar and sugar cane and the manufactures are coarse cotton and woollen cloths, pottery and hardware The State pays no tribute, and supports a military force of 692 The nine feudatory estates are administered by their holders except in the case of four whose holders are minors Kolhapur proper is divided into seven pethas or talukas and three mahals and is managed by the Maharaja, who has full powers of life and death The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway passes through the State and is connected with Kolhapur City by a line which is the property of the State

Resident and Senior Political Agent for Kolhapur and the Southern Mahratta Country—Major L E Lang, C I E, M C

Southern Maratha Country States—The Agency consists of the following eight States—

Name of State	Area in square miles	Population	Tribute to British Government	Average revenue
			Rs	Rs
Sangli	1,136	221,321	1,35,000	14,02,654
Miraj (Senior)	342	82,580	12,558	4,58 355
Miraj (Junior)	196¼	34,665	7,389	3,61 794
Kurundwad (Senior)	182½	38,760	9,619	3,22,071
Kurundwad (Junior)	114	34,288		3 00,687
Jamkhandi	524	101,195	20,516	9,92 518
Mudhol	368	60,140	2,672	5 33 885
Ramdurg	169	33,997		3,23,333
Total	3,032	606,946	1,87,754	46,95,297

Mahi Kantha—This group of States has a total area of 3,124 square miles and a population of 51,8938 including that of Idar which is 262,790. The Agency consists of the State of Idar and 51 smaller States. Idar covers more than half the territory. It has an area of 1,660 square miles and an average revenue of about 14 lakhs. The present Ruler of Idar H. H. Maharaja Himatsinghji is a Rajput of the Rathod clan. He was born in 1889 A.D. and ascended the gadi in 1931 on the demise of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Dowlatsinghji. His Highness accompanied His late Highness Lt. Col. Sir Dowlatsinghji to Europe when the latter went to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor in London and acted as Page to his Imperial Majesty at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in 1911. The subordinate Feudatory Jagirdars are divided into three classes. The Jagirdars comprised in the class of Bhayats are cadets of the Ruling House to whom grants have been made in maintenance or as a Jiwarak. Those known as Sardar Pattawats are descendants of the military leaders who accompanied Anandsingh and Rai Singh, the founder of the present Marwar dynasty when they took possession of the State in the first quarter of the eighteenth century and to whom grants of land were made by Maharaja Anandsingh in 1741 A.D. on condition of military service. In the case of the Bhoomias are included all subordinate feudatories who were in possession of their Pattas prior to the advent of the present Marwar dynasty. The pattas they hold were acquired by their ancestors by grant from the former Rao Rulers of the State. The Maharaja receives Rs. 52,427 annually on account of Khichdi and other Raj Haks from his subordinate Sardars the tributary talukas of the Mahi Kantha Agency and others and pays Rs. 30,340 as Ghasdana to Gaekwar of Baroda through the British Government. Of the smaller States Vijaynagar and Danta are two States enjoying plenary jurisdictional powers. The names of their Chiefs are Rao Shree Hamirsinghji and Maharana Shri Bhawansinghji. While 31 enjoy limited jurisdiction, the remainder are estates.

POLITICAL AGENT.—Captain I. W. Galbraith, M.C.I.A.

Nasik Agency—This consists of one State, Surgana, lying in the north-west corner of the Nasik District. Surgana has an area of 360 square miles and a population of 15,258. The ruler of the State (Meherban Prataprao Shankarrao Deshmukh) died in June 1930 and the Government of India selected Meherban Yeshwantrao Prataprao Deshmukh, the eldest of his sons, as heir to the gadi on which he was installed in January 1931. The revenue of the State is Rs. 73,432.

Rewa Kantha Agency—This Agency, with an area of 4,956 square miles and a population of 665,099, comprises 61 States, of which Rajpipla is a first class State, 5 are second class, one is third class and the rest are either petty States or talukas. Among those petty States are Sanjeli in the north, Bhadarva and Umeta in the west, Jambhughoda in the south-east, and two groups of Mehwas. The 26 Sankheda Mehwas petty estates lie on the right bank of the Narbada, while the 24 Pandu Mehwas petty estates including Dodka, Anghad and Raika, which together form the Dodka Mehwas are situated on the border of the Mahi.

The following are the statistics of area and population for the principal States:—

State	Area in square miles	Population (1931 Census)
Balasinor	189	52,525
Bariya	813	159,429
Chhota Udaipur	890	144,074
Lunavada	388	95,013
Narukot (Jambhughoda)	143	11,402
Rajpipla	1,517	203,035
Sunt	394	83,538
Other Jurisdictional States, Civil Stations and Thana Circles	639	146,702

Under the first Anhilvada dynasty (746-961) almost all the Rewa Kantha lands except Champaner were under the government of the Bariyas, that is, Koli and Bhil chiefs. In the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries chiefs of Rajput or part Rajput blood, driven south and east by the pressure of Muhammadan invasions, took the place of the Koli and Bhil leaders. The first of the present States to be established was the house of the Maharaja of Rajpipla, a Gohel Rajput.

Lunawada is a State in the Rewa Kantha Political Agency with an area of 388 square miles and an annual revenue of about Rs. 5,50,000. The Rulers of Lunawada belong to the historic Solanki clan of Rajputs claiming their descent from the famous Sidhraj Jaysinh of Anhilwad (Gujerat). Besides having fine patches of good agricultural land, the State contains a considerable forest area yielding rich timber. The State enjoys a hereditary salute of nine guns whereas His late Highness Maharana Shri Sir Wakhatsinhji, K.C.I.E., used to enjoy a personal salute of 11 guns. The population of the State is 95,013 according to the census of 1931. Maharana Shri Virbhadrasinhji, Rajaji Saheb of Lunawada has been invested with full powers on the gadi of his ancestor on 2nd October 1930.

Rajpipla—This State lies to the south of the Narbada. It has an area of 1,517½ square miles. The lands are rich and very fertile and except a few forest-clad hills are suitable and available for cultivation in large quantities in the south-east talukas. The family of the Maharaja of Rajpipla, Captain H. H. Maharana Shri Sir Vijaysinhji, K.C.S.I., is said to derive its origin from a Rajput of the Gohel clan. Cotton is the most important crop in the State. In the hills there are valuable teak forests. The capital is Rajpipla which is connected with Ankleswar by railway built by the State.

Satara Jahagirs.—Under this heading are grouped the following States —

State	Area in sq miles	Population	Revenue in lakhs
			Rs
Aundh . ..	501	64,560	3
Phaltan .	397	43,286	3
Bhor . .	925	130,420	5
Akalkot .	498	81,250	6¼
Jath	981	82,654	3¼

These were formerly feudatory to the Raja of Satara In 1849 five of them, including the Daflapur Estate, which has since reverted to the Jath State, were placed in relations with the Collector of Satara, and Akalkot with the Collector of Sholapur Subsequently, the Jahagir of Bhor was transferred to the Collector of Poona and Jath to the Agency for the Southern Mahratta Country States The latter has since been placed in relation with the Collector of Bijapur The ruling Chiefs are as follows —

State	Ruling Chiefs	Tribute to British Government
		Rs
Aundh ..	Meherban Bhavanrao Shrinivasrao *alias* Baia Saheb, Pant Pratinidhi	....
Phaltan	Captain Meherban Malojirao Mudhojirao *alias* Nana Saheb Naik Nimbalkar	9,600
Bhor	Meherban Raghunathrao Shankarrao *alias* Baba Sahb, Pant Sachiv	4,684
Akalkot	Meherban Shrimant Vijayasinh Fatehsinh Raje Bhonsle Raje Saheb of (minor)	14,592
Jath	Meherban Vijayasinh Ramrao *alias* Baba Saheb Daphley	10,129

Sawantwadi—This State has an area of 925 square miles and population of 2,30,581 The average revenue is Rs 6,83,213 It lies to the north of the Portuguese territory of Goa, the general aspect of the country being extremely picturesque Early inscriptions take the history of the State back to the sixth century So late as the nineteenth century the ports on this coast swarmed with pirates and the country was very much disturbed The present Ruler is Captain His Highness Raje Badadur Shrimant Khem Sawant *alias* Bapu Saheb Bhonsle, Sar Desai of Savantwadi Rice is the principal crop of the State, and it is rich in valuable teak The sturdy Marathas of the State are favourite troops for the Indian Army and supply much of the immigrant labour in the adjacent British districts The Capital is Sawantwadi, also called Sundar Wadi, or simply Wadi

Sholapur Agency—This contains the State of Akalkot which forms part of the table land of the Deccan It has an area of 498 square miles and a population of 92,052 In the latter part of the 17th Century, the Akalkot Territory which formerly formed part of the Ahmednagar and Bijapur Kingdoms, was annexed by Emperor Aurangzeb and bestowed on Raja Shahu as a wedding present In the beginning of the 18th Century it was granted by the Raja of Satara in commemoration of the victories achieved to Ranoji Lokhande of Parad who was adopted by the Raja as his own boy and named Fattesinh, the ancestor of the Raja of Akalkot During the Peshwas Government the grant was made a Military Saranjam subject to the supply of a contingent of horse which has been commuted by the British into a money payment After the annexation of Satara in 1849, the Akalkot Raja become a Jahagirdar of the British Government with full civil and criminal powers subject to a single proviso regarding the trial with permission of British subjects for capital offences

Baria—The State has an area of 813 square miles with a population of 137,291 and is situated in the heart of the Panchmahals district The capital Devgad Baria is reached by the Baria State Railway from Piplod station on the B B & C I Railway, at a distance of ten miles The average revenue of the State is about 10 lakhs The State enjoys plenary powers The Ruler Major His Highness Maharaoi Shree Sir Ranjitsinhji, K C S I, is the direct descendant of the Great House of Kichhi Chowhan Rajputs who ruled over Gujerat for 244 years with their capital at Champaner with the proud title of Pavapatis. His family has the noblest historical traditions The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or any other Indian State He enjoys a salute of eleven guns He served in France and Flanders in the Great European War and in the Afghan War, 1919

The Sukkur Agency—This consists of the Khairpur State, a great alluvial plain in Sind It has an area of 6,050 square miles and a population of 2,27,168 The annual revenue hitherto has been in the neighbourhood of 25 lakhs, but owing to agricultural depression has fallen in 1931 to about 17 lakhs The present Chief, H H Mir Ali Nawaz Khan, belongs to a Baloch family called Talpur Previous to the accession of this family on the fall of the Kalhora dynasty of Sind in 1783 the history of Khairpur belongs to the general history of Sind In that year Mir Fateh Ali

Khan Talpur established himself as Rais or Ruler of Sind, and subsequently his nephew, Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur, founded the Khairpur branch of the Talpur family In 1832 the individuality of the Khairpur State, as separate from the other Talpur Mirs in Sind, was recognised by the British Government In a treaty under which the use of the river Indus and the roads of Sind were secured to the British The chief products of the State are oilseeds, ghee, hides tobacco, fuller's earth, carbonate of soda, cotton wool and grain The manufactures comprise cotton fabrics and various kinds of silverware and metal work There is an Industrial school at the capital where lacquer work, carpets, pottery, etc, are produced The Railway from Hyderabad to Rohri runs through the whole length of the State The rule of the Mirs has all along been patriarchal until very recently when the present Ruler, Mir Ali Nawaz Khan Talpur, an educated and enlightened prince, in 1927 turned a new leaf in the administration of the State and replaced the old Wazarat system by a Council of three members, he being the President This Council was abolished in 1931, and a European member of the Indian Civil Service is now sole minister to His Highness The State supports a military force of 211 infantry and 160 armed police It also had an Imperial Service Camel and Baggage Corps 180 strong, which served at the Front, but this was disbanded in 1931 on account of financial stringency

Political Agent: The Collector of Sukkur.

Surat Agency—This is a small group of three second class States under the Political Agent, Surat

State	Ruling Chiefs	Area in sq miles	Population (1921)
Dharampur	His Highness Maharana Shri Vijayadevji Mohandevji	704	95,171
Bansda	Maharawal Shri Indrasinhji Pratapsinhji	215	40,125
Sachin	His Highness Nawab Sidi Mahamad Haider Mohamed Yakub Khan, Muhariqud Daula Nasrat Jung Bahadur	49	19,077

The joint revenue of these States is Rs 24,64,000 Tribute is paid to the British Government of Rs 9,154 There is also attached to this Agency a tract of country known as the Dangs, which has an area of 653 square miles and a population of 24,576 and a revenue of Rs. 24,711 The country is divided into 14 Dangs or States of very unequal area, each under the purely nominal rule of a Bhil Chief with the title of Raja, Naik, Pradhan or Povar

Thana Agency—This includes the State of Jawhar, in the Thana District, on a plateau above the Konkan plain It has an area of 310 square miles and a population of 57,288 according to the 1931 Census and a gross revenue of Rs 6,03,061 Up to 1204, the period of the first Mahomedan invasion of the Deccan, Jawhar was held by a Varli, not a Koli chief The first Koli chief obtained his footing in Jawhar by a device similar to that of Dido, when he asked for and received as much land as the hide of a bull would cover The Koli chief cut a hide into strips, and thus enclosed the territory of the State The present chief is Raja Patangsha *alias* Yeshwantrao Vikramsha, who is a minor and hence the State under British administration

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Cooch Behar—This State, which at one time comprised almost the whole of the Northern Bengal, Assam and a part of Bhutan now known as the Duars, is a low-lying plain in North Bengal It has an area of 1,318 square miles, a population of 5,90,866 and a revenue of over 43 lakhs By the demise of the late ruler His Highness Maharaja Sir Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur in December 1922 in England, his eldest son Yuvaraj Jagaddipendra Narayan (born on December 15, 1915) succeeded to the gadi at the age of 7, which necessitated a minority administration under the guidance of a Regent. His Highness the Maharaja belongs to the Kshatriya Varna of Kshatriya origin The present Maharaja has three sisters Maharajkumar is Ila Devi (aetat 17), Avesha Devi (aetat 12) and Menaka Devi (aetat 11) and one brother Maharajkumar Indrajit Narayan (aetat 13) Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba of Cooch Behar was appointed Regent under the wishes of the late Maharaja and administers the State on behalf of her minor son with a Council of Regency, comprising three members at present, of which Her Highness is the President. Cooch Behar once formed part of the famous kingdom of Kamrup British connection with it began in 1772 when owing to inroads of the Bhutias, the assistance of the East India Company was invoked The chief products of the State are rice, jute, mustard seed and tobacco The capital is Cooch Behar, which is reached by the Cooch Behar State Railway, a branch of the Eastern Bengal State Railway System

Tripura—This State lies to the east of the district of Tippera and consists largely of hills covered with dense jungles It has an area of 4,116 square miles and a population of 382,219 The revenue from the State is about 20 lakhs and from the Zemindaries in British India is about 13 lakhs The State enjoys a Salute of 13 guns The present Ruler is Maharaja Manikya Bir Bikram Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur, who is a Kshatriya by caste and comes of the Lunar race He was born on 19th August 1908 and he is entitled to a salute of 13 guns He succeeded the late Maharaja Manikya Birendra Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur on 13th August 1923 The Military prestige of Tripura dates back to the fifteenth century and a mythical account of the State takes the history to an even earlier date Both as regards its constitution and its relations with the British Government, the State differs alike from the large Native States of India, and from those which are classed as tributary Besides being the Ruler of Tripura, the Maharaja also holds a large landed property situated in the plains of the Districts of Tippera, Noakhali and Sylhet This estate covers an area of 600 square miles and is held to form with the State an indivisible Raj Disputes as to the right of succession have occurred on the occasion of almost every vacancy in the *gadi* producing in times gone by disturbances and domestic wars, and exposing the inhabitants to serious disorders and attacks from the Kukis, who were always called in as auxiliaries by one or other of the contending parties The principles which govern succession to the State have recently, however, been embodied in a *sanad* which was drawn up in 1904 The chief products of the State are rice, cotton, til, tea and forest produce of various kinds, the traffic being carried chiefly by water The Maharaja received full administrative powers on 10th August 1927 His Highness married the sixth daughter of the late Maharaja Sir Bhagabati Prasad Singhji Saheb Bahadur, K C I E, K B E of Balarampur (Oudh) on the 16th January 1929 but on her death in November, 1930 married the eldest daughter of H H Mahrudra Maharaja Sir Jadvendra Singhji Sahib Bahadur, K C I E, of Panna The State courts are authorised to inflict capital punishment The capital is Agartala

Political Agent—Magistrate and Collector of Tippera (*Ex-officio*)

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Under this Government there are the Chota Nagpur Feudatory States of Kharsawan and Seraikela, and the Orissa Feudatory States, 24 in number The total area is 28,664 square miles, and the total population 46,43,436 The average revenue is Rs 1,01,28 237 The inhabitants are hill-men of Kolarian or Dravidian origin and their condition is still very primitive The Chief of **Kharsawan** belongs to a junior branch of the Porahat Raja's family The State first came under the notice of the British in 1793, when, in consequences of disturbances on the frontier of the old Jungle Mahals, the Thakur of Kharsawan and the Kunwar of Saraikela were compelled to enter into certain agreements relating to the treatment of fugitive rebels The Chief is bound, when called upon, to render service to the British Government, but he has never had to pay tribute His present sanad was granted in 1919 He exercises all administrative powers, executive and judicial, subject to the control of the Political Agent and Commissioner, Orissa Feudatory States The Bengal Nagpur Railway runs through a part of the State. The adjoining State of Seraikela is held by the elder branch of the Porahat Raja's family

Orissa Feudatory States—This group of 24 dependent territories is situated between the Mahanadi Delta and the Central Provinces, and forms the mountainous background of Orissa The names of the individual States are Athgarh, Talcher, Mayurbhanj, Nilgiri, Keonjhar, Pal Lahara, Dhenkanal, Athmallik, Hindol, Narsinghpur, Baramba, Tigiria, Khandpara, Nayagarh, Ranpur, Daspalla and Baud To these there were added in 1905 the following States Baura, Rairakhoi, Sonpur, Patna and Kalahandi from the Central Provinces, and Gangpur and Bonai from the Chota Nagpur States The total population is 3,807,172 with an average revenue of Rs 94,50,039 The Feudatory States have no connected or authentic history Comprising the western and hilly portion of the province of Orissa they were never brought under the central government, but from the earliest times consisted of numerous petty principalities which were more or less independent of one another They were first inhabited by aboriginal races, who were divided into innumerable communal or tribal groups each under its own chief or headman These carried on incessant warfare with their neighbours on the one hand and with the wild beasts of the forests on the other In course of time their hill retreats were penetrated by Aryan adventurers, who gradually overthrew the tribal chiefs and established themselves in their place Tradition relates how these daring interlopers, most of whom were Rajputs from the north, came to Puri on a pilgrimage and remained behind to found kingdoms and dynasties It was thus that Jal Singh became ruler of Mayurbhanj over 1,300 years ago, and was succeeded by his eldest son, while his second son seized Keonjhar The Chiefs of Baud and Daspalla are said to be descended from the same stock, and a Rajput origin is also claimed by the Rajas of Athmallik, Narsinghpur, Pal Lahara, Talcher and Tigiria Nayagarh, it is alleged, was founded by a Rajput from Rewah, and a scion of the same family was the ancestor of the present house of Khandpara On the other hand, the chiefs of a few States, such as Athgarh, Baramba and Dhenkanal, owe their origin to favourites or distinguished servants of the ruling sovereigns of Orissa The State of Raupur is believed to

be the most ancient, the list of its chiefs covering a period of over 3,600 years It is noteworthy that this family is of Khono origin, and furnishes the only known instance in which, amid many vicissitudes, the supremacy of the original settlers has remained intact The States acknowledged the suzerainty of the paramount power and were under an implied obligation to render assistance in resisting invaders, but in other respects neither the ancient kings of Orissa nor their successors, the Mughals and Marathas, ever interfered with their internal administration All the States have annals of the dynasties that have ruled over them, but they are made up of most part of legend and fiction and long genealogical tables of doubtful accuracy, and contain very few features of general interest The British conquest of Orissa from the Marathas which took place in 1803, was immediately followed by the submission of ten of the Tributary States, the Chiefs of which were the first to enter into treaty engagements

The States have formed the subject of frequent legislation of a special character They were taken over from the Marathas in 1803 with the rest of Orissa, but, as they had always been tributary states rather than regular districts of the native governments, they were exempted from the operation of the general regulation system This was on the ground of expediency only and it was held that there was nothing in the nature of British relations with the proprietors, that would preclude their being brought under the ordinary jurisdiction of the British courts, if that should ever be found advisable In 1882 it was held that the States did not form part of British India and this was afterwards accepted by the Secretary of State

The staple crop in these States is rice The forests in them were at one time among the best timber producing tracts in India, but until lately forest conservancy was practically unknown The States have formed the subject of frequent legislation of a special character The relations with the British Government are governed by sanads which, in the case of Gangpur and Bonai, were last revised in 1919, and in the case of the others in 1915 They recite the rights, privileges, duties and obligations of the Chiefs, providing for the settlement of boundary disputes, and indicating the nature and extent of the control of the Political Agent and Commissioner

Political Agent and Commissioner P C Talients, C I E, I C S

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES

Three States Rampur, Tehri and Benares are included under this Government —

State	Area Sq Miles	Population	Revenue in lakhs of Rupees
Rampur	892	453,607	53
Tehri (Garhwal	4,500	318,482	18
Benares	875	362,735	24

Rampur State —The State of Rampur was founded by Nawab Sayed Ali Mohammad Khan Bahadur in the middle of the 18th century and his dominions included a considerable portion of what is now known as Rohilkhand The founder belonged to the famous Sayeds of the Bareha clans in the Muzaffarnagar district and was a statesman of remarkable ability He rendered invaluable services to the Moghal Emperor who recognised him as Ruler of Rohilkhand

Upon his death, his Kingdom underwent many vicissitudes and was considerably reduced in size during the reign of his son Nawab Sayed Faizulla Khan Bahadur The Province of Rohilkhand had now passed into the hands of the East India Company Nawab Sayed Faizulla Khan Bahadur was most loyal and true to the British Government to whom he always looked up for help during those unsettled days and he gave tangible proof of his loyalty when during the war against France he offered all his cavalry 2,000 strong to the British Government in 1878 and received the following message of thanks from the then Governor-General —

"That in his own name as well as that of the Board, he returned him the warmest thanks for this instance of his faithful attachment to the Company and the "English Nation"

Another opportunity arose for the ruler of Rampur to evince his steadfast loyalty and devotion to the Imperial Cause on the outbreak of the Mutiny of 1857 His Highness Nawab Sir Sayed Yusuf Ali Khan Bahadur occupied the Musnad of Rampur in those days From the very start till peace was re established in the country, he was lavish in his expenditure of men and money on the side of the British Government he fought their battles, saved the lives of many Europeans whom he provided with money and other means of comfort and had so much established his reputation as a good administrator that he was placed in charge of the Moradabad district These signal services were recognised by the Government by the grant of an Ilaqa besides other marks of distinction

The reign of His Late Highness Nawab Sir Sayed Mohammad [illegible] Ali Khan Bahadur stood out unique [illegible] ways Rampur made great st[illegible] [illegible]mmerce and [illegible] fact in every [illegible] took Interest in Ed[illegible] on

bute handsome donations but made annual grants to the various educational institutions He was no whit behind his compatriots in his loyalty to the British Government The Great War of 1914 found him foremost in offering his personal services and all the resources of the State—men, money and material—to the British Government The 1st Rampur Infantry was sent to East Africa and returned home after nearly four years' service and won the favourable remarks of high British Officers Besides the expenditure involved in this His Highness also participated in the Scheme of the Hospitalship "Loyalty" and contributed one lakh of rupees towards the cost and unkeep of it His other contributions to the various funds amounted to over half a lakh of rupees and he also subscribed Rs 7,00,000 to the two War Loans At the time of the Afghan War 1919 the I S Lancers and the Imperial Service Infantry were sent on garrison duty in British India

The Present Ruler His Highness Nawab Sayed Raza Ali Khan Bahadur succeeded his father on 20th June 1930 His Highness was born on 17th November 1906 and was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot He is an enlightened ruler and takes very keen interest in the administration of the State

Since his accession to the masnad, His Highness has introduced reforms in Judicial, Police and Army Departments and during the short period that the reins of the State have been in his hands he has overhauled and reorganised, the whole administration His Highness is also greatly interested in education, commerce and industry and has taken practical steps to improve them The welfare of his subjects and their advancement in every walk of life is the cherished desire of His Highness

His Highness has one son, Sahebzada Sayed Murtaza Ali Khan Bahadur, who is the Heir Apparent

The permanent salute of the State is 15 guns and the annual income over fifty lakhs of rupees.

Tehri State (or Tehri-Garhwal)—This State lies entirely in the Himalayas and contains a tangled series of ridges and spurs radiating from a lofty series of peaks on the border of Tibet The sources of the Ganges and the Jumna are in it The early history to the State is that of Garhwal District, the two tracts having formerly been ruled by the same dynasty Pradyumna Shah, the last Raja of the whole territory, was killed in battle fighting against the Gurkhas, but at the close of the Nepalese War in 1815, his son received from the British the present State of Tehri During the Mutiny the latter rendered valuable assistance to Government He died in 1859 The present Raja is Captain H H Narendra Shah, C S I The principal products are rice and wheat grown on terraces on the hill sides The State forests are very valuable and there is considerable export of timber The Raja has full powers within the State The strength of the State forces is 330 The capital is Tehri, the summer capital being Pratapnagar, 8,000 feet above the sea-level

Agent to the Governor-General: The Governor of the U P of Agra and Oudh.

Benares—The kingdom of Benares under its Hindu Rulers existed from time immemorial and finds mention in Hindu and Buddhist literature In the 12th century it was conquered by Shahab-ud-din Ghori and formed a separate province of the Mohammadan Empire In the 18th century when the powers of Moghal Emperors declined after the death of Aurangzib, Raja Mansa Ram, an enterprising zamindar of Gangapur (Benares District), founded the State of Benares and obtained a *sanad* from the Emperor Mohammad Shah of Delhi in the name of his son Raja Balwant Singh in 1738 Raja Mansa Ram died in 1740 and his son Balwant Singh became the virtual ruler During the next 30 years attempts were unsuccessfully made by Safdar Jang and after him by Shuja-ud-daula of Oudh to destroy the independence of the Raja and the Fort of Ramnagar was built on the bank of the Ganges opposite the Benares city Raja Balwant Singh died in 1770 and was succeeded by his son Chet Singh He was expelled by Warren Hastings. Balwant Singh's daughter's son Mahip Narain Singh was placed on the *gadi* The latter proved an imbecile and there was maladministration which led to an Agreement in 1794 by which the lands, held by the Raja in his own right which was granted to him by the British Government, were separated from the rest of the province The direct control of the latter was assumed by the Government and an annual income of one lakh of rupees was assured to the Raja while the former constituted the Domains Within the Domains the Raja had revenue powers similar to those of a Collector in a British District There was thus constituted what for over a century was known as the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares On the 1st of April 1911 the major portion of these Domains became a State consisting of the parganas of Bhadohi and Chakia (or Kera Mangraur) The town of Ramnagar and its neighbouring villages were ceded by the British Government to the Maharaja in 1918 and became part of the State The Maharaja's powers are those of a ruling Chief, subject to certain conditions, of which the most important are the maintenance of all rights acquired under laws in force prior to the transfer, the reservation to Government of the control of the postal and telegraph systems, of plenary criminal jurisdiction within the State over servants of the British Government and European British subjects, and of a right of control in certain matters connected with excise The present ruler is Lieut -Colonel H H Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narain Sigh Bahadur, G C S I G C I E, LL D, who was born in 1855 and succeeded to the State in 1889 He is entitled to a salute of 15 guns and is a Hon Lieut -Colonel in the Indian Army His Heir Apparent is Maharaj Kumar Aditya Narain Singh Bahadur

PUNJAB STATES

There are 13 States of the Punjab which since 1921 have been in direct political relation with the Government of India through the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, who resides at Lahore

The following are details —

Name	Permanent salute in guns	Area (Sq miles)	Population (1921)	Approximate revenue lakh of rupees
Patiala	17	5,932	1,499,739	1,35 7
Bahawalpur	17	15,000	781,191	49 8
Jind	13	1,259	303,183	29 3
Nabha*	13	928	263,334	29 8
Kapurthala	13	630	284,275	37 0
Mandi	11	1,200	185,048	15 4
Sirmur, (Nahan)†	11	1,198	140,468	6 0
Bilaspur (Kahlur)*	11	448	98,000	3 0
Malerkotla	11	68	80,322	14 7
Faridkot*	11	643	150,661	18 9
Chamba	11	3,216	141,883	8 4
Suket	11	420	54,328	2 3
Loharu*	9	222	20,614	1 3

* Under administration

† Personal salute raised to 13 guns

Bahawalpur —A Native State in direct political relationship with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States Agency Bahawalpur is situated between the Punjab and Rajputana, Latitude 27° 41′ to 30° 22′ 15″, Long 70° 47′ to 74° 1′ and bounded on the North-East by the District of Ferozepur, on the East and South by the Rajputana States of Bikaner and Jaisalmere, on the South-West by Sind, on the North-West by the Indus and Sutlej rivers Area, 15,000 square miles

This State is about 300 miles in length and about 50 miles wide, is divided lengthwise into three great strips Of these, the first is a part of the Great Indian Desert, the central track which is as barren as uplands of the Western Punjab, has however been partly rendered capable of cultivation by the net work of Sutlej Valley Canals constructed recently, and the third a fertile alluvial tract in the river valley is called the Sind The State is a partner in the great Sutlej Valley Project which is now nearing completion The scheme embodies four colossal weirs and a net work of canals that are gradually but surely converting the arid and bleak desert of Cholistan into a valley of smiling fields and rich gardens It has been estimated that the perennial and non-perennial areas to be brought under cultivation by the Project would cover 14 64 and 25 82 lakh acres of land respectively The ruling family is descended from the Abbasside Khalifas of Baghdad The tribe originally came from Sind, and assumed independence during the dismemberment of the Durrani Empire in the Treaty of Lahore in 1809 Ranjit Singh was confined to the right bank of the Sutlej

The first treaty with Bahawalpur was negotiated in 1833, the year after the treaty with Ranjit Singh for regulating traffic on the Indus It secured the independence of the Nawab within his own territories and opened up the traffic on the Indus and Sutlej During the first Afghan War the Nawab rendered assistance to the British and was rewarded by a grant of territory and life pension On his death his heir being minor for a time the administration of the State was in the hands of the British authorities The present ruler is Rukn-ud-Daula, Nusrat-Jang, Mukhlis ud-Daula, Hafiz ul-Mulkh, His Highness Captain Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi V, G C I E, K C V O, K C I E, who was born in 1904 and succeeded in 1907 During his minority the State was managed by a Council of Regency which ceased to exist in March 1924, when His Highness the Nawab was invested with full power His Highness is now assisted in the administration of his State by a Chief Minister, Izzat Nishan, Imad-ul-Mulk, Raisul-Wozra Khan Bahadur Mr Nabi Buksh Muhammad Husain, M A, LL B, K C A O, B C S, a Public Works and Revenue Minister, Mr J A Mackeown, I C S, and a Home and Military Secretary, Major Maqbool Hasan Kureishy, M A, LL B, C A O, C H O

The chief crops are wheat, rice and millet The Lahore-Karachi branch of the North Western State Railway passes through the State The State supports an Imperial Service combined infantry, in addition to other troops The capital is Bahawalpur, a walled town built in 1718

Income from all sources over 70 lakhs Languages spoken Multani or Western Punjabi (Jatki), and Marwari.

Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States — Mr J A O Fitzpatrick, B A, LL B, C I E, C B E, I C S

Chamba —This State is [illegible] osed on the west and north by [illegible] east and south by the British d[illegible] ra and

Gurdaspur, and it is shut in on almost every side by lofty hill ranges The whole country is mountainous and is a favourite resort of sportsmen It possesses a remarkable series of copper plate inscriptions from which its chronicle have been complied

Founded probably in the sixth century by Marut, a Surajbansi Rajput, who built Brahmapura, the modern Barmaur, Chamba was extended by Meru Varma (680) and the town of Chamba built by Sahil Varma about 920 The State maintained its independence, until the Moghal conquest of India

Under the Moghals it became tributary to the empire, but its internal administration was not interfered with, and it escaped almost unscathed from Sikh aggression The State first came under British influence in 1846 The part, west of the Ravi, was at first handed over to Kashmir, but subsequently the boundaries of the State were fixed as they now stand, and it was declared independent of Kashmir The present chief is H H Raja Ram Singh, who was born in 1890, and succeeded in 1919 The principal crops are rice, maize and millets There are some valuable forests which were partly leased to Government in 1864 for a term of 99 years, but the management of them has now been retroceded to the Chamba Durbar The mountain ranges are rich in minerals which are little worked The principal road to Chamba town is from Pathankot, the terminus of the Amritsar Pathankot branch of the North Western Railway Chamba town, on the right bank of the Ravi, contains a number of interesting temples, of which that of Lakshmi Narayan, dating possibly from the tenth century, is the most famous

Faridkot—The ruling family of this sandy level tract of land belongs to the Sidhu-Barar clan of the Jats, and is descended from the same stock as the Phulkian houses Their occupation of Faridkot and Kot Kapura dates from the time of Akbar, though quarrels with the surrounding Sikh States and internal dissensions have greatly reduced the patrimony

The present Ruling Prince, Farzand-i-Saadat Nishan Hazarat-i-Kaisar-i-Hind Brar Bans Raja Har Indar Singh Bahadur was born in 1915 and succeeded his father in 1919 Under the orders of the Government of India the administration of the State has been entrusted to a Council of Administration consisting of a President, Sardar Bahadur Sardar Indar Singh, B A, and four members The State has an area of 643 square miles with a population of 150,661 and has an annual income of 18 lakhs The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 11 guns and a visit and return visit from the Viceroy The State Forces consist of State Sappers and Household Troops (Cavalry and Infantry).

Jind—Jind is one of the three Phulkian States (the other two being Patiala and Nabha) Its area is 1,268 square miles, with a population of 3,24,676 souls and an income of 25 lakhs

The history of Jind as a separate State dates from 1763, when Raja Gajpat Singh, the maternal grandfather of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and great grandson of the famous Phul, established his principality He was succeeded by Raja Bhag Singh, who greatly assisted Lord Lake in 1805 His grandson Raja Sangat Singh was succeeded by the nearest male collateral Raja Sarup Singh in 1837 In the crisis of 1857 Raja Sarup Singh rendered valuable services to the British and was rewarded with a grant of nearly 600 square miles of land, known as Dadri territory He was succeeded by his son Maharaja Raghbir Singh, who gave help to the British Government on the occasion of Kuka outbreak (1872) and the 2nd Afghan War (1878) The present ruler Maharaja Ranbir Singh was born in 1879, succeeded in 1887, and invested with full powers in 1899 The State rendered exemplary services in the Great European War It supplied 8,673 men to the Indian Army and Imperial Service Troops and doubled the strength of its Imperial Service Infantry The total contribution amounted to nearly 35 lakhs, in gifts of cash, materials, animals and loan

His Highness enjoys a salute of 15 guns The capital is Sangrur, which is connected by a State Railway with the North-Western Railway The principal executive Officer of the State is called Chief Minister

Ruler—Colonel His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad, Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajgan Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajendra Bahadur, G C I E, K C S I, etc

Kapurthala—This State consists of three detached pieces of territory in the great plain of the Jullundur Doab The ancestors of the ruler of Kapurthala at one time held possessions both in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej and also in the Bari Doab In the latter lies the village of Ahlu whence the family springs, and from which it takes the name of Ahluwalia When the Jullundur Doab came under the dominion of the British Government in 1846, the estates north of the Sutlej were maintained in the independent possession of the Kapurthala Ruler, conditional on his paying a commutation in cash for military service engagements by which he had previously been bound to Maharaja Ranjit Singh, of Lahore This annual tribute of Rs 1,31,000 a year was remitted by the Government of India in perpetuity in (1924) in recognition of the splendid war record and uniformly efficient administration of the State The Bari Doab estates are held by the head of the House as a jaghir in perpetuity, the civil and poilce jurisdiction remaining in the hands of the British authorities For good services during the Mutiny, the present Maharaja s grandfather was rewarded with a grant of other estates in Oudh, which yield a large annual income equal to those of Kapurthala State The present Ruler's titles are Col H H Farzand-I-Dilband Rasikhul-Itikad Daulat-I-Inglishia Raja-I-Rajagan Maharaja Jagatjit Singh Bahadur Maharaja of Kapurthala, G C S I, (1911), G C I E, (1918), G B E, (1927), who was born on 24th November 1872 and succeeded his father His Highness the late Raja-i-Rajgan Kharak Singh of Kapurthala in 1877 He was granted the title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction in 1911 His salute was raised to 15 guns and he was made Honorary Colonel of the 45th Rattrays Sikhs The Maharaja received the Grand Cross of the Legion d'Honneur from the French Government in 1924, and possesses also the Grand Cross of the

Order of Carlos 3rd, of Spain, Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of Roumania, Grand Cross of the Order Menelick of Abyssinia, Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile of Egypt, Grand Cordon of the Order of Morocco, Grand Cordon of the Order of Tunis, Grand Cross of the Order of Chili, Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun of Peru Grand Cross of the Order of Cuba, represented Indian Princes and India on the League of Nations in 1926, 1927 and 1929, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his reign in December 1927 with great eclat, when Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin, the Commander-in Chief in India and Lady Birdwood, Governor of the Punjab and Lady Bailey, Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Jammu and Kashmir, Bikaner Patiala, Jamnagar, Alwar, Bharatpur, Rajpipla, Mandi, the Nawabs of Palanpur, Malerkotla, Loharu and the Raja of Kalsia were present, besides a very large and distinguished gathering of European and Indian guests

The rulers of Kapurthala are Rajput Sikh, and claim descent from Rana Kapur, a distinguished member of the Rajput House of Jaisalmer Only a small proportion of the population however are Sikhs, the majority being Mahomedans The chief crops are wheat, gram maize cotton and sugarcane The town of Sultanpur in this State is famous for hand printed cloths Phagwara is another important town in the State and is very prosperous on account of its grain markets and factories for manufacture of agricultural implements, and metallic utensils of household use The situation of this town on the main railway line and the consequent facilities of export and import make its importance still greater and this is the chief commercial town in the State The main line of the North Western Railway passes through part of the State and the Grand Trunk Road runs parallel to it A branch railway from Jullundur City to Ferozepur passes through the capital The Imperial Service and local troops of the State have been re-organized and are now designated as Kapurthala State Forces The State Troops, the strength of which was raised during the Great War, to nearly 2,000, served the Empire in that crisis in East Africa, Mesopotamia and on the Afghan Frontier Primary education is free throughout the State, and it spends a large proportion of its revenues on its Education Department The State also possesses a Legislative Assembly which was created by the present Maharaja on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of his reign in 1916 The capital is Kapurthala which has been embellished by the present Maharaja with a Palace of remarkable beauty and grandeur and with various buildings of public utility The town boasts modern amenities such as electric light, water-works, etc

Political Officer The Hon'ble Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, Lahore

Malerkotla—This State consists of a level sandy plain unbroken by a hill or stream, bounded by the district of Ludhiana on the north by Patiala territory on the east and south and by the Ludhiana District, Patiala and Nabha territories on the west The Rulers (Nawabs) of Malerkotla are of "Kurd", descent who came originally from the Province of "Sherwan" and settled in the town of "Sherwan" north of Persia, and after settling for a time in Afghanistan near Ghazni came to India and settled at *Maler*, the old capital of the State in 1442 Originally they held positions of trust under the Lodhi and Moghal Emperors As the Moghal Empire began to sink into decay they gradually became independent They were in constant feuds with the newly created adjacent Sikh States After the victory of Laswari, gained by the British over Sindhia in 1803 and the subjugation and flight of Holkar in 1805, when the Nawab of Malerkotla joined the British Army, the British Government succeeded to the power of the Mahrattas in the districts between the Sutlej and the Jumna The State entered into political relations with the British Government in 1809 The present Ruler is Lt -Col His Highness Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan, Bahadur, K C S I, K C I E, who was born in 1881 and succeeded in 1908 He was created Hony Major in the Indian Army in June 1916 and promoted to the rank of Lt -Col in December 1919

The chief products are cotton, sugar, poppy, aniseed, mustard, ajwain, methi, tobacco, garlic, onions and all sorts of grains

The State maintains Sappers, Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery The capital is Malerkotla The population of the town is 30,000 Annual revenue of the State is about 16 lakhs

Mandi is an Indian State in the Punjab Political Agency lying in the upper reaches of Bias river which drains nearly all its area Its area is 1,200 square miles and it lies between 31°-23′ North Lat, and 76°-22′ East Long, and is bounded on the east by Kulu, on the south by Suket and on the north and west by Kangra It has an interesting history of considerable length which finally resulted in its entering into a treaty with the British in 1846 A D

The present Ruler, Lieutenant His Highness Raja Sir Jogindar Sen Bahadur, K C S I assumed full powers in February 1925 His Highness married the only daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala

The work of the Mandi Hydro-Electric Project is in progress This Project when finished will supply electric power to practically the whole of the Punjab and will materially help in developing local industries It is expected that the first stage of the scheme would be completed during 1932

The principal crops are rice, maize, wheat and millet About three fifths of the State are occupied by forests and grazing lands It is rich in minerals The capital is Mandi founded in 1527 which contains several temples and places of interest and is one of the chief marts for commerce with Ladhakh and Yarkand

Nabha—Nabha which became a separate State in 1763 is one of the 3 Phulkian States—Nabha, Patiala and Jind—and though second in point of population and revenue of the 3 sister States, it claims seniority being descended from the eldest branch It consists of two distinct parts, the main portion comprising 12 separate pieces of territory scattered among the other Punjab States and Districts, forms the City of Nabha and the *Nizamats* of Phul and Amloh, the second portion forms the *Nizamat* of Bawal in the extreme south-east of the Punjab on the border of Rajputana, this Nizamat of Bawal was subsequently added to its territory as a reward from the British Government for the loyalty of the Rulers of Nabha The State now covers an area of about 1,000 square miles and has a population of about 3 lakhs The State, maintains one battalion of Infantry known as the Nabha Akal Infantry under the Indian State Forces Scheme consisting of 450 For the preservation of the peace there is also a Police force consisting of over 400 men.

The State is traversed by the main and 3 branch lines of the N W Railway and the B B & C I crosses the *Nizamat* of Bawal A portion of the State is irrigated by the Sirhind Canal The crops of the State are gram, pulses, bajra, sugarcane, cotton, wheat and barley, to facilitate trade the Durbar has opened grain markets and Banks near the principal railway station within the State territory The chief industries of the State consist of the manufacture of silver and gold ornaments, brass utensils, and cotton carpets, lace and *gota*, etc There are some ginning factories and a cotton steam press in the State which are working successfully In 1923 an inquiry was held into certain matters in dispute between the Patiala and the Nabha Durbars which showed that the Nabha Police had fabricated cases against persons connected with the Patiala State with the object of injuring them through the Patiala Durbar As a result, the Maharaja Ripudaman Singh, who was born in 1883 and succeeded his father in 1911 entered into an agreement with the Government of India whereby he voluntarily separated himself from the administration and the control of the State was accordingly assumed by the Government of India In consequence of repeated breaches of the agreement by the Maharaja, he was in February 1928 deprived of the title of Maharaja and of all rights and privileges pertaining thereto, and his eldest son, Partab Singh, was recognized as Maharaja in his stead

Patiala—This is the largest of the Phulkian States, and the premier State in the Punjab Its territory is scattered and interspersed with small States and even single villages belonging to other States and British districts It also comprises a portion of the Simla Hills and territory on the border of Jaipur and Alwar States Area 5,932 square miles Population 16,25,520 Gross income Rs one crore and thirty-five lakhs Its history as a separate State begins in 1762 The present Ruler, Lieutenant General His Highness Farzand-i-Khas Daulati Inglishia Mansur-ul-Zaman Amir-ul-Umra Maharaja Dhiraj Raj Rajeshwar, Sri Maharaja-i-Rajgan Sir Bhupindra Singh Mohinder Bahadur, Yadu Vansha vatans Bhatti Kul Bhushan, GCSI, GCIE, GCVO, GBE, ADC, was born in 1891, succeeded in 1900, and assumed the reins of government in 1909 on attaining majority. His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraj enjoys at present personal salute of 19 guns and he and his successors the distinction of exemption from presenting Nazar to the Viceroy in Durbar in perpetuity The principal crops are grain, barley, wheat, sugar-cane, rapeseed, cotton and tobacco A great part of the State is irrigated by the Sirhind and Western Jumna Canal distributaries It possesses valuable forests The State is rich in antiquities, especially at Pinjaur, Sunam, Sirhind, Bhatinda, Narnaul, etc One hundred and thirty-eight miles of broad-gauge railway line comprising two Sections—from Rajpura to Bhatinda and from Sirhind to Rupar—have been constructed by the State at its own cost The North-Western Railway, the E I Railway, the B B & C I Railway and the J B Railway traverse the State His Highness maintains a contingent of two regiments of cavalry and four battalions of infantry—one battery of Horse Artillery

The State maintains a first grade college which imparts free education to all students Primary education is also free throughout the State The Durbar sanctioned a scheme of compulsory education in 1928

Since the State has entered into alliance with the British Government in 1809, it has rendered help to the British Government on all critical occasions such as Gurkha War, Sikh War, Mutiny of 1857, Afghan War of 1878-79, Tirah and N W. F campaign of 1897 On the outbreak of the European War His Highness placed the entire resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor and offered his personal services The entire Imperial Service Contingent was on active service throughout the period of the War and served on various fronts in Egypt, Gallipoli, Mesopotamia and Palestine, winning numerous distinctions Two mule and one camel corps were raised and placed at the service of the British Government for the period of the War, and in addition to furnishing nearly 28,000 recruits for the British Indian Army and maintaining the State Imperial Service Contingent at full strength, contributed substantially in money and material Again in 1919 on the outbreak of hostilities with Afghanistan His Highness served personally on the Frontier on the Staff of the General Officer Commanding and the Imperial Service Contingent saw active service towards Kohat and Quetta fronts For his services on the N W Frontier His Highness was mentioned in despatches

His Highness was selected by His Excellency the Viceroy to represent the Ruling Princes of India at the Imperial War Conference and Imperial War Cabinet in June 1918 and during his stay in Europe His Highness paid visits to all the different and principal fronts in Belgium, France, Italy and Egypt (Palestine) and received the following decorations from the allied Sovereigns and Governments—(*a*) Grand Cordon of the Order de Leopold, (*b*) Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, France, and (*c*) Grand

States which they claim to be the richest in the world The Mawson area in the Southern States is also rich in lead Lignite and iron ore of a low grade are found in many places.

Lashio, the headquarters of the Northern Shan States District, is the terminus of the Myohaung-Lashio Branch of the Burma Railways (178 miles) and is also connected with Mandalay by a cart road

The Burma Corporation's narrow gauge private railway track 46 miles long connects their Bawdwin mine with the Burma Railways system at Namyao

The Southern Shan States are served by the Burma Railways branch line Thazi to Heho (87 miles) which has recently been extended to Tayaw in the Yawnghwe plain

Taunggyi, the headquarters of the Southern Shan States, is connected with Thazi by a well-graded motor road The States vary much in size and importance The largest State is Kengtung with an area of 12,400 square miles and population 208,761 The smallest State is Namtok with an area of 14 square miles and population 880

Hsipaw with an area of 4,400 square miles and population 131,410 is the richest State with a gross revenue of Rs 10,62,418

The Sawbwas of Kengtung, Hsipaw and Yawnghwe and Mongnai have salutes of nine guns while the Mong Mit Sawbwa has a personal salute of the same number

Administration

Under the Burma Laws Act, 1898, the Civil, Criminal and Revenue administration of every Shan State is vested in the Chief of the State subject to the restrictions specified in the sanad of appointment granted to him and under the same Act the law to be administered in each State is the customary law of the State so far as it is in accordance with justice, equity and good conscience and not opposed to the law in force in the rest of British India The customary law may be modified by the Governor who has also power to appoint officers to take part in the administration of any State and to regulate the powers and proceedings of such officers The Chiefs are bound by their sanads to follow the advice of the Superintendents appointed but subject to certain modifications which have been made in the customary law relating to criminal and civil justice have more or less maintained the semi independent status which was found existing at the annexation of Upper Burma

In 1920, Sir Reginald Craddock, Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, proposed a scheme for the sanction of the Secretary of State under which the Chiefs of the Northern and Southern Shan States have agreed to federalise the departments of Government in which they had been previously largely dependent on contributions from the Provincial Funds Under this scheme no interference is contemplated in the internal management of the States and the Chiefs continue to collect their taxes and be responsible for law and order, maintain Courts for the disposal of criminal and civil cases, appoint their own officials and control their own subjects under the advice of the Superintendents But the Federation is responsible for the centralised Departments of Public Works, Medical, Forests, Education, Agriculture and to a small extent Police In place of the individual tribute formerly paid by them the Chiefs contribute to the Federation a proportion of their revenue which amounts roughly to the expenditure hitherto incurred by them on the heads of administration now centralised while the Provincial Government surrenders to the Federation all provincial revenue previously derived from the States and makes an annual contribution to enable it to maintain its services at the same degree of efficiency formerly enjoyed The Federation on the other hand pays a fixed proportion of its revenue to the Provincial Treasury as tribute in place of the individual contributions of the Chiefs Under this scheme the Federation is a sub-entity of the Burma Government, is self contained and responsible for its own progress The Chiefs express their views on Federal and general matters through a Council of Chiefs consisting of all Chiefs of the rank of Sawbwa and four elected representatives of the lesser Chiefs The Superintendents, Northern Shan States and the Commissioner of the Federated Shan States to whom the supervision of the Federation has been entrusted are *ex-officio* members of the Council The scheme was sanctioned and brought into force with effect from October 1922 The first meeting of the Council of Chiefs was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, G C I E, K C S I, I C S., in March 1923

Karenni

This district which formerly consisted of five States now consists of three as two have been amalgamated with others It has a total area of 3,015 square miles and a population of 37,054 It lies on the south of the Southern Shan States between Siam and the British district of Toungoo The largest State is Kantarawadi with an area of 3,000 square miles and a population of 36,621 and a revenue of nearly 1½ lakhs of rupees More than half of the inhabitants are Red Karens An Assistant Political Officer is posted at Loikaw subject to the supervision of the Superintendent, Southern Shan States, who exercises in practice much the same control over the Chiefs as is exercised in the Shan States though nominally they are more independent than their Shan neighbours Mineral and forest rights however in Karenni belong to the Chiefs and not to the Government In the past substantial contributions from Provincial revenues have been made to the Karenni Chiefs for education and medical service The Chiefs are at present unwilling to surrender their special rights and join the Shan States Federation though very considerable advantages might accrue from their doing so

The principal wealth of the country used to be in its teak timber and a large alien population was at one time supported by the timber trade This has largely declined in the last few years and unless the Chiefs are prepared to deny themselves and close their forests they will soon disappear

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM.

Manipur—The only State of importance, under the Government of Assam, is Manipur which has an area of 8,620 square miles and a population of 4,45,606 (1931 Census), of which about 58 per cent are Hindus and 35 per cent animistic hill tribes Manipur consists of a great tract of mountainous country, and a valley about 50 miles long and 20 miles wide, which is shut in on every side The State adopted Hinduism in the early eighteenth century, in the reign of Pamheiba or Gharib Nawaz, who subsequently made several invasions into Burma On the Burmese retaliating, Manipur negotiated a treaty of alliance with the British in 1762 The Burmese again invaded Manipur during the first Burmese war, and on the conclusion of peace in 1826 Manipur was declared independent The chief event in its subsequent history was the intervention of the British in 1891 to establish the claim of Kula Chandra Singh as Maharaja, followed by the treacherous murder of the Chief Commissioner, Mr Quinton, and the officers with him, and the withdrawal of the escort which accompanied him From 1891 to 1907 the State was administered by the Political Agent, during the minority of H H Chura Chand Singh The Raja was invested with ruling powers in 1907 and formally installed on the gadi in 1908 For his services during the War the hereditary title of Maharaja was conferred on him He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns

The administration of the State is now conducted by H H the Maharaja, assisted by a Durbar, which consists of a President, who is a member of the Indian Civil Service, his services being lent to the State by the Assam Government three ordinary and three additional members, who are all Manipuris The staple crop of the country is rice Forests of various kinds cover the great part of the mountain ranges

Khasi States—These petty chiefships, 25 in number, with a total area of about 3,600 square miles and a population of 1,80,000, are included under the Government of Assam Most of the States have treaties or engagement with the British Government The two largest are Khyrim and Mylliem and the smallest is Nongliwai, which has a population of only 213 Most of them are ruled by a Chief of Siem The Siemship usually remains in one family The succession was originally controlled by a small electoral body constituted from the heads of certain clans but in recent years there has been a tendency to broaden the elective basis The constitution of a Khasi State has always been of a very democratic character, a Siem exercising but little control over his people

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

The Central Provinces include fifteen States in political relation with the Government with an area of 31,080 square miles and a population of 2,477,832, according to the Census of 1931 One of the States Makrai, adjoins the Hoshangabad District, the remainder are scattered round the Chhattisgarh Division to the different districts of which the majority of them were formerly attached Their relations with the Government are controlled by a Political Agent The States vary greatly in size and importance, Sakti, the smallest, having an area of 138 square miles and Bastar, the largest, an area of 13,062 square miles They are administered by hereditary chiefs, who hold on conditions of loyalty and good government set forth in Sanads and acknowledgments of fealty, but are nominally free from direct interference save in the case of sentences of death in the case of all Chiefs and sentences of over 7 years imprisonment, in the case of all Chiefs but two, which require confirmation of His Excellency the Governor and the Political Agent respectively But as a fact, the Government has exercised a very large amount of control owing mainly to the frequency with which the States have been taken under direct management, because of either the minority or the maladministration of the Chiefs

The States pay a tribute to Government which amounts in the aggregate to about 2½ lakhs

Statistics relating to the chief States are contained in the following table —

State	Area.	Population 1931	Revenue (approximate) in lakhs
	Sq Miles		Rs
Bastar	13,062	522,283	9 23
Jashpur	1,963	193 694	3 74
Kanker	1,429	136 120	4 14
Khairagarh	931	157,200	6 15
Nandgaon	871	182 108	6 12
Raigarh	1,486	277,569	6 44
Surguja	6,055	499,428	5 59
Eight other States	5,283	509,430	14 91
Total	31,080	2 477 832	56 62

Bastar.—This State, in the south-east corner of the province, is the most important in the group. In area (13,062 square miles) it is the twelfth largest State in India, but the population in 1931 was only 522,283 and is very scattered and backward A point of interest is that Bastar is the only State in India of which the Chief is a Hindu lady. She is the last descendant of an ancient family of Lunar Rajputs, which ruled over Warangal until the Mahommedan conquest of the Deccan in the 14th century A. D when the brother of the last Raja of Warangal fled into Bastar and established a kingdom there. From then till the days of the Marathas the State was virtually independent, its inaccessibility securing it from all but occasional raids of Mahommedan freebooters The Bonslas of Nagpur imposed a small tribute on Bastar in the 18th century, and at various times for delay in payment deprived it of the Sihawa tract in the Raipur district, and allowed the Raja of Jeypore in the adjacent Vizagapatam Agency of Madras to retain possession of the Kotapad tract, originally pledged to Jeypore by a Bastar Raja for assistance during family dissensions The dispute between Bastar and Jeypore over this land led to constant border disturbances, and was not finally settled till 1863, when the Government of India, while recognising Bastar's claim, finally made the tract over to Jeypore on the ground of long possession, on condition of payment by Jeypore of Rs 3,000 tribute, two-thirds of which was remitted from the tribute payable by Bastar The present tribute paid by Bastar is Rs 18,000 a year.

On the formation of the Central Provinces Bastar was recognised as a Feudatory State Since then the State has made steady, if slow, progress, hampered by the innate conservatism of its aboriginal population, which has from time to time rebelled The last rebellion, in 1910, was due to oppression by minor State officials and dislike of the rigorous forest policy then under introduction After the rebellion the Raja had his powers reduced, and a series of Diwans was appointed by the Central Provinces Administration The State has since his death continued to be under Government management, owing to the minority of Rani Profulla Kumari Devi, the present Chief The present Administrator of the State is Mr D R Rutnam, I C S, of the Central Provinces Commission He is assisted by two sub-divisional officers, a European Medical Officer, a State Engineer, a Superintendent of Police and a Forest Officer

Nearly 11,000 square miles are covered by forest, of which about 3,000 square miles are reserves Cultivation is therefore sparse Rice and mustard are the chief crops There is a large export of grain, timber and minor forest produce, particularly myrabolams Most of the sal forest is leased to Messrs Gillanders Arbuthnot for sleeper manufacture The forest revenue in 1930 was about 3 85 lakhs The extension of the Salur branch of the B N R to Jagdalpur and of the Raipur Forest Tramway to Kondagaon are under consideration There are more than 600 miles of gravel motorable road in the State The advent of the railway should lead to a great increase in the revenue of the State, and may lead to the exploitation of its great deposits of iron, manganese and tin The revenue in 1930 was Rs 9 22 lakhs, expenditure Rs 10 46 lakhs and free closing balance Rs 1 25 lakhs

The capital, Jagdalpur, on the Indrawati River, has a population of 1,1028, and is 184 miles by motorable road from Raipur in the Central Provinces, and 210 from Vizagapatam in Madras Presidency The famous Chitrakot falls (97 ft high) of the Indrawati are 23 miles from Jagdalpur

Surguja—Until 1905 this was included in Chota Nagpur States of Bengal The most important feature is the Mainpat, a magnificent tableland forming the southern barrier of the State The early history of Surguja is obscure, but according to a local tradition in Palamau, the present ruling family is said to be descended from an Arksel Raja of Palamau In 1758 a Maratha army overran the State, and compelled its Chief to acknowledge himself a tributary of the Bhonsla Raja At the end of the eighteenth century, in consequence of the Chief having aided a rebellion in Palamau against the British, an expedition entered Surguja, and, though order was temporarily restored, disputes again broke out between the Chief and his relations, necessitating British interference Until 1818 the State continued to be the scene of constant lawlessness, but in that year it was ceded to the British Government under the provisional agreement concluded with Mudhoji Bhonsla of Nagpur, and order was soon established The principal crops are rice and other cereals The present Chief of the State is Maharaja Ramanuj Saran Singh Deo, C B E, who succeeded to the *gadi* in 1918 and enjoys full powers of a Ruling Chief

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Hindus were [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] the Sikhs or Governors of [illegible] practically independent of [illegible] The rest of the country experienced the oppressive Afghan rule until it was recovered in 1819 by an army sent by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The Sikh rule was less oppressive than that of the Afghans. The early history of the State as we know it constituted is that of Maharaja Shri Gulab Singhji, a scion of the old Dogra family of Jammu, who rose to eminence in the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore and was, in recognition of his distinguished services, made Raja of Jammu in 1820. He held aloof from the war between the British and the Sikhs, only appearing as mediator after the battle of Sobraon (1846), when the British made over to him the valley of Kashmir and certain other areas in return for his services in re-establishing peace. He was succeeded by his son His Highness Maharaja Ranbir Singhji, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., a model Hindu and one of the staunchest allies of the British Government, ruled from 1857 to 1885. He did much to consolidate his possessions and evolve order in the frontier districts. He was succeeded by his eldest son His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singhji, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., who died on 23rd December 1925 and was succeeded by His Highness the present Maharaja Shri Ha[illegible] Singhji.

The [illegible] reform effected in the State during the reign of the late Maharaja was the [illegible] which finally carried out [illegible] Lawrence and [illegible] from time to time.

Several [illegible] some years after the accession to the gaddi of the late Maharaja the administration of the State was conducted by a Council over which the Maharaja presided. In 1921 this Council was abolished and the administration of the State was thenceforward [illegible] by His Highness the Maharaja with the help of a Chief Minister and a number of [illegible] in charge of different portfolios. The system of the Council ceased the 24th January 1922 when an Executive Council was inaugurated. Very recently, certain modifications have been introduced in the Constitution as a result of which the position of His Highness with the administration of the State has become more direct and definite.

The Punch Pargana has its headquarters at Srinagar and Skalot and there is also a Political Agent at Gilgit. A British Officer is stationed at Leh to exercise the supervision of the Central Asian Trade with India which passes through Kashmir.

In the Dogras the State has supplied material for the Army which consists of 7,708 troops besides the [illegible] of Dogras serve in the Indian Army.

FINANCE.—The financial position of the State is [illegible]. The total revenue including jagirs, is about Rs. 2,70,00,000, the chief sources being land, forests, customs and excise and sericulture. There is a big reserve and no debt.

Production and Industry.—The population is predominantly agricultural and pastoral. The principal food crops are rice, maize and wheat. Oilseed is also an important crop. Barley, cotton, saffron, tobacco, beans, walnuts, almonds and hops are also grown. Pears and apples, the principal fruits of the Valley, are exported in large quantities. The State forests are extensive and valuable. The principal species of timber trees are deodar, blue pine and fir. The most valuable forests occur in Kishtwar, Karnah and Kamraj Ilaqas. A survey of the mineral resources of the State is being conducted under an expert. The most noteworthy of the minerals are bauxite, coal, fuller's earth, kaolino, slate, zinc, copper and talc. Gold is found in Baltistan and Gilgit, sapphires in Padder, aquamarines in Skardu and lead in Uri. The silk filature in Srinagar is the largest of its kind in the world. Manufacture of silk is a very ancient industry in Kashmir. Zain ul-Abidin who ruled from 1421 to 1472 is said to have imported silk weavers from Khurasan and settled them here. Woollen cloth, shawls, papier mâché and wood carving of the State are world famous. The [illegible] rticipated in the British Empire [illegible] 1924. The Kashmir Court was [illegible] Of The Smaller Courts" an[illegible] visitors

COMMUNICATIONS —Great efforts have been made and are being made towards the improvement of roads for wheeled traffic in the State The Jhelum Valley road (196 miles) which links the Kashmir Valley with the Punjab and the North-Western Frontier Province is considered to be one of the finest motorable mountain roads in the world

The Banihal Cart Road, 205 miles long, which has recently been completed, joins Kashmir with the North Western Railway system at Jammu-Tawi and is also a fine motorable road

Roads for pack animals lead from Srinagar, the summer capital of Kashmir, to the frontier districts of Gilgit and Ladakh Internal village communications have also been much improved

The Jammu-Suchetgarh Railway, a section of the Wazirabad-Sialkot branch line of the North Western Railway system, is the only Railway in the State The mountainous nature of the country has made the extension of the line into the heart of the State so far impracticable

PUBLIC WORKS —In 1904 a flood spill channel above Srinagar was constructed to minimise the constant danger of floods in the River Jhelum and it was hoped that the danger would be still further reduced by the carrying out of a scheme for lowering a part of the bed of the River Jhelum by dredging, which has been taken in hand It is interesting to know that dredging operations were once before carried out in the reign of Avantivarman (A D 855-883) by his engineer Suyya near Sopore, with the same object Good progress has been made with irrigation but the most important scheme of recent years has been the installation of a large Electric Power Station on the Jhelum River at Mahora which was completed in 1907.

EDUCATION —Of the total population of 3,259,527 excluding the frontier ilaqas where literacy is not recorded, there are 72,228 persons who are able to read and write, of whom 4,007 only are females In other words, 26 out of every 1,000 persons aged five or more can read and write Among males 16 in every 1,000 are literate The number of educational institutions including two Arts Colleges and two technical institutes is 784 and is being steadily increased In municipal areas education for boys has been made compulsory from 1929 Much progress has also been made in female education and two new girls' schools have been established during the year

REFORMS —The most important reforms connected with the present Maharaja's reign have been the establishment of an independent High Court of Judicature modelled on British High Courts and the annual summoning of representatives from the provinces as a beginning of popular institutions in the State Important legislative measures passed by His Highness' Government in recent years include the raising of the age of consent to 14 for girls and 18 for boys and the Agriculturists' Relief Regulation meant to cope with the problem of rural indebtedness

THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

The Narendra Mandal, or Chamber of Princes came into existence, with the earnest co-operation of a number of leading Princes themselves as one of the results of the Report on Indian constitutional reform presented to Parliament by Mr Montagu, Secretary of State for India and H E Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, in 1919 The proposal was that the Chamber should exist as a permanent consultative body, with the Viceroy as President and the members composing the Chamber consisting mainly of the Princes and Chiefs having salutes, or whose membership might otherwise be considered desirable by the Viceroy Certain smaller Chiefs were grouped and were given the privilege of nominating a member to represent them from year to year The Chamber is a recommendatory body, which performs its functions under a constitution approved by the Secretary of State and it deals with questions submitted to it concerning the Princes and their rights and privileges generally and their position in imperial affairs

The Chamber was formally inaugurated by H R H the Duke of Connaught on 8th February 1921 It meets regularly once a year and the agenda of subjects for discussion is framed and proposed by the Chancellor of the Chamber who at present is His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala The Chamber selects by vote its own officers, who are the Chancellor, a pro-Chancellor to act for him in his absence out of India and a Standing Committee of the Chamber This Committee considers before the annual meetings the subjects to be discussed at them

Until 1929, the proceedings of the Chamber were considered as confidential and there was no admittance of the general public to its meetings At the annual session in February 1929, the Princes passed a resolution by which all meetings were ordinarily made open to the public The Chamber contains very restricted accommodation and admission has to be regulated according to the number of seats available

Indian States' Tribute.

Many of the States pay tribute varying in amount according to the circumstances of each case, to the British Government. This tribute is frequently due to exchanges of territory or settlement of claims between the Governments but is chiefly in lieu of former obligations to supply or maintain troops. The actual annual receipts in the form of tribute and contributions from Indian States are summarised in the following table. The relations of the States to one another in respect of tributes are complicated, and it would serve no useful purpose to enter upon the question. It may, however, be mentioned that a large number of the States of Kathiawar and Gujarat pay tribute of some Rs 10 to Baroda, and that Gwalior claims tribute from some of the smaller States of Central India.—

States paying tribute directly to the Government of India

	£
Tribute from Jaipur	26,667
" " Kotah	15,648
" " Udaipur	13,333
" " Jodhpur	6,533
" " Bundi	8,000
" " Other States	15,170
Contribution of Jodhpur towards cost of Erinpura Irregular Force	7,667
" of Kotah towards cost of Deoli Irregular Force	13,333
" of Bhopal towards cost of Bhopal Levy	10,753
" of Jaora towards cost of United Malwa Contingent	9,142
Contributions towards cost of Malwa Bhil Corps	2,280
Central Provinces and Berar	
Tribute from various States	15,096
Burma	
Tributes from Shan States	28,524
" " other States	1,367
Assam	
Tribute from Manipur	[illegible]
" " Rambrai	7
Bengal	
Tribute from Cooch Behar	4,514
United Provinces	
Tribute from Benares	14,600
" " Kapurthala (Bahraich)	8,733
Punjab	
Tribute from Mandi	6,667
" " other States	3,086
Madras	
Tribute from Travancore	53,333
Peshkash and subsidy from Mysore	233,333
" " " " Cochin	13,333
" " " " Travancore	888
Bombay	
Tribute from Kathiawar	31,129
" " various petty States	2,825
Contribution from Baroda States	25,600
" " Jagirdars, Southern Mahratta Country	5,765
Tribute from Cutch	5,484

It was announced at the Coronation Durbar of 1911 that there would in future be no Nazarana payments on successions.

Foreign Possessions in India.

Portugal and France both hold small territorial possessions in the Indian Peninsula

The Portuguese possessions in India, all of which are situated within the limits of Bombay Presidency, consist of the Province of Goa on the Arabian Sea Coast, the territory of Daman with the small territory called Pragana-Nagar-Avely on the Gujarat Coast, at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay, and the little island of Diu, with two places called Gogla and Simbor, on the southern extremity of the Kathiawar Peninsula All these three territories constitute what is called the State of India

GOA.

Goa forms a compact block of territory surrounded by British districts Savantwadi State lies to the north of it, the Arabian Sea on the west and North Kanara on the south, and the eastern boundary is the range of the Western Ghats, which separates it from the British districts of Belgaum and North Kanara The extreme length from north to south is 62 miles and the greatest breadth from east to west 40 miles The territory has a total area of 1,301 square miles and consists of the *Velhas Conquistas*, or Old Conquests, comprising the island of Goa, acquired by the Portuguese in 1510, and the neighbouring municipalities of Salsette, Bardez, and Mormugao acquired in 1543, and of the *Novas Conquistas*, or New Conquests, comprising the municipalities of Pernem, Sanquelim, Ponda, Quepem, Canacona, Satari and Sanguem acquired in the latter half of the 18th century The small island of Angediva situated opposite the port of Karwar, in the British district of North Kanara, forms administratively a portion of the Canacona municipality This was acquired in 1505 The whole country is hilly, especially the eastern portion, the predominating physical feature being the Western Ghats, which besides bounding the country along the north-east and south-east, just off westward and spread across the country in a succession of spurs and ridges There are several conspicuous isolated peaks, of which the highest, Sonsagar, is 3,827 feet high.

The country is intersected by numerous rivers running westward from the Ghats, and the principal eight, which are all navigable, are in size of some importance Goa possesses a fine harbour, formed by the promontories of Bardez and Salsette Half-way between these extremities lies the *cabo*, or cape, which forms the extremity of the island of Goa This divides the whole bay into two anchorages, known as Aguada and Mormugao Both are capable of accommodating the largest shipping from September to May, but Aguada is virtually closed during the south-west monsoon, owing to the high winds and sea and to the formation of sand bars across the estuary of the Mandovi river, which opens into Aguada Mormugao is accessible at all times and is therefore the harbour of commercial importance It is the terminus of the railway running to the coast from the inland British system of lines A breakwater and port have been built there and the trade is considerable being chiefly transit trade from British territory. The international transit of Mormugao port was in 1926 about Rs 440 lakhs.

The People

The total population of Goa was 531,952 at the census of 1921 This gives a density of 408 persons to the square mile and the population showed an increase of 9 per cent since the census ten years previously. In the Velhas Conquistas the majority of the population is Christian In the Novas Conquistas Hindus are more numerous than Christians The Moslems in the territory are numbered in a few thousands The Christians still very largely adhere to caste distinctions, claiming to be Brahmans, Charados and low castes, which do not intermarry The Hindus who form about one-half of the total population are largely Maratha and do not differ from those of the adjacent, Konkan districts of Bombay. All classes of the people, with the exception of Europeans, use the Konkani dialect of Marathi with some admixture of Portuguese words The official language is Portuguese, which is commonly spoken in the capital and the principal towns as well as by all educated people Nearly all the Christians profess the Roman Catholic religion and are spiritually subject to an archbishop who has the titles of Primate of the East and Patriarch of the East Indies and exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction also over a portion of British India, and the provinces of Macau (China) and Timor (Oceania), with missions in foreign countries and Mocambique (Portuguese East Africa) The Christians of Daman and Diu are subject under a new Treaty signed in 1928 between Portugal and the Holy see to the Archbishop of Goa There are numerous churches in Goa, mostly built by the Jesuits and Franciscans prior to the extinction of the religious orders in Portuguese territory The churches are in charge of secular priests Hindus and Mahomedans now enjoy perfect freedom in religious matters and have their own places of worship In the early days of Portuguese rule the worship of Hindu gods in public and the observance of Hindu usages were strictly forbidden and rigorously suppressed.

The Country

A little over one-third of the entire territory of Goa is stated to be under cultivation The fertility of the soil varies considerably according to quality, situation and water-supply The Velhas Conquistas are as a rule better and more intensively cultivated than the Novas Conquistas In both these divisions a holding of fifteen or sixteen acres would be considered a good sized farm but the majority of holdings are of much smaller extent varying from half an acre to five or six acres The staple produce of the country is rice, of which there are two good harvests, but the quantity produced is barely sufficient to meet the needs of the population for two-thirds of the year Next to rice, the culture of cocoanut palms is deemed most important, from the variety of uses to which the products are applied Hilly places and inferior

soils are set apart for the cultivation of cereals and several kinds of fruits and vegetables are cultivated to an important extent The condition of the agricultural classes in the Velhas Conquistas has improved during recent years owing to the general rise in the prices of all classes of agricultural produce and partly to the current of emigration to British territory. There is a great shortage of agricultural labour in the Velhas Conquistas, and the cultivation of rice fields is now practically controlled by the Hindu population In the summer months bands of artisans and field labourers from the adjoining British territory make their way into Bardez where the demand for labour is always keen Stately forests are found in the Novas Conquistas They cover an area of 116 square miles and are under conservation and yield some profit to the administration Iron is found in parts of the territory, but has not been seriously worked Manganese also exists and some mines are being worked at present, the ore being exported to the Continent

Commerce

In the days of its glory, Goa was the chief entrepot of commerce between East and West and was specially famous for its trade in horses with the Persian Gulf It lost its commercial importance with the downfall of the Portuguese Empire and its trade is now insignificant

The present trade of Goa is not very large Its imports amount to about Rs 160 lakhs and exports to about Rs 40 lakhs The discrepancy is met from the money sent to Goa by the many emigrants who are to be found all over the world Few manufacturing industries of any moment exist and most manufactured articles in use are imported Exports chiefly consist of cocoanuts, betel nuts, mangoes and other fruits and raw produce

A line of railway connects Mormugao with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Its length from Mormugao to Castle Rock above the Ghats where it joins the British system, is 51 miles, of which 49 are in Portuguese territory The railway is under the management of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway administration, and the bulk of the trade of Mormugao port is what it brings down from and takes to the interior The telegraphs in Portuguese territories are worked as a separate system from the British The latter, however, had an office at Nova-Goa maintained jointly by the two Governments but since 1925 the Nova-Goa office has been handed over to the Portuguese Government which now maintains and works all the telegraphs in its territories

Taxes and Tariffs

The country was in a state of chronic financial equilibrium for nearly sixty years with occasional exceptions The last war enhanced the deficits to alarming proportions and these were met by fresh taxes and new loans Most of the new taxes were the result of the initiative of the Governor-General Jaime de Morais, who is popularly known as the "Governor of Taxes" Only in 1927 the country experienced the joys of a balanced budget and the public servants whose salaries had always remained in arrears are now being paid regularly There is an estimated surplus of about a lakh and a half which has been ear marked for promoting the industrial progress of the country If municipal and national taxes be added together, the country presents a very high incidence of taxation, even higher than that of British India, the average coming to about Rs 8 8 *per capita* There is no income-tax, except for government servants, but there is a special ten per cent tax on all incomes derived in the shape of interest on loans This tax is a powerful contributory cause to the flight of capital from Portuguese India The chief sources of revenue are the land tax, Excise and the customs There is a special tax on emigrants which yields to the State about Rs 60,000 The country being economically backward, the taxes give very little indication of its productive capacity or of its annual wealth The national wealth is a matter of pure conjecture for lack of statistics

The tariff schedule is based on the three-fold principle, fiscal, protective and preferential There is a limited free list on which books and paper figure prominently The fiscal tariff ranges from 10 to 30 per cent according to the nature of the commodities, but the duties in several cases are specific, not *ad valorem* This causes considerable hardship to trade, and specially to the poorer classes of consumers The preferential tariff applies to goods coming from Lisbon and the Portuguese Colonies Very recently the principle of protection has been extended to the export of canned fruits which are entitled to a bounty of 10 per cent on their basic price

The Capital.

Nova-Goa, the present capital of Portuguese India, comprehends Panjim and Ribandar, Old Goa is some six miles distant from the new city Panjim occupies a narrow strip of land leading up to the Cabo, the cape dividing the Aguada bay from that of Mormugao, and mainly slopes down to the edge of the Aguada It was selected as the residence of the Portuguese Viceroy in 1759, and in 1843 it was raised to its present rank as the capital of Portuguese India The appearance of the city, with its row of public buildings and elegant private residences, as seen from the water is very picturesque and this impression is not belied by a closer inspection of its neat and spacious roads, bordered by decent, tidy houses The most imposing public structures are the barracks, an immense quadrangular building the eastern wing of which accommodates the Primary School, the Public Library and the Government Press Other noticeable buildings are the Cathedral and various churches, the viceregal palace, the High Court and so on The square in the lower part of the town is adorned with a life-sized statue of Albuquerque standing under a canopy

History

Goa was captured for the Portuguese by Alfonso de Albuquerque in 1510 Albuquerque promptly fortified the place and established Portuguese rule on a firm basis From this time Goa rapidly rose in importance and became the metropolis of Portuguese power in the East There was constant fighting with the armies of the Bijapur kingdom, but the Portuguese held their own and gained the surrounding territory now known as the Velhas Conquistas.

The subsequent history of the town is one of ostentation and decay Gor reached its summit of prosperity at the end of the sixteenth century The accounts of travellers show that the Goa of those days presented a scene of military, ecclesiastical and commercial magnificence which has had no parallel in the British capitals of India Portugal, however, with its three millions of population was too small to defend itself against Spain and maintain at the same time its immence Empire in the four Continents Albuquerque tried to consolidate Portuguese rule in India by his policy of attracting the conquered Indians and granting them civil and religious liberties His contemporaries, however, could not understand his far-seeing statesmanship and after his death they undid all his work basing their dominion on conquest by the sword and military force and they laboured to consolidate it by a proselytising organisation which throws all the missionary efforts of every other European power in India into the shade Old Goa, as the ruins of the old capital are called to-day, had a hundred churches, many of them of magnificent proportions, and the Inquisition which was a power in the land The sixty years' subjection to Spain in the 17th century completed the ruin of the Portuguese Empire in the East and though the Marquis of Pombal in the 18th century tried to stave off its decadence, his subordinates in far off India either could not understand or would not carry out his orders and even his strong hand was unable to stop the decline It was in the 19th century that the colonials began to enjoy full Portuguese citizenship and sent their representatives to the Parliament in Lisbon

Modern Times

There was frequently recurring fighting and in 1741 the Marathas invaded the neighbourhood of Goa and threatened the city itself An army of 12,000 men arrived from Portugal at the critical moment The invaders were beaten off, and the Novas Conquistas were added to the Portuguese possessions In 1844 the shelter given by Goa to fugitives from justice in British territory threatened to bring about a rupture with the British Government at Bombay In 1852 the Ranes of Satari, in the Novas Conquistas, revolted In 1871 the native army in Goa mutinied and the King's own brother came from Lisbon to deal with the trouble and having done so disbanded the native army, which has never been reconstituted But another outbreak among the troops took place in 1895 and the Ranes joining them the trouble was again not quieted until the arrival of another special expedition from Lisbon The Ranes again broke out in 1901 and again in 1912, troops being again imported to deal with the last outbreak, which was only reported concluded in the summer of 1913 There has been no outbreak after that date

The people on the whole appear to be quite satisfied with the Portuguese connection There is no agitation for further reforms as in British India and not a sign of disaffection against Portuguese rule This is chiefly due to the fact that under the present regime the natives of Goa enjoy complete equality with the natives of Portugal, many of the sons of Goa occupying high and responsible positions in Portugal Thus Elvino de Britto who was Minister of Public Works towards the end of the last century was a native of Goa as was the father of Dr Betten court Rodrigues, Minister for Foreign Affairs in General Carmonas dictatorial Government Natives of Goa are also Dr Almeida Arez, the President of the Supreme Court in Lisbon, Dr Caetano Gonsalves, Judge of the same Court and Mr Alberto Xavier, Secretary General of the Ministry of Finance

Administration

The Lisbon Government by Decree No 3266, dated 27th July 1917, enacted new rules regarding the administration of Portuguese India under an Organic Charter (Carta Organica) in force since 1st July 1919 This Charter, regarding civil and financial administration of the colony, was modified by rules Nos 1005 and 1022, dated 7th and 20th August 1920, and decrees Nos 7008 and 7030 dated 9th and 16th October A new Organic Charter modifying in certain parts the earlier one was granted by Decree No 12,499 of 4th October 1926 and is now in force

The territory of Portuguese India is ruled by one Governor-General, residing in the Capital of the State, at Panjim *alias* Nova-Goa, and is divided into three districts Goa, Daman and Diu The last two are each under a Lieutenant-Governor The district of Goa is under the direct superintendency of the Governor-General

Subordinate to the Governor-General the following Secretariats are working Home and Political, Finance, Customs, Education, Military, Naval, Agriculture, Health and Public Works There are also three special and autonomous Departments, which do not constitute exclusive Secretariats, one of them being the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, the second that of Survey and the third that of the Fiscal of the W I P Railway

As the principal organ of administration next to the Governor-General and in collaboration with him works a Governor's Council (*Conselho do Governo*) with Legislative and advisory powers The Council is constituted, in addition to the Governor-General, *ex-officio* President, of four officials (Attorney-General, the Director of Finances, the Director of Civil Administration and the Director of Public Works), five elected members (three representing *Velhas*, *Conquistas*, one the *Novas Conquistas* and one the Districts of Daman and Diu) and five members nominated by the Governor General to represent the minorities, agricultural, commercial and other interests and the press

In each province of Goa, Daman and Diu, there is a District Council to supervise the Municipalities and other local institutions The District Council of Goa is composed of the Director of Civil Administration, President, the Government Prosecutor of the Nova-Goa Civil Court, the Deputy Chief Health Officer, the Engineer next to the Director of Public Works, the Deputy Director of Finances, the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of the Islands, one member elected by the Commercial and Industrial Associations of the district, one member elected by the 60 highest tax payers of Goa, one member elected by the Associations of Land

owners and Farmers of the District, and one member advocates elected by the Legislative Council among the legally qualified

At Daman and Diu the corresponding body is composed of the local Governor, President, the Government Prosecutor, the Chief of the Public Works Department, the Health Officer, the Financial Director of the district, the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation, two members elected by 50 highest tax payers of the District and one member elected by the Merchants, Industrialists and Farmers of the district

Under the provisions of the above quoted Decree is also established in the capital of Portuguese India a administrative court tribunal to take cognizance and decide all litigious administrative matters, fiscal questions and accounts It is named *Tribunal Administrativo Fiscal e de Contas* and is composed of the Chief Justice as President, four High Court judges, one superior Government officer who must be a Bachelor of Laws, nominated by the Government and a citizen, who is not an official elected by the Governor General's Council When matters regarding finance and accounts come up for decision and discussion the Director of Finances also sits on this Tribunal

Under the presidency of the Governor General the following bodies are also working —

Technical Council of Public Works —Its members are all engineers on permanent duty in the head office a military officer of highest rank in the army or navy, the Director of Finances, the Attorney General, the Chief Health Officer and a Secretary being a clerk of the Public Works Department appointed by the Director of Public Works

Council of Public Instruction —This Council presided over by the Governor General is composed of five officials the Director of Civil Administration, the Director of the Medical College, the Director of the Lyceum, the Director of the Normal School and the Inspector of Primary Schools, and four nominated members

There is one High Court in the State of Indias with five Judges and one Attorney-General, and Courts of Justice at Panjim, Margao, Mapusa, Bicholim, Quepem e Damao, and Municipal Courts of Justice at Mormugão (Vasco da Gama), Ponda Diu and Nagar-Aveli

PORT OF MORMUGAO

Mormugão is situated towards the south of Aguada Bar on the left Bar, on the left bank of Zuari River in Lat 15° 25 N and Long 73° 47' E, about 225 miles south of Bombay and 6½ miles south of Panjim, the Capital of Portuguese India The Port of Mormugao is the natural outlet to the sea for the whole area served by the M & S M Ry (metre gauge), and offers the shortest route both passenger and goods traffic The distance from Aden to Mormugao is about the same as from Aden to Bombay The Port is provided with lighthouses, buoys and all necessary marks and it is easily accessible all the year round and at any hour of the day or night even without the assistance of a Pilot Pilotage is not compulsory, but when usual pilot flag is hoisted, a qualified officer will board the vessel and render such assistance

Mormugão Harbour is the terminal station of the West of India Portuguese Railway which is controlled by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, with headquarters at Madras Goods are shipped direct from Mormugão to any Continental Ports every facility being afforded for such direct shipments Cargo can be unloaded from or loaded direct into Railway wagons, which run alongside steamers, thus reducing handling Warehouses are built on the quay and have railway sidings alongside Steamers of over 5,000 tons net register, from any Continental Ports can be discharged or loaded rapidly and in complete safety, in a working day of 10 hours 650 tons iron work or 800 tons bale or bag cargo can easily be loaded or discharged The port is provided with steam cranes and all other appliances for quick loading and discharging of vessels, one of the cranes being of 30 tons capacity for discharging heavy lifts The tonnage, quay dues and all other charges are very low, special concessions being granted for steamers arriving from European or American Ports touching Lisbon Fresh water can be obtained at a low cost.

The Bombay Steam Navigation Company's (Shepherd) steamers between Bombay and Mangalore call at Mormugão twice a week The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers between Bombay and Africa call at Mormugão at least once a month The Ellerman Strick Line maintains a regular service from Liverpool to Mormugão calling occasionally at Lisbon This service offers every facility for shipment from the United Kingdom to stations on the M & S M Railway under the "Combined Sea and Rail Through Bills of Lading" There are several stevedoring firms, the maximum rate for discharging or loading coal and general cargo being fixed by Government at 6 annas per ton, deadweight Goods for British India pass through Goa without any charge being collected by Portuguese Government British Customs duty payable at Castle-Rock can be paid by the Railway Company and collected at destination Goods from stations on the M & S M Ry System to Mormugão or *vice-versa* are railed without transhipment, thus avoiding a second handling Steam tugs, barges, etc, for unloading in the stream can be had at a very low charge

With a view to promoting the economical, commercial and industrial development of Mormugão, a special Department under the designation of the "Mormugão Improvement Trust" with its head office at Vasco da Gama, 2 miles from Mormugão Harbour, has been created and the Local Government have introduced various regulations granting every facility to those intending to raise buildings for residential and industrial purposes in the whole area, comprising about 300 acres, near the Harbour There are over 2,000 plots, each measuring between 1,000 and 2,000 square metres (each square yard—0 8361 square metre), available for residential quarters, granted on permanent lease on each payment of 2 annas to Rs 1-8 per square metre, according to their situation, in addition to an annual payment of 4 pies per square metre as lease-hold rent

Within about 60 days from the date of application for a plot, the same is made over to the applicant or to the highest bidder, should there be more than one applicant for one and the same plot The plan of buildings is in all cases subject to the approval of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust, such plan being required to be submitted within 60 days from the date the plot is made over to the lessee, and the period within which building is to be completed is 2 years Importation of building materials is allowed free of Custom duties In addition to the above, there is an extensive area available and reserved only for Industrial and Commercial Establishments, this area being known as "Free Zone" Within this "Free Zone," in addition to plots, which are leased at a very low rate for building factories, bonded warehouses or for establishment of any kind of industrial or commercial concerns, in accordance with rules and regulations lately issued by the local Government, special concessions and privileges are granted, such as

(*I*) *For Establishment of Factories or Industrial Concerns*—All machinery, building materials, tools, raw materials, etc, required for construction, maintenance and regular working of the Factories are permitted free of import duty, likewise export of the goods manufactured within the "Free Zone."

(*II*) *For Establishment of Depots of Manufactured or Unmanufactured Goods, Bonded Warehouses, etc, etc*—All goods imported by the Concessionaire for the purpose of such depot are allowed to be exported to any Foreign territory, after being improved and repacked, if necessary, without payment of either import or export duty.

(*III*) *Exemption of Government Taxes*—In addition to the above privileges, all Factories, Commercial Establishments, buildings, etc, within the "Free Zone" are exempt from all Government taxes for a period of 20 years from May 1923 Applications for any of the above concessions have to be addressed to H E the Governor-General of Portuguese India and presented at the office of the Mormugão Improvement Trust at Vasco da Gama, giving therein full particulars of the area and plot, etc, required Such applications are disposed of within as little time as possible Full information can be obtained from the Mormugao Improvement Trust, Vasco da Gama.

DAMAN.

The settlement of Daman lies at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay, about 100 miles north of Bombay It is composed of two portions, namely, Daman proper, lying on the coast, and the detached pargana of Nagar Aveli separated from it by a narrow strip of British territory and bisected by the B B & C I Railway Daman proper contains an area of 22 square miles and 26 villages and has a population (1921) of 17,566 of whom 1,480 are Christians The number of houses is according to the same census 4,095 Nagar Aveli has an area of 60 square miles and a population (1921) of 31,048, of whom only 271 are Christians The number of houses is 6,069 The town of Daman was sacked by the Portuguese in 1531 rebuilt by the natives and retaken by the Portuguese in 1558, when they made it one of their permanent establishments in India They converted the mosque into a church and have since built eight other places of worship The native Christians adopt the European costume, some of the women dressing themselves after the present European fashion, and others following the old style of petticoat and mantle once prevalent in Spain and Portugal

The soil of the settlement is moist and fertile, especially in Nagar Aveli, but despite the ease of cultivation only one-twentieth part of the territory is under tillage, The principal crops are rice, wheat, the inferior cereals of Gujarat and tobacco The settlement contains no minerals There are stately forests in Nagar Aveli, and about two-thirds of them consist of teak, but the forests are not conserved and the extent of land covered by each kind of timber has not been determined Before the decline of Portuguese power in the East, Daman carried on an extensive Commerce especially with the east coast of Africa In those days it was noted for its dyeing and weaving

The territory forms for administrative purposes a single district and has a Municipal Chamber and Corporation It is ruled by a Governor invested with both civil and military functions, subordinate to the Governor-General of Goa The judicial department is administered by a judge, with an establishment composed of a delegate of the Attorney-General and two clerks In Nagar Aveli the greater part of the soil is the property of the Government, from whom the cultivators hold their tenures direct A tax is levied on all lands, whether alienated or the property of the State The chief sources of revenue are land-tax forests, excise and customs duties.

DIU.

Diu is an island lying off the southern extremity of the Kathiawar Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow channel through a considerable swamp It is composed of three portions, namely, Diu proper (island), the village of Gogla, on the Peninsula, separated by the channel, and the fortress of Simbor, about 5 miles west of the island It has a small but excellent harbour, where vessels can safely ride at anchor in two fathoms of water and owing to the great advantages which its position offers for trade with Arabia and the Persian Gulf, the Portuguese were fired at an early period with a desire to obtain possession of it This they gained, first by treaty with the Sultan of Gujarat and then by force of arms Diu became opulent and famous for its commerce It has now dwindled into insignificance The extreme length of the island is about seven miles and its breadth from north to south, two miles The area is 20 square miles The population of the town of Diu, from which the island takes its name, is said to have been 50,000 in the days of its commercial prosperity The total population of the island, according to the census of 1921, is 13,844, of whom 228 were Christians.

FRENCH POSSESSIONS.

The French possessions in India comprise five Settlements, with certain dependent lodges, or ple's They aggregate 203 square miles, and had a total population in the first January 1931 of 256,410 The first French expedition into Indian waters, with a view to open up commercial relations, was attempted in 1603. It was undertaken by private merchants at Rouen, but it failed, as also did several similar attempts which followed In 1642 Cardinal Richelieu founded the first Campagnie d'Orient, but its efforts met with no success Colbert reconstituted the Company on a larger basis in 1664, granting exemption from taxes and a monopoly of the Indian trade for fifty years After having twice attempted, without success, to establish itself in Madagascar, Colbert's Company again took up the idea of direct trade with India and its President, Caron, founded in 1668 the Comptoir, or agency at Surat But on finding that city unsuited for a head establishment he seized the harbour of Trincomalee in Ceylon from the Dutch The Dutch however, speedily retook Trincomalee, and Caron, passing over to the Coromandel coast, in 1672, seized St Thome a Portuguese town adjoining Madras, which had for twelve years been in the possession of Holland He was, however, compelled to restore it to the Dutch in 1674

The ruin of the Company seemed impending when one of its agents, the celebrated Francois Martin, suddenly restored it Rallying under him a handful of sixty Frenchmen, saved out of the wreck of the settlements at Trincomalee and St Thome, he took up his abode at Pondicherry, then a small village, which he purchased in 1683 from the Raja of Gingee. He built fortifications, and a trade began to spring up, but he was unable to hold the town against the Dutch, who wrested it from him in 1693, and held it until it was restored to the French by the Peace of Ryswick, in 1697 Pondicherry became in this year and has ever since remained the most important of the French Settlements in India Its foundation was contemporaneous with that of Calcutta Like Calcutta, its site was purchased by a European Company from a native prince, and what Job Charnock was to Calcutta Francois Martin proved to Pondicherry On its restitution to the French by the Peace of Ryswick in 1697, Martin was appointed Governor, and under his able management Pondicherry became an entrepot of trade.

Chandernagore, in Lower Bengal, had been acquired by the French Company in 1688, by grant from the Delhi Emperor, Mahé, on the Malabar Coast, was obtained in 1725-6, under the government of M Lenoir, Karikal, on the Coromandel Coast, under that of M Dumas, in 1739 Yanaon, on the coast of the Northern Circars, was taken possession of in 1750, and formally ceded to the French two years later

Administration.

The military command and administration-in-chief of the French possessions in India are vested in a Governor, whose residence is at Pondicherry The office is at present held by Monsieur Yuvanou (Francois-Adrien). He is assisted by a Chief Justice and by several "Chefs de Service" in the different administrative departments In 1879 local councils and a council general were established, the members being chosen by a sort of universal suffrage within the French territories Seventeen Municipalities, or Communal Boards, were erected in 1907, namely, Pondicherry, Arianconpam, Modeliarpeth, Ouigaret, Villenour, Tirouhouvane, Bahour and Nettapacam, for the establishment of Pondicherry, Karikal, Neravy, Nedouncadon, Tirunalar, Grande Aldée, Cotchéry, for the establishment of Karikal, and also Chandernagore, Mahé and Yanaon On municipal boards natives are entitled to a proportion of the seats. Civil and criminal courts, courts of first instance and a court of appeal compose the judicial machinery The army and establishments connected with the Governor and his staff at Pondicherry, and those of administrators at Chandernagore, Yanaon, Mahe and Karikal, together with other headquarters charges necessarily engross a large proportion of the revenue All the state and dignity of an independent Government, with four dependent ones, have to be maintained. This is effected by rigid economy, and the prestige of the French Government is worthily maintained in the East Pondicherry is also the scene of considerable religious pomp and missionary activity It forms the seat of an Archbishop, with a body of priests for all French India, and of the Missions Etrangeres, the successors of the Mission du Carnatic founded by the Jesuits in 1776 But the chief field of this mission lies outside the French Settlements, a large proportion of its Christians are British subjects and many of the churches are in British territory The British rupee is the ordinary tender within French territories A line of railway running *via* Villenour, from Pondicherry to Villupuram on the South Indian Railway, maintains communication with Madras and the rest of British India, and Karikal is linked to the same railway by the branch from Peralam A Chamber of Commerce consisting of fifteen members, nine of them Europeans or persons of European descent, was reorganised by a decree of 7th March, 1914 The capital, Pondicherry, is a very handsome town, and presents, especially from the sea, a striking appearance of French civilisation.

People and Trade

The Settlements are represented in Parliament at Paris by one senator and one deputy The Senator is Mons Lemoignic The Deputy is Mons Coponat There were in 1920 50 primary schools and 3 colleges all maintained by the Government, with 308 teachers and 8,573 pupils Local revenue and expenditure (Budget of 1931) Rs 2,890,320 The principal crops are paddy, groundnut, and ragi There are at Pondicherry 3 cotton mills, and at Chandernagore 1 jute mill The cotton mills have, in all 1,691 looms and 71,744 spindles, employing 7,490 persons There are also at work one oil factory and a few oil presses for groundnuts, and one ice factory

The chief exports from Pondicherry are oil seeds At the ports of Pondicherry, Karikal, and Mahé in 1930 the imports amounted to frs 84,042,407 and the exports to frs 210,085,438 At these three ports in 1930 317 vessels entered and cleared, tonnage 1,707,948 T Pondicherry is visited by French steamers, sailing monthly between Colombo and Calcutta in connection with the Messageries Maritimes The figures contained in this paragraph are the latest available and are corrected up to December 1930

PONDICHERRY.

Pondicherry is the chief of the French Settlements in India and its capital is the headquarters of their Governor It is situated on the Coromandel Coast, 105 miles from Madras by road and 122 by the Villupuram-Pondicherry branch of the South Indian Railway The area of the Settlement is 115 square miles and its population in the first January 1931 was 183,555 It consists of the eight communes of Pondicherry The Settlement was founded in 1674 under Francois Martin In 1693 it was captured by the Dutch but was restored in 1699 It was besieged four times by the English The first siege under Admiral Boscawen in 1748 was unsuccessful The second, under Eyre Coote in 1761, resulted in the capture of the place, which was restored in 1765 It was again besieged and captured in 1778 by Sir Hector Munro, and the fortifications were demolished in 1779 The place was again restored in 1785 under the Treaty of Versailles of 1783 It was captured a fourth time by Colonel Braithwaite in 1793 and finally restored in 1816

The Settlement comprises a number of isolated pieces of territory which are cut off from the main part and surrounded by the British District of South Arcot, except where they border on the sea The Collector of South Arcot is empowered to deal with ordinary correspondence with the French authorities on these and kindred matters, and in this capacity is styled the Special Agent At Pondicherry itself is a British Consular Agent accredited to the French Government, who is usually an officer of the Indian Army The town is compact, neat and clean, and is divided by a canal into two parts, the Ville blanche and the Ville noire The Ville blanche has a European appearance, the streets being laid at right angles to one another with trees along their margins reminding the visitor of continental boulevards, and the houses being constructed with courtyards and embellished with green venetians All the cross streets lead down to the shore, where a wide promenade facing the sea is again different from anything of its kind in British India In the middle is a screw-pile pier, which serves, when ships touch at the port, as a point for the landing of cargo, and on holidays as a general promenade for the population There is no real harbour at Pondicherry, ships lie at a distance of about a mile from the shore, and communication with them is conducted by the usual *masula* boats of this coast Facing the shore end of the pier is a statue of the great Dupleix, to whom the place and the French name owed so much

CHANDERNAGORE.

Chandernagore is situated on the bank of the Hooghly, a short distance below Chinsura Population (in the first January 1931) 27,262 The town was permanently occupied by the French in 1688, though previously it had been temporarily occupied by them at a date given as 1672 or 1676 It did not, however, rise to any importance till the time of Dupleix It changed hands between British and French various times during the Napoleonic wars and was finally restored to the French in 1816

The former grandeur of Chandernagore has disappeared, and at present it is little more than a quiet suburban town with little external trade The railway station on the East Indian Railway is just outside French territory 22 miles from Calcutta (Howrah) The chief administrative officer is the Administrator who is subordinate to the Governor of the French Possessions The chief public institution is the College Dupleix, formerly called St Mary's institution, founded in 1882 and under the direct control of the French Government

KARIKAL.

Karikal lies on the Coromandel Coast between the Tanjore District of Madras and the Bay of Bengal The settlement is divided into six communes, containing 110 villages in all, and covering an area of 53 square miles It is governed by an Administrator subordinate to the Governor at Pondicherry The population has in recent years rapidly decreased In 1883 it was 93,055, in 1891, 75,526, in 1901, 54,603, in 1923, 57,023, in 1924, 56,922, and in 1931, 57,914, but the density is still very high, being 1,068 persons per square mile Kumbakonam is the only taluk in Tanjore District which has a higher density Each of the six communes—namely, Karikal, La Grande Aldee, Nedungadu, Cotchéry, Neravy and Tirnoular—possesses a mayor and council The members are all elected by universal suffrage, but in the municipality Karikal half the number of seats are reserved for Europeans or their descendants The country is very fertile, being irrigated by seven branches of the Cauvery, besides many smaller channels

The capital of the settlement is situated on the north bank of the river Arasalar, about 1½ miles from its mouth It has a brisk trade in rice with Ceylon, and to a less extent with the Straits Settlements It has no commerce with France, and very little with other French colonies The port is merely an open roadstead, provided with a light-house 142 feet high, the light in which has a range of from 8 to 10 miles In 1899 Karikal was connected with Peralem on the Tanjore District Board Railway Karikal finally came into French possession on the settlement after 1815

have swept from Persia and Central Asia to loot the fat plains of Hindustan, traverse this region. Therefore it was deemed essential to control, if not to occupy them, in the interests of the Imperial situation In this zone therefore policy ebbed and flowed between the Forward School, which would have occupied, or dominated, the whole Frontier up to the Durand Line, that is to say up to the Afghan frontier: and the Close Border School, which would have us remain out of the difficult mountainous zone and meet the tribesmen on the plains if they sallied forth. The extreme advocates of this school would even have had us return to the line of the Indus

The Two Policies — The result of this conflict of opinion was a series of wavering compromises, which like all compromises was profoundly unsatisfactory We pushed forward posts here and there, which irritated the Tribesmen, and made them fearful of their prized independence, without controlling them These advanced posts were in many cases inadequately held and rarely were they linked with their supporting posts by adequate means of communication We preserved between our administrative frontier and the Durand Line which demarcated our frontier with Afghanistan an irregular belt of land called The Independent Territory, in which neither we nor the Afghan Government exercised jurisdiction This was left entirely under the control of the tribes who peopled it Now it was often asked why we did not follow the precedent of Baluchistan and "Sandemanise" the Independent Territory That was one of the perennial topics of Frontier discussions But stress was laid upon the essential differences between this zone and Baluchistan Sir Robert Sandeman found a strong tribal system existing in Baluchistan, and he was able to enter into direct engagements with the tribal Chiefs There is no such tribal organisation in the Independent Territory The tribal Chiefs, or maliks, exercise a very precarious authority, and the instrument for the collective expression of the tribal will is not the chief, but the jirgah, or tribal council, of the most democratic character, where the voice of the young men of the tribe often has the same influence, in time of excitement perhaps more influence, than the voice of the wiser greybeard The bitter fruit of this policy of compromise was reaped in 1897, when following a minor outbreak in the Tochi Valley the general uneasiness flamed into a rising which involved the whole of the North-West Frontier, from the Gomal to the borders of Nepal A force over thirty thousand strong had to be mobilised to deal with it Even this large force, owing to the immense difficulties of transportation, was unable effectively to deal with the situation, though peace was made The emergency thus created synchronised with the advent of Lord Curzon as Viceroy He dealt with it in masterful fashion In the first place, he separated the frontier zone from the Government of the Punjab, which had hitherto been responsible for its administration, and had organised for the purpose a special force of Frontier soldiers, known as the Punjab Irregular Frontier Force This was the revival of a scheme as old as the Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton, though no other Viceroy had been able to carry it through in the face of the strong opposition of successive Punjab Governments The area so separated was constituted into a separate administrative zone under the direct authority of the Government of India, exercised through a Chief Commissioner Then Lord Curzon withdrew the advanced military posts and concentrated the Regular troops in bases better linked with the main military centres of India by roads and railways The advanced posts, and especially important Passes like the Tochi, the Kurram and the Khyber, were entrusted to the defence of local militia, recruited from the tribesmen themselves, and officered by British officers drawn from the ranks of the Indian Army Later it was supplemented by a fine development policy *The construction of the Upper Swat Canal*, afterwards developed into the Swat Canal (*q v* Irrigation) led to such an increase in cultivation that the tribesmen were given a means of livelihood and were invested with the magic charm of valuable property The irrigated part of the Frontier has since been one of the most peaceful in the whole border line

Lord Curzon's Success — Judged by every reasonable standard the Curzon policy was successful It did not give us complete peace There were occasional punitive expeditions demanded, such as for instance the Zakka Khel and Mohmand expeditions, and the Waziris, and in particular the truculent Mahsud Waziris never ceased raiding But in comparison with what had gone before, it gave relative peace It endured throughout the Great War, though the Waziris built up a heavy bill of offences, which awaited settlement when Government were free from the immense preoccupations of the war It broke down under the strain of the wanton invasion of India by the Afghans in the hot weather of 1919 On February 20th the Amir Habibullah Khan was assassinated in his sleep near Jelalabad Although he does not figure so prominently in frontier history as his iron father Abdurrahaman Khan, he nevertheless has high claims on the favourable verdict of history None anticipated that any successor to Abdurrahaman Khan could hold in the leash of a single State the fractious, fanatical tribes who make up the population of the Afghan kingdom Yet this Habibullah did On occasions his attitude seemed to be equivocal, as when armed gatherings of the tribes called lashkars were permitted to assemble in Afghan territory and to invade the Independent Territory, causing the Zakka Khel and Mohmand expeditions But we must not judge a State like Afghanistan by European standards, the Amir had often to bow before the fanatical elements amongst his own people until they had burnt their fingers by contact with the British troops At the outset of the Great War he warned the Government that he might often have to do things which seemed unfriendly, but they must trust him In truth, the position of the Amir when Turkey entered on the war, and called Moslems everywhere to arms on the side of Germany was extraordinarily difficult, he received Turkish, German and Austrian missions in Kabul, from which British representatives were still excluded But he kept Afghanistan out of the war, and with the complete defeat of the Central Powers and their satellites, his policy was justified up to the hilt Indeed, his success was the cause of his assassination The irreconcilable elements in the Kingdom saw that the day of reckoning had come and strove

[illegible] the rest [illegible] their accept by the [illegible] Amir [illegible] done to death. He [illegible] proclaimed Amir by the [illegible] of Afghan [illegible] the [illegible] Nadir Khan the [illegible] [illegible] of Kabul, a [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] called corps of [illegible] [illegible] movement to Kabul [illegible] [illegible] and installed the son of [illegible] Amanullah Khan, on the throne [illegible] [illegible] authority [illegible] encountered by the [illegible] in India which followed the [illegible] [illegible] to deal with [illegible] [illegible] April [illegible], 1919, [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] The Indian Army [illegible] [illegible] and as has always [illegible] the regular Afghan Army was [illegible] Dakka was relieved, Jelalabad and [illegible] were [illegible] from the [illegible] [illegible] to prevent our [illegible] [illegible] the knowledge planned [illegible] the [illegible] of the war of 1878 [illegible] [illegible] something to correct a government in Afghanistan, but it is quite another [illegible] [illegible] instead. The [illegible] of India which held their hand and the Afghans behaving [illegible] for peace, a treaty was signed on the 8th August 1919.

[illegible] and effect of this wanton war was to set the frontier from the Gomal to the Khyber alight. With one or two exceptions the Tribal Militia left without the support of the regular troops who in the emergency ought to have been hastened to their succour, could not stand the strain of an appeal from their fellow tribesmen, and either melted away or joined the rising. This has often been described as the failure of the Curzon policy, which was based on the tribal militia. But there is another aspect to this issue, which was set out in a series of brilliant articles which Mr. Arthur Moore, its special correspondent contributed to *The Times*. He pointed out that the militia was meant to be a military police force. The lapse of time, and forgetfulness of its real purpose, had converted the militia into an imitation of the regular army. The Militia was meant to be a police. When the war broke out its units were treated as a covering force behind which the Regular Army mobilised. This is a role which it was never intended they should serve, exposed to a strain which they should never have been called upon to bear, they crumpled under it. If on the outbreak of trouble troops had promptly hurried to their support all might have been well. Left to look after themselves, with no sign of support, they found themselves too weak to hold their positions and militarily their only course was to retire from the midst of their own kinsmen as the zeal of revolt surged towards them. They would not take it.

Russia and the Frontier.—The Curzon policy was up to the time of its collapse greatly assisted by extraneous events. The greatest external force in moulding Indian frontier policy was the long struggle with Russia. For nearly three quarters of a century a veiled warfare for predominance in Asia was waged between Great Britain and Russia. There are few pages in British foreign policy less attractive to the student of Imperial affairs. Russia was confronted in Central Asia with precisely the same conditions as those which faced England in India when the course of events converted the old East India Company from a trading corporation into a governing body. The decaying Khanates of Central Asia were impossible neighbours. Confronted with an inferior civilisation, and with neighbours who would not let her alone, Russia had to advance. True, the adventurous spirits in her armies, and some of the great administrators in the Tsarist capital were not adverse to paying off on the Indian Borderland the score against Great Britain for the Crimean War, and for what the Russians thought was depriving them of the fruits of their costly victory over Turkey in 1877-78. The result was a long and unsatisfactory guerilla enterprise between the hardiest spirits on both sides accompanied by periodic panics in the British Press each time the Russians moved forward, which induced the coining, after the Russian occupation of Merv, of the generic term 'Mervousness.' This external force involved the Government of India in the humiliations of the Afghan War of 1838, with the tragic destruction of the retiring Indian force between Kabul and Jelalabad, slightly relieved by the heroic defence of Jelalabad and the firmness of General Pollock in refusing to withdraw the punitive army until he had set his mark on Kabul by the razing of the famous Bala Hissar fortress. It involved us in the second Afghan War of 1878, which left the baffling problem of no stable government in Afghanistan. There was a gleam of light when Abdurrahaman Khan, whom we set upon Kabul to relieve us of our perplexities, proved himself a strong and capable ruler, if one ruthless in his methods. But in the early eighties the two States were on the verge of war over a squabble for the possession of Penjdeh, and then men began to think a little more clearly. There began a series of boundary delimitations and agreements which clarified the situation, without however finally settling it. The old controversy broke out in another form when intrigues with a Buriat monk, Dorjieff, during Lord Curzon's viceroyalty, gave rise to the grave suspicion that the scene had only shifted to Tibet. An expedition to Lhasa rent the veil which had so long concealed the mysterious city and dispersed the miasma of this intrigue. But it was not until the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 that the two countries arrived at a stage long sought by those who looked beyond their noses. The actual authors of the Agreement were Lord Grey, the Foreign Secretary, and Lord Hardinge, formerly British Ambassador in Petrograd, but it had been desired by their predecessors, whose efforts were rendered nugatory by the intransigent attitude of the dominant forces in Petrograd. It was not until Russia was chastened on the battlefields of Manchuria by Japan, and disappeared as a sea power in the decisive battle of Tsushima, that an atmosphere was created favourable to the conclusion of an Agreement. This embraced the whole frontier zone. There were many unsatisfactory features in the Agreement, especially in regard to Persia, for which we had to pay a considerable price in the attitude

of Persians in the War But again taking long views, the Agreement fully justified itself in a broad definition of the interest of the two countries, which put an end to the period of excursions and alarms up to the outbreak of the War Russia then ceased to be a material factor in the Indian Frontier Problem With the establishment of the Soviet Oligarchy in Moscow uneasiness has returned, for the geographical and allied circumstances which influenced the policy of the Tsarist regime exert precisely the same pressure upon its successor, and the Soviet have a troublesome motive which the Tsars had not their aim to produce world revolution is avowed and Britain and the Constitutionalism for which she stands are the greatest obstacles in their path

German Influence—As nature abhors a vacuum so in the case of States bordered by higher civilisations, no sooner does one strong influence recede than some other takes its place Long before the signing of the Anglo-Russian Agreement the shadow of the German menace had begun to appear on the horizon Imitative, not creative, in this, as in most other activities, the Germans adapted their methods from the penetration by railway which was so marked a feature of Russian expansion in Manchuria, brought to an end by the disastrous issue of the war with Japan The seeds of the German effort were sown when the Kaiser, extending the hand of Christian fellowship to the Sultan of Turkey, Abdul-Hamed, at a time when that sovereign was ostracised by Europe for his direct complicity in the massacre of Armenians, or rather one of the massacres of Armenians, made German influence supreme at Constantinople His theatrical tour through Palestine, which was generally treated in Europe as an exhibition of opera bouffe, soon bore fruit in the acquisition by German interests of the principal railways in Anatolia Later it fructified more effectively in the Baghdad Railway concession, under which German interests secured the right of extending the Anatolian lines from the port of Haidar Pasha, opposite Constantinople, to a port in the Persian Gulf Now successive British Statesmen of both parties had declared that the acquisition of a territorial foot-hold in the Persian Gulf by any power—Russia and the port of Bunder Abbas being then in view—would be regarded as an unfriendly act There followed a replica of the period of alarms and excursions which had disfigured our relations with Russia Undaunted, even when their endeavour to secure British co operation in the enterprise failed, and when the Revolution in Turkey which set the Committee of Union and Progress in power entailed a temporary interruption of their influence at Constantinople, the Germans pressed forward with their enterprise They pushed the Anatolian railways as far east as Bourgulu, and constructed a line northwards from Baghdad to Samara They sent a mission to explore the potentialities of the port of Koweit in the Persian Gulf, and set the Turks in motion to subordinate the Sheikh of Koweit to direct Turkish sovereignty, with a nominal view to extending the Baghdad railway from Basra to Koweit, or the vicinity of Koweit at the deep water inlet behind Bubian Island They commenced the most difficult part of the work in piercing the Amanus and Taurus ranges by a series of tunnels, and laid the rails on the other side of the mountains across the Euphrates to Ras-al Ain Behind this railway activity stood a grandiose policy, which is indicated in what became known in Germany as "B B B"—Berlin, Byzantium Baghdad Throughout the progress of these schemes, which did not stop short of Baghdad, but were directed through a port in the Persian Gulf at India, the Germans were anxious to secure the co operation of Great Britain, if they could do so on their own terms, that is to say without affecting the enterprise as a dominant German adventure Shortly before the commencement of the war the protracted negotiations with London which had this end in view ended in a definite agreement between the two Powers Under this agreement the Gulf section of the line was to have been British, and the other portion German But this agreement which had not been signed became waste paper with the outbreak of the war, and the German plans vanished in thin air with the complete defeat of Turkey and Germany Nevertheless the railway did not stand still during the war Germany made immense efforts to complete the difficult tunnel sections and the work was substantially finished when the Armistice was signed

The Significance of the Baghdad Railway—The real significance of the Baghdad Railway was little appreciated in Great Britain It was constantly pictured as a great trunk line, which would short-circuit the traditional British dominance by sea, and absorb the passenger and goods traffic from the East This idea could only be nourished by those completely ignorant of the conditions of the Indian passenger service and the essentials of a competitive route for the carriage of merchandise The rush of passenger traffic from India is from April to June, in order to escape the hot weather in India and, the return traffic is spread over the period of from October to January From April to June the heat in Mesopotamia is appalling To imagine that the passenger traffic from India would turn from the easy and comfortable, as well as fairly expeditious sea route from Bombay to Marseilles and thence by the easiest railway travelling outside the British Isles to Calais and London, for such a land route was an amazing chimera The Baghdad route would have involved a sea voyage from Bombay or Karachi to Koweit or Basra, then a journey across the burning plains of Mesopotamia and Asia Minor to Haidar Pasha, then across the Straits to Constantinople, and finally right across Europe to a North Sea port This would in any circumstances have been a costly freak journey in comparison with the sea route Then as for the commercial aspect of the line, the natural port of the Middle East is Basra The sea freight from England or Germany to Basra was often less than half the freight from Basra to Baghdad To imagine again that merchandise would desert this route for a land and sea route, which would have involved a double break of bulk at Constantinople and Haidar Pasha, was again a chimera

As a through route the primary purpose of the Baghdad Railway was strategic It was designed to make the Power seated at Constantinople—and that Power the Teutons were resolved should be Germany—complete master of Asia

Three and The Middle East and the route selected, often criticised was the best for the rapid movement of troops to the strategic centre As a commercial line the railway if completed, would have served three zones The western zone of Turkey in Asia at Haidar Pasha The rich lands of Anatolia at Alexandretta The eastern zone at Basra The Germans it is understood, attached immense importance to the subsequent engagements with Turkey which placed them in maritime command at Alexandretta They began to inaugurate a commercial position in the Persian Gulf through the establishment of a subsidized line of steamers run by the great Hamburg American corporation They strove to obtain an actual footing in the Gulf through the German house of Wonkhaus The Germans were probably never serious in their alleged designs on Koweit, which could never have borne a more definite relation to the commerce of the Gulf than Flushing to Antwerp or Cuxhaven to Hamburg that was one of the red herrings they drew across their trail to divert attention from their real objective Basra which is destined by virtue of an unchallengeable geographical and natural position to be the great port of The Middle East These considerations have no more than an academic value now Germany was defeated The Turks, when they emerged from an isolated military despotism based on Angora, were confronted with the immense problem of rebuilding their bankrupt State, deprived of the most intelligent section of the old population—the Greeks and the Armenians by massacre and expulsion—were a very different factor The completion of the through line was indefinitely postponed But as the advantages of the route, for the purposes we have indicated are many and great, the ultimate construction of the through line is only a matter of time, so one has placed these authoritative characteristics on record for the guidance of opinion when the project of the through route is revived as it must be

Turkey and the Frontier—The position of Turkey on the Indian frontier was never of any considerable importance in itself, and never assumed any significance, save as the *avant courier* of Germany, when she passed under the tutelage of that Power, and for a limited period during the war Although so long established in Mesopotamia, Turkey was not very firmly seated in that country, the Arabs tolerated rather than accepted Turkish rule so long as they were substantially left alone, and the administration, it is understood, never paid its way For a brief period Midhat Pasha raised the status of Mesopotamia, and after the Revolution that fine soldier Nazim Pasha became a power in the land But speaking broadly Turkey remained in Mesopotamia because it was no one's interest, even that of the Arab, to turn her out When however Germany developed her "B B B" policy, Turkey was used as a stalking horse She moved a small force to the Peninsula of Al-Katr in order to frighten the Sheikh of Bahrein, and tried to convert the nominal suzerainty exercised, or rather claimed, over the Sheikh of Koweit into a *de facto* suzerainty, exercised by military force These efforts faded before the vigorous action of the British Government which concluded a binding arrangement with the Sheikh of Koweit, and the position of the Turks at Al-Katr was always very precarious On the outbreak of the war however the situation profoundly changed When the sound and carefully executed expedition to Basra and its strategic hinterland was developed into the insane enterprise to capture Baghdad by *coup de main*, with very inadequate forces, and still more inadequate transport, we found ourselves involved in military operations of the most extensive and unprofitable character These were completely successful with General Maude's occupation of Baghdad After the Russian *debacle* we found ourselves involved in a new front which stretched from the Euphrates to the wildest part of Central Asia, producing military exploits of an almost epic character, but exercising little influence on the war They were brought to an end by pressure not on extensive wings, but at the heart of Turkish Power in Palestine, where Lord Allenby scattered the Turks like chaff But the aftermath of the war left us in an indefinite position in Mesopotamia, with indefinite frontiers This enabled the Turks, if they were so disposed, to be troublesome through guerilla warfare in the Mosul Zone, and by stirring up the Kurds, who are the Ishmaelites of Asia Minor The conclusion of the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923 brought temporary relief, but it did not settle the main issue, the frontier between Turkey and Irak Under the Treaty it was provided that if the two parties could not agree to a boundary line delimitation should be left to The League of Nations Negotiations were promptly opened at Constantinople but it was immediately found that there could be no mutual agreement, the Turks demanded the whole of the Mosul vilayet, and the British delegates declared that Mosul and its hinterland were necessary to the existence of Irak The issue therefore went to the League of Nations That body despatched a neutral commission to study the position on the spot, this commission reported that the best settlement would be for the Mosul vilayet to be incorporated in Irak, if the British Government were prepared to prolong its mandate over that State for a period of twenty-five years When the report of this commission came before the League in 1925 Britain gave the necessary guarantee, and the Council of The League unanimously allotted the Mosul vilayat to Irak The Turkish delegates, who at first recognised the decisive authority of the League, then declared that they would not be bound by its decisions So the matter rested at the end of the year, with Irak in occupation of the disputed up to the temporary frontier, which was known as The Brussels Line After at first breathing nothing but armed resistance to acceptance of the award, the Turks afterward assumed a more conciliatory note, and alarmed, it may be, by the threat of Italian aggression, accepted the frontier line demarcated by the League

France and the Frontier—If we touch for a few sentences on the position of France on the frontiers of India, it is not because they have any present day significance, but in order to complete this brief survey of the waxing and waning of external influences on Indian frontier policy It is difficult to find any sound policy behind the efforts of France to obtain a coaling

station at Maskat in the Persian Gulf, and her long opposition to the steps necessary to extirpate the slave trade, and hold in check the immense traffic in arms which was equipping all the tribesmen on our North-West Frontier with rifles of precision and a large supply of ammunition We can find no more definite purpose in it than a general pin-pricking policy, a desire to play the part of Russia, and perhaps a source of annoyance to Great Britain, which would form a useful lever for the exaction of considerable cessions in West Africa, particularly in the neighbourhood of Gambia, as the price of abstention These embarrassments were slowly removed one by one after the conclusion of the Anglo-French Entente Far otherwise was it in the East The consolidation of French authority in French Indo-China was the prelude to designs for the expansion of this authority at the expense of Siam and to find compensation there for the veiled British protectorate of Egypt There had earlier been mutterings in Burma We were established in Lower Burma in the thirties and in the eighties the foolish and tyrannical King Theebaw, in Upper Burma, became an impossible neighbour, and ambitious Frenchmen were not averse to fanning his opposition to the British However, if any hopes were entertained of extending the Asiatic possessions of France in this direction, they were dissipated by the Second Burmese War and the firm establishment of British rule Far otherwise was it on the confines of Siam It was the fixed purpose of British policy to preserve Siam as a buffer state between Burma, then a regular Province of the Indian Empire and French Indo-China This policy was definitely challenged by French encroachments on Siam Matters approached a crisis in 1894, and we were within measurable distance of a situation which might have ended in open war between the two States But as in the case of Penjdeh, and later when Major Marchand marched across Africa to Fashoda, the imminence of hostilities made statesmen on both sides ask themselves what they might be going to fight about They found there was nothing essential and an agreement was negotiated between the two Powers which secured the independence and integrity of Siam That agreement has been consolidated by wise and progressive rule in Siam itself, under its own independent sovereign, who is imbued with a strong friendship for Great Britain, whilst at the same time maintaining good relations with French neighbours

The New Frontier Problem —The whole purpose of this brief sketch has been to show that for three generations—most assuredly since the events leading to the Afghan War of 1838—the Indian frontier problem has never been a local problem It has been dominated by external influences—in the main the long struggle between Great Britain and Russia, for a brief period the German ambition to build up a dominant position in the East through the revival of the land route and to a much lesser extent by the ambitions of France and Turkey The circumstances affecting the Frontier from centres beyond it have greatly changed Old dangers have disappeared And, generally, conditions have become more like those normal to critical land frontiers anywhere in the world in this present time of swift communications, aerial operations and easy propaganda Consequently, a great deal of new attention is necessarily being directed to local aspects of the general problem The tribesman was always an opponent to be respected Brave, hardy, fanatical, he has always been a first-class fighting man Knowing every inch of the inhospitable country to which punitive operations must of necessity take place he has hung on our rearguards and given them an infinite of trouble Even when armed with a jezail and when every cartridge had to be husbanded with jealous care, the tribesman was a respectable antagonist Now the tribesmen are everywhere armed with magazine rifles, either imported through the Persian Gulf when gunrunning was a thriving occupation, stolen from British magazines, or secured from Russian and Afghan sources They have an abundant supply of ammunition Considerable numbers of the fighting men have been trained in the ranks of the Indian Army, either as Regulars in the Pathan regiments, or else in the tribal militias We found this to our cost in the events following the Afghan War of 1919 The Afghan regular army was of little account The tribesmen who rose at the call of the jihad, especially in Waziristan, were of great account They gave our troops the hardest fighting they have ever had on the Frontier, their marksmanship and fire discipline were described by experienced soldiers as admirable The tribal militia, the keystone of the Curzon system, had for all practical purposes disappeared What was to take its place?

Immediately following the Afghan War, the frontier positions were garrisoned by regular troops, but this was only a temporary measure It may be said that the crux of the situation was in **Waziristan** This sector of the Frontier has always been the most difficult of the whole, because of the intractable character of the people and of their inveterate raiding activities Besides, possessing a bolt hole into Afghanistan they had in the past evaded effective punishment In view of the complete disappearance of the external menace, and the consequent lapsing of any necessity to preserve open lines of communication which would enable us to go to the support of Afghanistan, now formally recognised in the Treaty of 1921 as a completely independent State, there were many who urged the desirability of complete withdrawal, even to the line of the Indus This extreme school gained little support Our position in Quetta on the one side and Peshawar on the other is fully consolidated, and no good case could be made out for withdrawing from it On the other hand, there was a strong case made out for leaving the tribesmen severely alone from the Gomal to the Kurram, and dealing with them if they emerged from their fastnesses The military standpoint was that the Waziris are absolutely intractable, that it was unfair to impose on troops the frequent necessity of punitive operations in most arduous conditions; and that the only solution of the question was the occupation of dominant points in Waziristan, as far north as Ladha, and linking these posts with our military bases, and particularly with the terminal of the Indian frontier railways, by good motor roads

[illegible] has been pushed forward. Its [illegible] policy continues. In South Waziristan Wana has been reoccupied, partly in response to a [illegible] invitation from the Wana Wazirs, because they wanted to share the benefits which they saw British occupation to be bringing to [illegible] northward of them. The work of [illegible] and of civilisation is rapidly [illegible] in the whole territory. But of this [illegible] particulars are given on 272 and following pages.

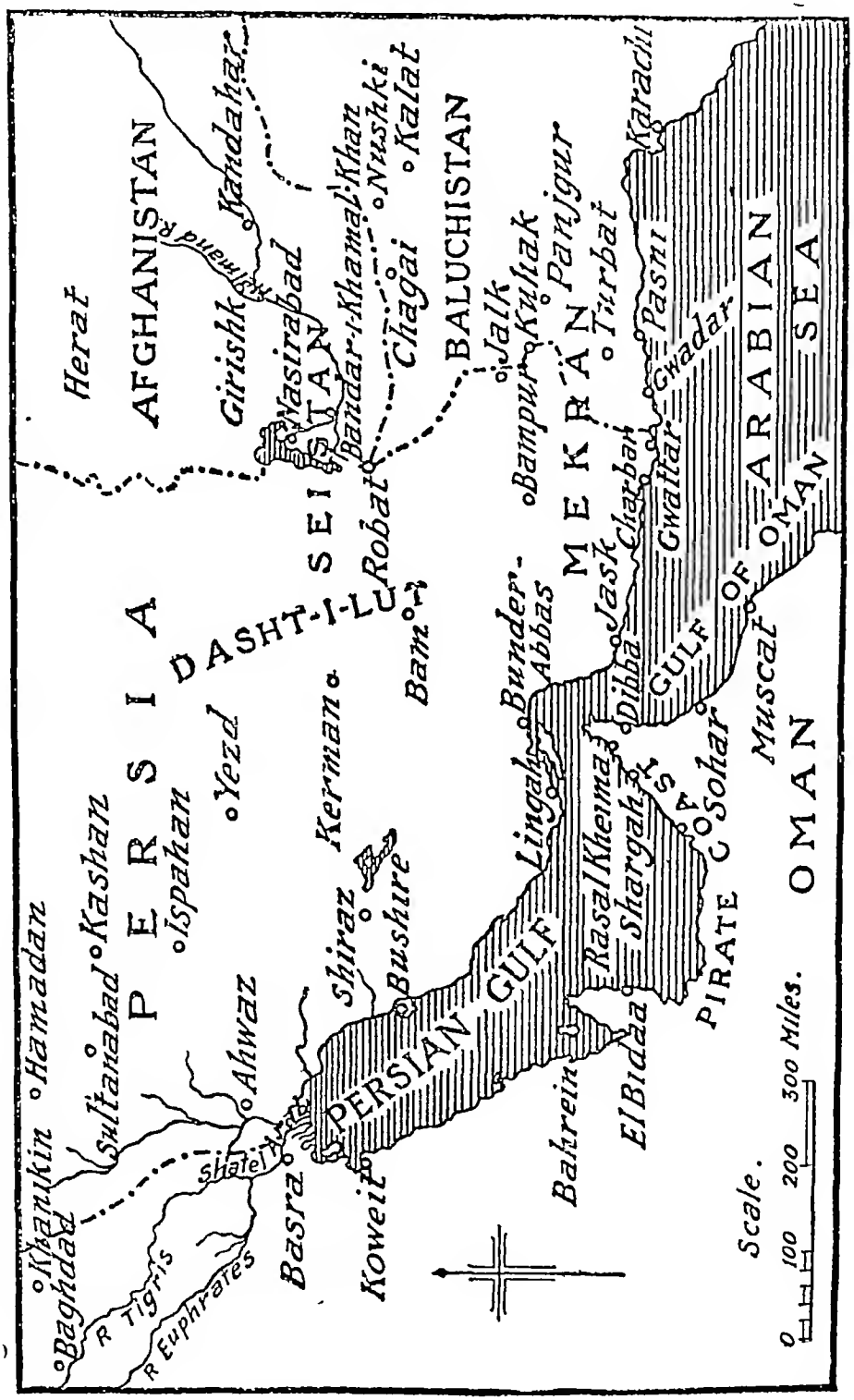
The main Indian rail head, which for many years terminated at Jamrud, at the easterly entrance to the Khyber Pass, was in the autumn [illegible] extended to Landi Khana at the opposite end of the Pass and within a mile of the frontier between India and Afghanistan

I. THE PERSIAN GULF.

[illegible] it will be seen [illegible] of India [illegible] external [illegible] of the frontier [illegible] administration [illegible]. Our first appearance [illegible] with the long [illegible] with the Portuguese, [illegible] the Dutch, who had established [illegible]. With the capture and destruction of the great entrepot which the Portuguese had founded at Ormuz the supremacy [illegible] the sea route and the [illegible] in the interior the importance of the Gulf declined. The Indian Government [illegible] to preserve the peace. This was quietly and efficiently [illegible]. Piracy was stamped out, the [illegible] Chiefs who occupy the Pirate Coast were gradually brought into close relations with the Government, the vessels of the Royal Navy kept watch and ward, and our consuls regulated the external affairs of the Arab rulers on the Arab coast. In return for these services Great Britain claimed no selfish advantages. The waters of the Gulf were kept free to the navigation of the ships of all nations, and though Great Britain could have made any territorial acquisitions she pleased she retained possession of only the tiny station of Bassidu. Left to herself Great Britain desired no other policy, but for a quarter of a century the Gulf was involved in European affairs. France sought to acquire a coaling station at Jissa, near Maskat, and obstructed the efforts of the British Government to stamp out the slave trade and to check the immense traffic in arms which was equipping the tribes on our land frontier with weapons of precision and quantities of ammunition. All causes of difference were gradually removed by agreements following the Anglo-French Entente. Russia sent one of her finest cruisers to "show the flag" in the Gulf, and established consular posts where there were no interests of preserve. She was credited with the intention of occupying a warm water port, and in particular with casting covetous eyes on the most dreadful spot in the Gulf, Bunder Abbas. This menace declined after the signing of the Anglo-Russian Agreement and disappeared with the collapse of Russian power following the Revolution. Then Turkey, either acting for herself or as the *avant courier* of Germany, under whose domination she had passed, began to stir. She threatened the Sheikh of Bahrein by the armed occupation of the peninsula of Al Katr, and moved troops to enforce her suzerainty over Koweit, the best port in the Persian Gulf and a possible terminus of the Baghdad Railway. Further to consolidate her interests, or to stake out a claim, Germany sent the heavily subsidized ships of the Hamburg-American line to the Gulf, where they comported themselves as the instruments of Imperial policy rather than as inoffensive merchantmen. She also strove, through the agency of the firm of Wonkhaus, to acquire a territorial footing on the island of Shargah. These events stirred the British Government to an unusual activity in the waters of the Gulf.

Counter Measures

The first effective steps to counter these influences were taken during the vigorous viceroyalty of Lord Curzon, who visited the Gulf during his early travels and incorporated a masterly survey of its features in his monumental work on Persia. He appointed the ablest men he could find to the head of affairs, established several new consulates, and was instrumental in improving the sea communications with the Gulf ports. The British Government also took alarm. They were fortified in their stand against foreign intrigue by the opinion of a writer of unchallenged authority. The American Naval writer, the late Admiral Mahan, placed on record his view that "Concession in the Persian Gulf, whether by formal arrangement (with other Powers) or by neglect of the local commercial interests which now underlie political and military control, will imperil Great Britain's naval position in the Farther East, her political position in India, her commercial interests in both, and the Imperial tie between herself and Australasia." The Imperial standpoint, endorsed by both Parties in the State, was set out by Lord Lansdowne in


Herat
AFGHANISTAN
Girishk
Kandahar
Helmand R.
Nasirabad
Bandar-Khamal
Khan
Nushki
Kalat
Chagai
BALUCHISTAN
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Bampur
Kulak
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Karachi
Pasni
Gwadar
Gwattar
Charbar
MEKRAN
Jask
Dibba
Bunder-Abbas
Lingah
Rasal Khema
Shargah
Sohar
Muscat
OF OMAN
GULF
ARABIAN SEA
PIRATE
OMAN
Bam
Robat
DASHT-I-LUT
PERSIA
Kerman
Yezd
Ispahan
Kashan
Hamadan
Sultanabad
Shiraz
Bushire
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words of great import—"We (i e, His Majesty's Government) should regard the establishment of a naval base or of a fortified port in the Persian Gulf by any other Power as a very grave menace to British interests, which we should certainly resist with all the means at our disposal" The negative measures following these declarations were followed by a constructive policy when the oil fields in the Bakhtiari country, with a great refinery, were developed by the Anglo Persian Oil Company, in which the British Government has a large financial stake But with the disappearance of these external forces on Gulf policy, as set out in the introduction to this section, the politics of the Persian Gulf receded in importance, until they are now more than they were before these external influences developed, a local question, mainly a question of police They are therefore set out more briefly and those who desire a complete narrative are referred to the Indian Year Book for 1923 pp 178-183 An interesting new feature in 1931 was the decision of the Persian Government to instal a Navy of their own in the Gulf At the time of writing the fleet consisting of two sloops and four launches all suitably armed, is being built in Italy It is at the outset to be officered by Italians The immediate reason for the new fleet is that an increase in the Persian Customs tariff for revenue purposes led to extensive smuggling The fleet is required to check it

Maskat.

Maskat, which is reached in about forty-eight hours from Karachi, is outside the Persian Gulf proper It lies three hundred miles south of Cape Musandim, which is the real entrance to the Gulf, but its natural strength and historical prestige combine to make it inseparable from the politics of the Gulf, with which it has always been intimately associated

Formerly Maskat was part of a domain which embraced Zanzibar, and the Islands of Kishm and Larak, with Bunder Abbas on the Persian shore Zanzibar was separated from it by agreement, and the Persians succeeded in establishing their authority over the possessions on the eastern shore

The relations between Britain and Maskat have been intimate for a century and more it was under British auspices that the separation between Zanzibar and Maskat was effected, the Sheikh accepted a British subsidy in return for the suppression of the slave trade and in 1892 sealed his dependence upon us by concluding a treaty pledging himself not to cede any part of his territory without our consent

The Pirate Coast.

Turning Cape Musandim and entering the Gulf Proper, we pass the Pirate Coast, controlled by the six Trucial Chiefs The ill name of this territory has now ceased to have any meaning, but in the early days it had a very real relation to the actual conditions The pirates were the boldest of their kind, and they did not hesitate to attack on occasion, and not always without success, the Company's ships of war Large expeditions were fitted out to break their power, with such success that since 1820 no considerable punitive measures have been necessary The Trucial Chiefs are bound to Great Britain by a series of engagements, beginning with 1806 and ending with the perpetual treaty of 1853 by which they bound themselves to avoid all hostilities at sea, and the subsequent treaty of 1873 by which they undertook to prohibit altogether the traffic in slaves The relations of the Trucial Chiefs are controlled by the British Resident at Bushire, who visits the Pirate Coast every year on a tour of inspection

The commercial importance of the Pirate Coast is increasing through the rise of Debai Formerly Lingah was the entrepot for this trade, but the exactions of the Belgian Customs officials in the employ of Persia drove this traffic from Lingah to Debai The Trucial Chiefs are—Debai, Abu Thabee, Shargah Ajman, Um-al-Gawain and Ras-el-Kheyma

Bahrein.

North of the Pirate Coast lies the little Archipelago which forms the chiefship of the Sheikh of Bahrein Of this group of islands only those of Bahrein and Maharak are of any size, but their importance is out of all proportion to their extent This is the great centre of the Gulf pearl fishery, which, in a good year, may be worth half a million pounds sterling The anchorage is wretched, and at certain states of the tide ships have to lie four miles from the shore, which is not even approachable by boats, and passengers, mails and cargo have to be handed on the donkeys for which Bahrein is famous But this notwithstanding the trade of the port is valued at over a million and a quarter sterling, and the customs revenue, which amounts to some eighty thousand pounds makes the Sheikh the richest ruler in the Gulf

In the neighbourhood of Bahrein is the vast burying ground which has hitherto baffled archæologists The generally accepted theory is that it is a relic of the Phœnicians, who are known to have traded in these waters

Political Agent Captain C G Prior

Koweit

In the north-west corner of the Gulf lies the port which has made more stir than any place of similar size in the world The importance of Koweit lies solely in the fact that it is a possible Gulf terminus of the Bagbdad Railway This is no new discovery, for when the Euphrates Valley Railway was under discussion, General Chesney selected it under the alternative name of the Grane—so called from the resemblance of the formation of the Bay to a pair of horns—as the sea terminus of the line Nowhere else would Koweit be called a good or a promising port. The Bay is 20 miles deep and 5 miles broad, but so shallow that heavy expense would have to be incurred to render it suitable for modern ocean-going steamers It is sheltered from all but the westerly winds, and the clean thriving town is peopled by some 20,000 inhabitants, chiefly dependent on the sea, for the mariners of Koweit are noted for their boldness and hardihood

Political Agent Lt -Col H R P C I E

Muhammerah.

On the opposite side of the entrance to the Shatt-el-Arab lie the territories of Sheikh Khazzal of Muhammerah. The town, favourably situated near the mouth of the Karun River, has grown in importance since the opening of the Karun River route to trade through the enterprise of Messrs Lynch Brothers. This route provides the shortest passage to Ispahan and the central tableland, and already competes with the older route by way of Bushire and Shiraz This importance has grown since the Anglo-Persian Oil Company established refineries at Muhammerah for the oil which they win in the rich fields which they have tapped near Ahwaz Its importance will be still further accentuated, by the opening of the railway to Khorremshahr by way of Dizful which is now under construction

Vice-Consul at Ahwaz Captain A. C Galloway

Basra.

In a sense Basra and Turkish Arabistan can hardly be said to come within the scope of the frontiers of India, yet they are so indissolubly associated with the politics of the Gulf that they must be considered in relation thereto Basra is the present sea terminus of the Baghdad Railway It stands on the Shatt-el-Arab, sixty miles from its mouth, favourably situated to receive the whole water-borne trade of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers The local traffic is valuable, for the richness of the date groves on either side of the Shatt-el-Arab is indescribable, there is a considerable entrepot traffic, whilst Basra is the port of entry for Baghdad and for the trade with Persia, which follows the caravan route *via* Kermanshah and Hamadan

The political destinies of Basra are at present wrapped up with the destinies of the new Arab State which we have set up in Mesopotamia under King Feisal When the war was over we found ourselves committed to immense, undefined and burdensome responsibilities in that land The sound concepts which dictated the original expedition were dislocated in the foolish advance to Baghdad, then the great military enterprises necessitated by the fall of Kut-al-Amara carried our frontier north to Mosul and the mountains of Kurdistan, east to the Persian boundary, and west to the confines of Trans-Jordania Amongst ardent Imperialists, there was undoubtedly the hope that this immense area would be in one way or another an integral part of the British Empire The cold fit followed when the cost was measured, and the Arabs rose in a revolt which showed that any such domination could only be maintained by force of arms and that the cost would be prodigious In these circumstances King Feisal was imported from the Hedjaz and installed on the throne under the aegis of Great Britain Still we were committed to the support of the new kingdom, and that most dangerous condition arose—responsibility without any real power unless King Feisal was to be a mere puppet, immense expenditure and indefinite military commitments In these circumstances there was an insistent demand for withdrawal from the land British policy moved slowly towards that end, but a definite step was taken in 1923 The Secretary of State for the Colonies announced this policy in a statement which is reproduced textually, for the purpose of reference Addressing the House of Lords on May 3rd he said—

Your Lordships will remember that the Cabinet have been discussing this matter for some time and decisions have now been taken Sir Percy Cox has accordingly been authorised by His Majesty's Government to make an announcement at Baghdad, the terms of which I propose to read out to Your Lordships This announcement was drawn up in consultation with King Feisal and his Government, and has their cordial assent It is being published at Baghdad to-day.

The announcement is as follows —

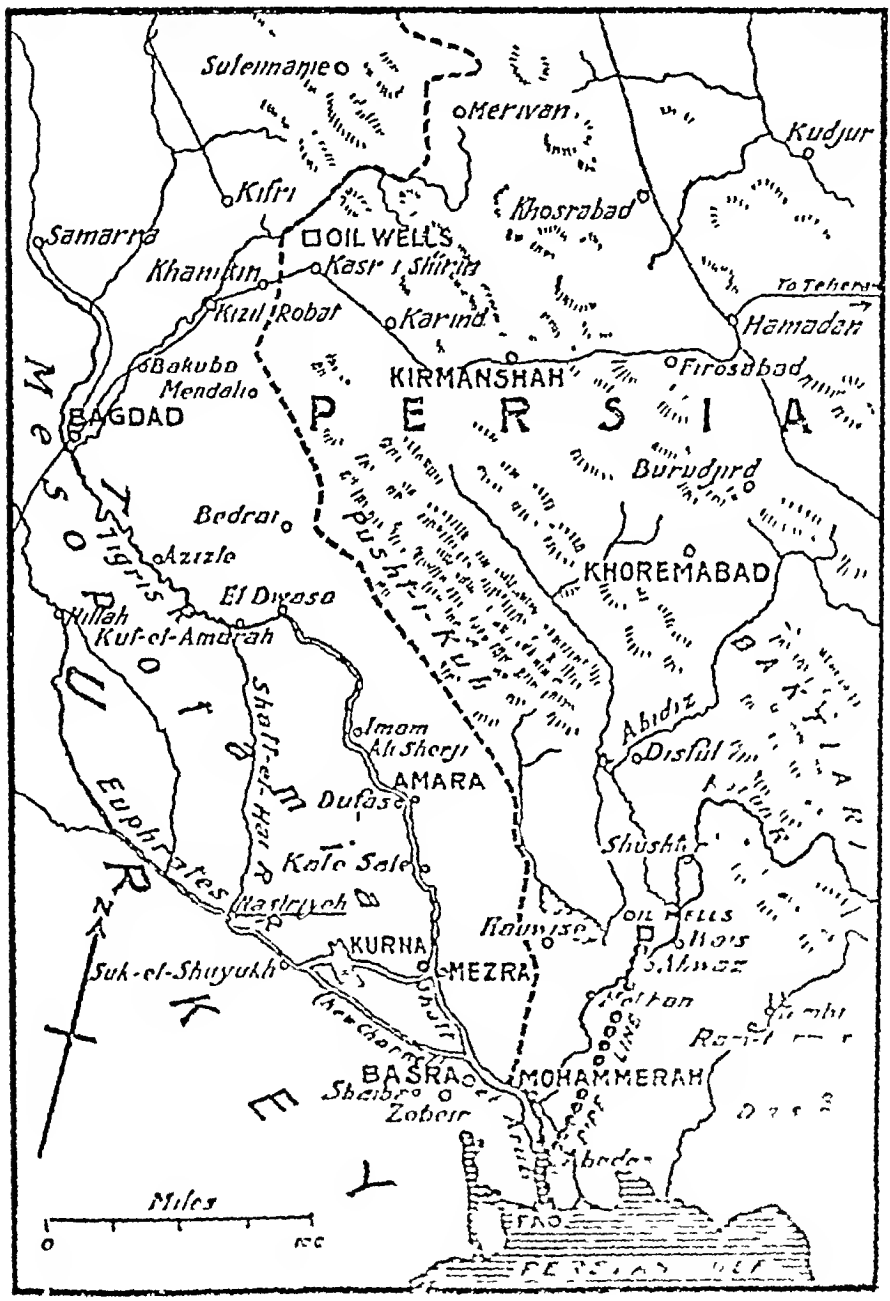
"It will be remembered that in the autumn of last year, after a lengthy exchange of views, it was decided between the Governments of His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty King Feisal that a Treaty of Alliance should be entered into between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq This Treaty, which was signed on the 10th October, 1922, and the term of which was to be twenty years (subject to periodical revision at the desire of either party) provided for the establishment of an independent Constitutional Government in Iraq, enjoying a certain measure of advice and assistance from Great Britain of the nature and extent indicated in the text of the Treaty itself and of subsidiary Agreements which were to be made thereunder

"Since then the Iraq Government has made great strides along the path of independent, and stable existence and has been able successfully to assume administrative responsibility and both parties being equally anxious that the commitments and responsibilities of His Majesty's Government in respect of Iraq should be terminated as soon as possible, it is considered that the period of the Treaty in its present form can conveniently be shortened In order to obviate the inconvenience of introducing amendments into the body of a Treaty already signed, it has been decided to bring about the necessary modifications by means of a protocol which, like the Treaty itself, will be subject to ratification by the Constituent Assembly

"Accordingly a protocol has now been signed by the parties in the following terms —

It is understood between the High Contracting Parties that, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 18, the present Treaty is all terminate upon Iraq becoming member of the League of Nations and in any case not later than four years from the ratification of peace with Turkey Nothing in this protocol shall prevent a fresh agreement from being concluded with a view to regulate the subsequent relations between the High Contracting Parties, and negotiations for that object shall be entered into between them before the expiration of the above period"

It will be noticed that under this protocol the Treaty in its present form was to terminate on the entry of Iraq into the League of Nations or in four years, whichever might be earlier.


Suleimanieo
Merivan
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Samarra
OIL WELLS
Khanikin
Kasr i Shirin
Kizil Robat
Karind
To Tehran
Hamadan
Bakuba
Mendalio
KIRMANSHAH
Firosabad
BAGDAD
P E R S I A
Burujurd
Bedrai
Azizie
Tigris
Pusht-i-Kuh
KHOREMABAD
El Diwaso
Kut-el-Amarah
Shatt-el-Hai
Imam Ali Sherji
Abidiz
Disful
AMARA
Dufasa
Euphrates
Kala Sale
Shushtar
Hartiyah
Rawise
OIL WELLS
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The position of Iraq as regards the League was that when the Treaty was ratified His Britannic Majesty was bound under Article 6 to use his good offices to secure the admission of Iraq to membership of the League of Nations as soon as possible His Majesty's Government would be in a position to take this step on the fulfilment of the two following essential conditions, namely, the delimitation of the frontiers of Iraq, and the establishment of a stable government in accordance with the Organic Law.

The Council of the League of Nations in January, 1932, adopted the report of the Iraq Commission recommending the termination of the mandate subject to the admission of Iraq to membership of the League and Iraq entering into a number of undertakings, with regard to treatment of minorities and the administration of justice This means that the mandate will terminate if and when the next Assembly of the League votes for the admission of Iraq to League membership

Under the Treaty of Lausanne between Turkey and the Powers, which was signed in 1923, it was agreed that the frontier between King Feisal's State and Turkey, the important frontier because the future of Mosul was in dispute, should be settled by the League of Nations, should Great Britain and Turkey be unable to come to agreement by direct negotiation These direct negotiations were opened at Constantinople, but no agreement was reached, so the question was opened before the Council of the League in September 1924 Whilst the matter was under discussion complaint was made by Great Britain that Turkey had violated the provisional frontier drawn in the Treaty of Lausanne, and certain irregular hostilities were carried on in the disputed zone This matter too was remitted to the League, and a further provisional boundary was drawn, which was accepted by both parties

Here the matter remained until the autumn of 1925 In order to secure the material for a decision the League of Nations despatched a neutral commission to Mosul to investigate the situation This commission produced a long and involved report, but one which led by devious paths to a common sense recommendation. It was that the first essential in the Mosul vilayet is stable government The desires of the people were for incorporation in the State of Iraq. If therefore the British Government was willing to extend its mandate over Iraq for a further period of twenty five years—a guarantee of stable government—then Mosul should be incorporated in Iraq, if Britain was not willing, then Mosul should return to Turkey When the matter came before the Council of the League Great Britain gave the necessary guarantee The Turks thereupon challenged the whole competence of the Council to give an award under the terms of the Treaty of Lausanne The issue was remitted to the Court of International Justice at The Hague which decided in favour of the competence of the Council About this time there was published the report of a distinguished Esthonian General, General Laidoner, who had been despatched by the League to investigate allegations of brutality by the Turks in deporting Christians from their own zone, and this report was of the most damning character Great Britain having given the necessary assurance, that she was prepared to extend her mandate over Iraq for a further twenty-five years, thereupon the Council of the League allocated the whole of the area in dispute, right up to the temporary frontier—commonly called The Brussels Line—to Iraq The Turks refused to accept the award and withdrew from Geneva threatening force Later wiser counsels and in 1926 Turkey accepted a frontier substantially as drawn by the League A formal treaty was concluded between Great Britain and Iraq extending the mandate for a further twenty-five years The British Government express the hope that a shorter period will be sufficient to set Iraq on its feet as an independent and stable State, and the present policy of H. M's Government is to establish this independence at the earliest possible date

A New Treaty—A new Treaty regulating the relation of Iraq with Great Britain, the Mandatory Power, was negotiated in 1927, and signed towards the end of the year The full text is not available, but a semi official announcement on December 20th may be regarded as substantially authentic

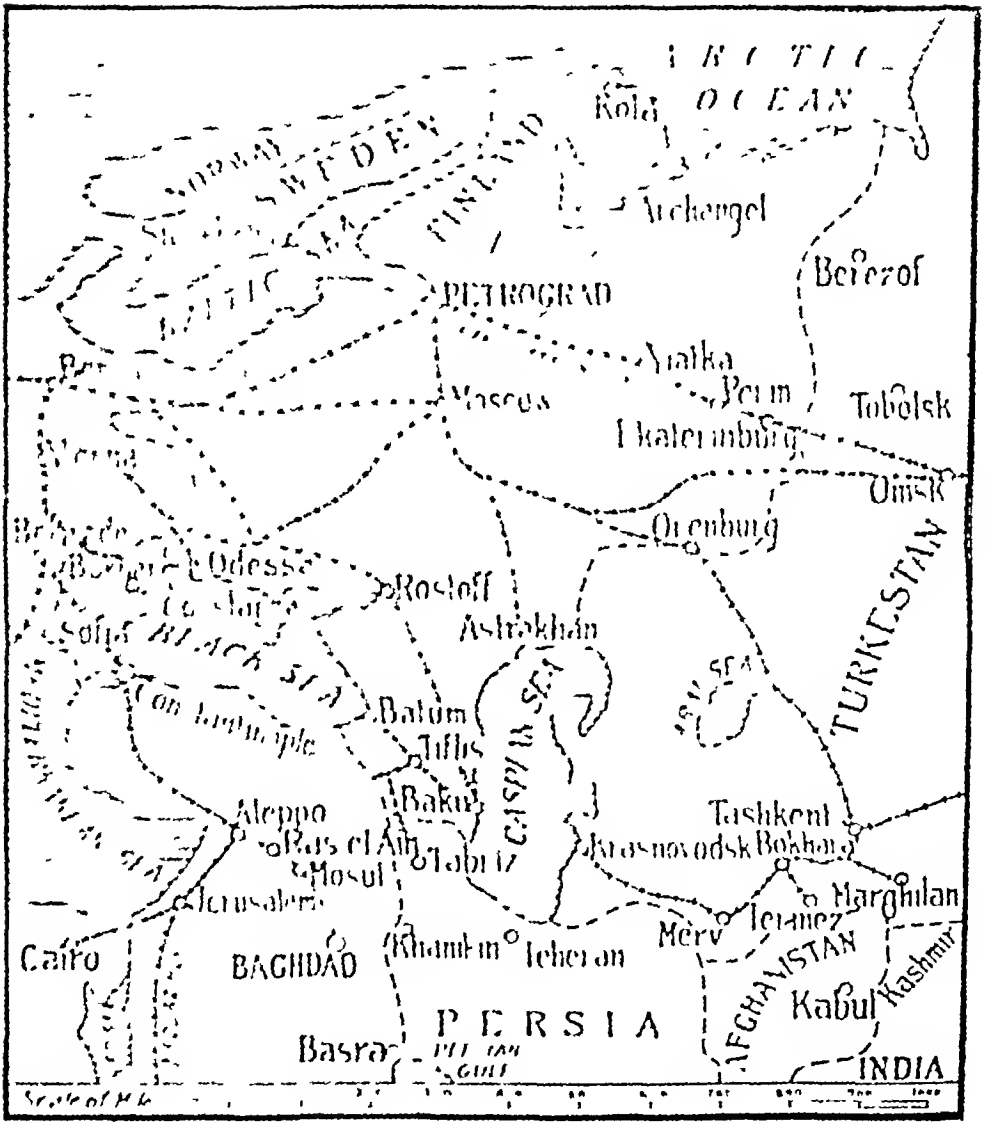
The Treaty declares that there shall be peace and friendship between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq It states that "Provided the present rate of progress in Iraq is maintained and all goes well in the interval, His Britannic Majesty will support the candidature of Iraq for admission to the League of Nations in 1932" It stipulates that separate agreements superseding those of March 25, 1924, shall regulate the financial and military relations

The King of Iraq undertakes to secure the execution of all international obligations which His Britannic Majesty has undertaken to see carried out in respect of Iraq He also undertakes not to modify the existing provisions of Iraq's organic law so as adversely to affect the rights and interests of foreigners, and to constitute any difference in the rights before the law among Iraquis on the grounds of differences of race, religion, or language

There shall be full and frank consultation between the high contracting parties in all matters of foreign policy which may affect their common interests The King of Iraq undertakes, so soon as local conditions permit, to accede to all general international agreements already existing, or which may be concluded hereafter, with the approval of the League of Nations, in respect of the slave trade, the traffic in drugs, arms and munitions, the traffic in women and children, transit navigation, aviation, and communications, and also to execute the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Treaty of Lausanne, the Anglo-French Boundary Convention, and the San Remo Oil Agreement in so far as they apply to Iraq

There shall be no discrimination in matters concerning taxation, commerce, or navigation against nationals or companies of any State which is a member of the League of Nations, or of any State to which the King of Iraq has agreed by Treaty that the same rights should be ensured as if it were a member of the League

Turkey Position in the Middle East



Any difference that may arise between the high contracting parties shall be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice provided for by Article Fourteen of the Covenant of the League The Treaty shall be subjected to revision with the object of making all the modifications required by the circumstances when Iraq enters the League of Nations

It is important to remember that there is n considerable difference between the vilayet of Basra and the other portions of King Feisal's State Basra has for long been in the closest commercial contact with India, and is in many respects a commercial appanage of Bombay. Its people have not much in common with those of the North They took no part in the Arab rising which followed the war, and they ask nothing better than to remain in close touch with India and through India with the British Government If we are correct in the supposition that Basra is destined to be the great port of the Middle East, then its future under an Arab State, with no experience of administration in such conditions, is one of the greatest interest, which can hardly be regarded as settled by the policy underlying the declaration which is set out above

The Persian Shore.

The Persian shore presents fewer points of permanent interest The importance of Bushire is administrative rather than commercial It is the headquarters of Persian authority, the residence of the British Resident, and the centre of many foreign consuls It is also the main entrepot for the trade of Shiraz, and competes for that of Ispahan But the anchorage is wretched and dangerous, the road to Shiraz passes over the notorious kotals which preclude the idea of rail connection, and if ever a railway to the central tableland is opened the commercial value of Bushire will dwindle to insignificance Further south lies Lingah, reputed to be the prettiest port on the Persian coast, but its trade is being diverted to Debai on the Pirate Coast. In the narrow channel which forms the entrance to the Gulf from the Arabian Sea is Bunder Abbas Here we are at the key of the Gulf Bunder Abbas is of some importance as the outlet for the trade of Kerman and Yezd It is of still more importance as a possible naval base To the west of the town between the Island of Kishm and the mainland, lie the Clarence Straits which narrow until they are less than three miles in width, and yet contain abundance of water Here, according to sound naval opinion, there is the possibility of creating a naval base which would command the Gulf The great obstacle is the climate, which is one of the worst in the world On the opposite shore, under the shadow of Cape Musandim, lies another sheltered deep-water anchorage, Elphinstone's Inlet, where the climate conditions are equally vile But between these two points there is the possibility of controlling the Gulf just as Gibraltar controls the Mediterranean For many years Bunder Abbas loomed large in public discussions as the possible warm water port for which Russia was seeking There is a British Naval station at Henjam, a small island close to Kism, where the station was established under agreement with the Persian authorities On the Mekran coast, there is the cable station of Jask, and the possible port of Chamber

Political Resident in the Persian Gulf—The Hon. Major F C W Fewie, O B E

Residency Surgeon at Bushire—Maj. H. J H Symons, M C

Vice Consul at Bunder Abbas and Assistant to the Resident—G A. Richardson, O B.E

II —SEISTAN.

The concentration of public attention on the Persian Gulf was allowed to obscure the frontier importance of Seistan Yet it was for many years a serious preoccupation with the Government of India Seistan lies midway north and south between the point where the frontiers of Russia, Persia and Afghanistan meet at Zulfikar and that where the frontiers of Persia and of our Indian Empire meet on the open sea at Gwattur It marches on its eastern border with Afghanistan and with Baluchistan, it commands the valley of the Helmand, and with it the road from Herat to Kandahar, and its immense resources as a wheat-producing region have been only partly developed under Persian misrule. It offers to an aggressive rival, an admirable strategic base for future military operations, it is also midway athwart the track of the shortest line which could be built to connect the Trans-Caspian Railway with the Indian Ocean, and if and when the line from Askabad to Meshed were built, the temptation to extend it through Seistan would be strong Whilst the gaze of the British was concentrated on the North-West Frontier, and to possible lines of advance through Kandahar to Quetta, and through Kabul to Peshawar, there can be little doubt that Russian attention was directed to a more leisurely movement through Seistan, if the day came when she moved her armies against India

Whether with this purpose or not, Russian intrigue was particularly active in Seistan in the early years of the century Having Russified Khorassan, her agents moved into Seistan and through the agency of the Belgian Customs officials, "scientific missions" and an irritating plague cordon, sought to establish influence, and to stifle the British trade which was gradually being built up by way of Nushki. These efforts died down before the presence of the McMahon mission, which, in pursuance of Treaty rights, was demarcating the boundary between Persia and Afghanistan, with special reference to the distribution of the waters of the Helmand They finally ceased with the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement Since then the international importance of Seistan has waned

The natural conditions which give to Seistan this strategic importance persist Meantime, British influence is being consolidated through the Seistan trade route The distance from Quetta to the Seistan border at Killa Robat is 465 miles, most of it dead level, and it has now been provided with fortified posts, dak


Frontier (Durand Line)
British Administrative Border
AFGHANISTAN
KABUL
Kabul R
Jalalabad
Mohmands
PROVI
DAKKA FT D
KHYBER PS
PEIWAR PS
Ali Khel
FT PARACHINAR
PESHAWAR
Kurram R
Mangals
Zarmat
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NW FRONTIER
Koh t
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Razmak
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R Indus
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Dera Ismail Khan
Mandu Khels
SULAIMAN MTS
MULTAN
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Zhob R
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FT SANDEMAN
Miles
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bungalows, wells, and all facilities for caravan traffic The railway was pushed out from Spezand, on the Bolan Railway, to Nushki, so as to provide a better starting point for the caravans than Quetta This line was extended to Duzdap, 54 miles on the Persian side of the Indo-Persian Frontier during the war as a military measure, but the traffic after the re establishment of peace supported only two trains a week There then arose trouble owing to Persian insistence on the collection of Customs duties on rations taken across their frontier for the railway staff This led to the stoppage of train running on the Persian side of the Frontier

III —PERSIA.

From causes which only need to be very briefly set out, the Persian question as affecting Indian frontier policy has receded until it is of no account. Reference is made in the introduction to this section to the fact that the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement left us a bitter legacy in Persia That Agreement divided Persia into two zones of influence, and the Persians bitterly resented this apparent division of their kingdom between the two Powers, though no such end was in view German agents, working cleverly on this feeling, established an influence which was not suspected, and when the war broke out they were able to raise the tribes in opposition to Great Britain, in the South, and after the fall of Kut-al-Amara when a Turkish Division penetrated Western Persia, they exercised a strong influence in Teheran With the defeat of Turkey and the Central Powers this influence disappeared, but at that time there was no authority in Persia besides that of the British Government, which had strong forces in the North West and controlled the southern provinces through a force organised under British officers and called The South Persian Rifles. It was one of the first tasks of the British Government to regularise this position, and for this purpose an agreement was reached with the then Persian Government the main features of which were —

- To respect Persian integrity,
- To supply experts for Persian administration,
- To supply officers and equipment for a Persian force for the maintenance of order
- To provide a loan for these purposes
- To co-operate with the Persian Government in railway construction and other forms of transport

Both Governments agreed to the appointment of a joint committee to examine and revise the Customs tariff

The second agreement defined the terms and conditions on which the loan was to be made to Persia The loan was for £2,000,000 at 7 per cent. redeemable in 20 years It was secured on the revenues and Customs' receipts assigned for the repayment of the 1911 loan and should these be insufficient the Persian Government was to make good the necessary sums from other sources

The Present Position — We have given the main points in the Anglo-Persian agreement, because few documents have been more misunderstood Those who desire to study it in greater detail will find it set out in the Indian Year Book for 1921, pag 138 *et seq* It has been explained that most Persians construed it into a guarantee of protection against all external enemies When the British troops in the north-west retired before the Bolsheviks, the Persians had no use for the Agreement and it soon became a dead instrument It was finally rejected and the advisers who were to have assisted Persia under it withdrew

A remark frequently heard amongst soldiers and politicians in India after the War was that Great Britain must take an active hand in Persia because she could not be a passive witness to chaos in that country The view always taken in the Indian Year Book was that the internal affairs of Persia were her own concern, if she preferred chaos to order that was her own look-out, but left alone she would hammer out some form of Government That position has been justified The Sirdar Sipah, or commander-in-chief, a rough but energetic soldier, gradually took charge of Persian affairs and established a thinly-veiled military dictatorship which made the Government feared and respected throughout the country for the first time since the assassination of Shah Nasr-ed-din A body of capable Americans under Dr Millspaugh restored order to the chaotic finances These two forces operating in unison gave Persia the best government she had known for a generation But the Sirdar Sipah chafed under the irregularities of his position, with a Shah spending his time in Europe and wasting the resources of the country He moved to have his position regularised by the deposition of the absentee Shah and his own ascent of the throne At first he was defeated by the opposition of the Mollahs, but in 1925 prevailed, and the Shah was formally deposed and the Sirdar Sipah chosen monarch in his place The change was made without disturbance, and Persia entered on a period of peace and consolidation which has removed it from the disturbing forces in the post-war world Since then considerable progress has been made with the reform of the administration, and many projects are afoot for the improvement of communications, which is the greatest need of the land, such as an air service to Teheran and railway construction The least reassuring episode was the departure of the American financial mission, which had done admirable work in the restoration of the finances When their contract expired Dr Millspaugh and his colleagues were offered a renewal of it on terms which they did not regard as satisfactory, especially in regard to the powers they were to exercise They therefore withdrew from the country and have been replaced by other foreign advisers

Mr R H Hoare, C M G, is British Minister at Teheran

H B M's Consul-General and Agent of the Government of India in Khorasan—Lt-Col. C C J Barrett, C S I, C I E

H B M's Consul in Seistan and Kain—Major C K Daly, C.I E

IV.—THE PRESENT FRONTIER PROBLEM

There yet remains a small part of British India where the King's writ does not run Under what is called the Durand Agreement with the Amir of Afghanistan, the boundary between India and Afghanistan was settled, and it was delimited in 1893 except for a small section which was delimited after the Afghan War in 1919 But the Government of India have never occupied up to the border Between the administered territory and the Durand line there lies a belt of territory of varying width extending from the Gomal Pass in the south, to Kashmir in the north this is generically known as the Tribal Territory Its future is the bourne of the interminable discussions of frontier policy for nearly half a century

This is a country of deep valleys and secluded glens, which nature has fenced in with almost inaccessible mountains It is peopled with wild tribes of mysterious origin, in whom Afghan, Tartar, Turkoman, Persian Indian Arab and Jewish intermingle They had lived their own lives for centuries, with little intercourse even amongst themselves, and as Sir Valentine Chirol truly said ' the only bond that ever could unite them in common action was the bond of Islam ' It is impossible to understand the Frontier problem unless two facts are steadily borne in mind The strongest sentiment amongst these strange people is the desire to be left alone They value their independence much more than their lives The other factor is that the country does not suffice even in good years to maintain the population They must find the means of subsistence outside, either in trade, by service in the Indian Army or in the Khassadars, or else in the outlet which hill-men all the world over have utilised from time immemorial, the raiding of the wealthier and more peaceful population of the Plains

Frontier Policy

The policy of the Government of India toward the Independent Territory has ebbed and flowed in a remarkable degree It has fluctuated between the Forward School, which would occupy the frontier up to the confines of Afghanistan, and the school of Masterly Inactivity, which would leave the tribesmen entirely to their own resources, punishing them only when they raided British territory Behind both the policies lay the menace of a Russian invasion, and that coloured our frontier policy until the Anglo-Russian Agreement This induced what was called Hit and Retire tactics In the half century which ended in 1897 there were nearly a score of punitive expeditions, each one of which left behind a legacy of distrust, and which brought no permanent improvement in its train The fruit of the suspicion thus engendered was seen in 1897 Then the whole Frontier, from the Malakand to the Gomal, was ablaze The extent of this rising and the magnitude of the military measures which were taken to meet it compelled a consideration of the whole position The broad outlines of the new policy were laid down in a despatch from the Secretary of State for India, which prescribed for the Government the "limitation of your interference with the tribes, so as to avoid the extension of administrative control over tribal territory" It fell to Lord Curzon to give effect to this policy The main foundations of his action were to exercise over the tribes the political influence requisite to secure our imperial interests, to pay them subsidies for the performance of specific duties, but to respect their tribal independence and leave them, as far as possible, free to govern themselves according to their own traditions and to follow their own inherited habits of life without let or hindrance

New Province

As a first step Lord Curzon took the control of the tribes under the direct supervision of the Government of India Up to this point they had been in charge of the Government of the Punjab, a province whose head is busied with many other concerns Lord Curzon created in 1901 the North-West Frontier Province, and placed it in charge of a Chief Commissioner, with an intimate frontier experience, directly subordinate to the Government of India This was a revival of a scheme prepared by Lord Lytton in 1877, and often considered afterwards, but which had slipped for lack of driving power Next, Lord Curzon withdrew the regular troops so far as possible from the advanced posts, and placed these fortalices in charge of tribal levies, officered by a handful of British officers The most successful of these was the Khyber Rifles, which steadfastly kept the peace of that historic Pass until 1919 At the same time the regular troops were cantoned in places whence they could quickly move to any danger point, and these bases were connected with the Indian railway system In pursuance of this policy frontier railways were run out to Dargai, and a narrow-gauge line, since converted to the broad-gauge, was constructed from Kushalgarh to Kohat, at the entrance of the Kohat Pass, and to Thal in the midst of the Kurram Valley These railways were completed by lines to Tonk and Bannu By this means the striking power of the regular forces was greatly increased Nor was the policy of economic development neglected. The railways gave a powerful stimulus to trade and the Lower Swat Canal converted fractions tribesmen into successful agriculturists This policy of economic development is receiving a great development through the completion of the Upper Swat Canal (*q v* Irrigation) Now it is completed there are other works awaiting attention For many years this policy was completely justified by results

A New Policy

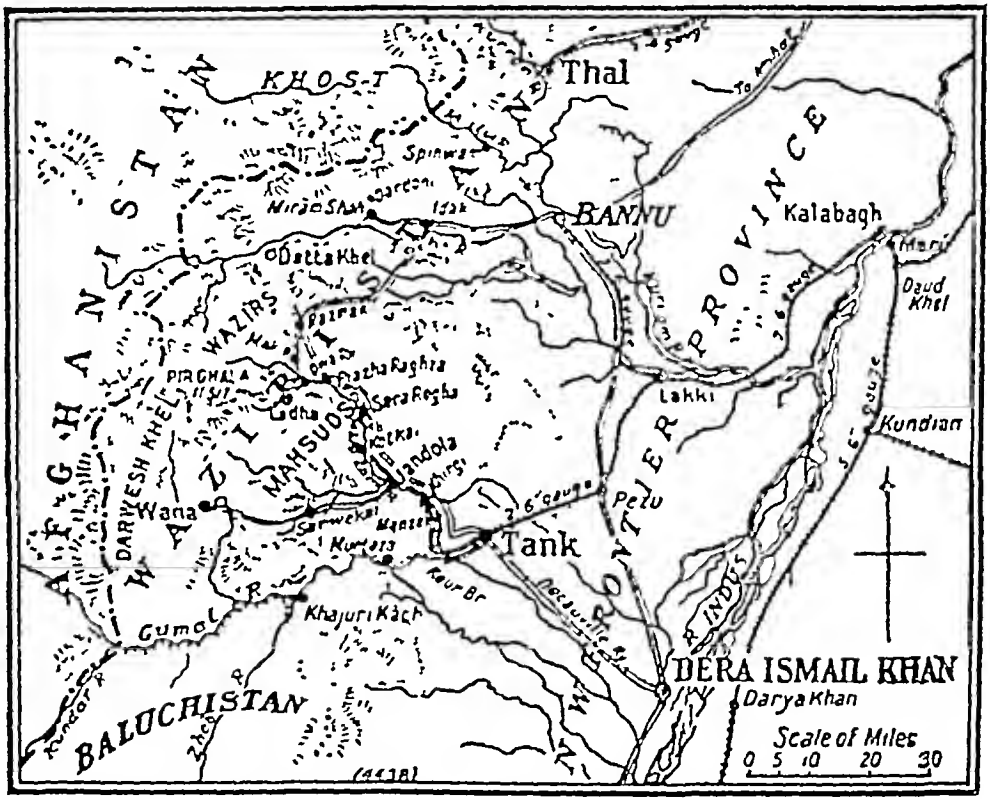
It saved us from serious complications for nearly twenty years, although the position could never be said to be entirely satisfactory, particularly in Waziristan, peopled by the most reckless raiders on the whole border-line, with a bolt hole into Afghanistan when pressed from the British side It endured through the Great War and did not break

down until the Amir of Afghanistan sought refuge from his internal troubles in a Jehad against India In this insane enterprise the Afghans placed less reliance in their regular troops, which have never offered more than a contemptible resistance to the British forces than in the armed tribesmen In this they were justified, for the Indian Military authorities failed to give timely support to the advanced militia posts, some of these posts were ordered to withdraw, the Militia collapsed and the most serious fighting was with the tribesmen The tribal levies collapsed with almost universal swiftness. The Southern Waziristan Militia broke and there was serious trouble throughout the Zhob district The Afridis, our most serious enemies in 1897, and the most powerful of the tribes on the North-West Frontier, remained fairly quiet throughout the actual hostilities with Afghanistan, but later it was necessary to take measures against a leading malcontent and destroy his fort at Chora. But the Mahsuds and the Waziris broke into open hostilities. Their country lies within the belt bounded by the Durand Line and the Afghan frontier on the west, and by the districts of Bannu and Dehra Ismail Khan on the east. Amongst them the Afghan emissaries were particularly active and as they could put in the field some 30,000 warriors, 75 per cent armed with modern weapons of precision, they constituted formidable adversaries They refused to make peace even when the Afghans caved in They rejected our terms and active measures were taken against them The fighting was the most severe in the history of the Frontier The Mahsuds fought with great tenacity Their shooting was amazingly good; their tactics were admirable, for amongst their ranks were many men trained either in the Militia or in the Indian Army; and more than once they came within measurable distance of considerable success They were assisted by the fact that the best trained troops in the Indian Army were still overseas and younger soldiers were opposed to them But their very tenacity and bravery were their own undoing, their losses were the heaviest in the long history of the Borderland and when the Mahsuds made their complete submission in September 1921 they were more severely chastened than at any time during their career

A New Chapter.—As the result of the Afghan War of 1919, Indian frontier policy was again thrown into the melting pot There was much vague discussion of the position in the course of the months which followed the Afghan War and the troubles in Waziristan which succeeded it, but this discussion did not really come to a head until February-March 1922 The Budget then presented to the country revealed a serious financial position It showed that despite serious increases in taxation, the country had suffered a series of deficits, which had been financed out of borrowings Further heavy taxation was proposed in this Budget, but even then the equilibrium which the financial authorities regarded as of paramount importance was not attained When the accounts were examined, it was seen that the heaviest charges on the exchequer were those under Military Expenses, and that there was an indefinitely large, and seemingly unending expenditure on Waziristan. This forced the Military, and allied with it the Frontier, expenditure to the front. In actual practice the discussion was really focussed on Waziristan In essentials it was the aged controversy—shall we deal with this part of the Frontier on what is known as the Sandeman system, namely, by occupying commanding posts within the country itself, dominating the tribesmen but interfering little in their own affairs, or shall we revert to what was known as the close border system, as modified by Lord Curzon, of withdrawing our regular troops to strategic positions outside the tribal area, leaving the tribesmen, organised into militia, to keep the passes open, and punishing the tribesmen by expeditions when their raiding propensities become unbearable.

The Curzon Policy—The Curzon policy, adopted in 1899, to clear up the aftermath of the serious and unsatisfactory Frontier rising in 1897, was a compromise between the "occupation" and the "close border" policies It was based on the withdrawal of the regular troops so far as possible to cantonments in rear whilst the frontier posts, such as those in the Tochi at Wana and in the Khyber and Kurram were held by militia, recruited from amongst the tribesmen themselves The cantonments for regular troops were linked so far as possible with the Indian railway system, so as to permit of rapid reinforcement But it must be remembered that like all Frontier students, Lord Curzon did not regard this as the final policy He wrote in the Memorandum formulating his ideas "It is of course inevitable that in the passage of time the whole Waziri country up to the Durand line will come more and more under our control No policy in the world can resist or greatly retard that consummation My desire is to bring it about by gradual degrees and above all without the constant aid and presence of British troops" The Curzon policy, though it was not pursued with the steadfastness he would have followed if he had remained in control, gave us moderate—or rather it should be said bearable—frontier conditions until the Afghan War It then broke down, because the tribal militia, on which it was based, could not, when left without the support of regular troops in the day of need, withstand the wave of fanaticism and other conditions set up by the Afghan invasion of 1919 The Khyber militia faded away, the Waziri militia either mutinied, as at Wana, or deserted The pillar of the Curzon system fell.

The Policy—The policy first adumbrated to meet these changed conditions was outlined by Lord Chelmsford, the then Viceroy, in a speech which he addressed to the Indian Legislature He said it had been decided to retain commanding posts in Waziristan, to open up the country by roads, to extend the main Indian railway system from its then terminus, Jamrud, through the Khyber to the frontier of Afghanistan, and to take over the duties of the Militia by regular troops That immediate policy was soon modified so far as the garrisoning of these frontier positions by regular troops was concerned Such duties are immensely unpopular in the regular army, which is not organised and equipped for work of this character Irregulars have always existed on


KHOST
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WAZIRISTAN

the frontier, and as they had disappeared with the Militia, it was necessary to recreate them The new form of irregular was what have been called Khassadars and Scouts The Khassadar is an extremely irregular He has no British officers and no uniform, except a distinguishing kind of *pagri*. In contradistinction to the old Militia, he finds his own rifle As one informed observer remarked, the beauty of the system is that so long as the Khassadars, under their own headmen, secure the immunity of the caravans and perform their other police duties, they draw their pay and no questions are asked If they desert in the day of trouble, they lose their pay but the Government loses no rifles, nor does it risk mutiny or the loss of British and Indian officers But the application of this policy produced an acute controversy. It was one thing to say that commanding posts in Waziristan should be retained, it was another to decide what these posts should be We must therefore consider the special problem of Waziristan The Scouts are a mobile, mounted, irregular force not territorially recruited, officered by British officers

V.—WAZIRISTAN.

We can now approach the real frontier question of the day, the future of Waziristan What follows is drawn from an admirable article contributed to the January number of "The Journal of the United Service Institution of India," written by Lt-Col G M Routh, D S O

Geographically Waziristan is a rough parallelogram averaging 60 miles from East to West and 160 from North to South The western half consists of the Suleiman Range gradually rising up to the ridge from five to ten thousand feet high, which forms the water shed between the Indus and the Helmund Rivers and corresponds with the Durand Line separating India from Afghanistan This is the western boundary On the east is the Indus North is the watershed of the Kurram River running East and West about 30 miles north of Bannu separating Waziristan from the Kohat District South is a zigzag political boundary from the Durand Line running between Wana and Fort Sandeman in Baluchistan with a turn southwards to the Indus

The western half is a rugged and inhospitable medley of ridges and ravines straggled and confused in hopeless disarray The more inhabited portions lie well up the slope at heights of four to six thousand feet Here are our outposts of Wana and Ladha some 15 and 20 miles respectively from the Durand Line, in the centre of the grazing district, the latter within five miles of important villages of Kaniguram and Makin

The submontane tracts from the hills to the Indus vary from the highly cultivated and irrigated land round Bannu to the sandy desert in the Marwat above Pezu

Where irrigation or river water is obtainable cultivation is attempted under conditions which can hardly be encouraging Other tracts like that between Pezu and Tank, usually pastoral, can only hope for an occasional crop after a lucky rainfall

Inhabitants—The inhabitants, unable to support existence on their meagre soil, make up the margin by armed robbery of their richer and more peaceful neighbours The name originates according to tradition from one Wazir, two of whose grandsons were the actual founders of the race Of the four main tribes Darweshkhel, Mahsuds, Dawars and Batanni, only the first two are true Wazirs Their villages are separate though dotted about more or less indiscriminately, and inter-marriage is the exception—in fact all traditionally are in open strife, a circumstance which, until some bright political comet like the Afghan War of 1919 joined them together, as materially aided our dealings with them

Unlike other parts of India, however, these wild people acknowledge little allegiance to maliks or headmen No one except perhaps the Mulla Powindah till his death in 1913 could speak of any portion of them as his following

Policy—The policy of the British was at first one of non-interference with the tribes Even now only part of the country is administered Gradually it was found that more and more supervision became necessary to control raiding and this was attempted by expeditions to portions of the country with Regulars, followed by building posts and brick towers to be held by Militia These posts were at first placed at the points where raiders usually debouched The Political Officers, at first supported by Regulars, built up from 1904 onwards a force of some 3,000 Militia with British Officers at their disposal, who were backed up by the garrisons at Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan In addition certain allowances were made to the tribes for good behaviour, prevention of raids and surrender of offenders when required, also for tribal escorts as necessary Gradually, as occasion required, posts were occupied Wana was occupied in 1895 at the request of the Wana Wazirs Similarly the Tochi in 1896 In the comprehensive expedition of 1895-96 when this policy was put into effect, the British arms were shown in every remote valley in the vain hope of taming the Mahsuds It was hoped the various posts would prove a pacifying influence and a rallying ground for Government supporters From 1904 to 1919 they were held by Militia Roads and communications were improved and tribal allowances augmented by sales of produce to the troops on a liberal scale

A Programme—Lt.-Col Routh then outlined a possible policy for Waziristan We give it textually, because we believe that when it was written it reflected how military opinion in India was developing —

"To the unprejudiced mind it appears more practical to grasp the nettle firmly and dominate the inhabited tracts Why should not the road now being made to Ladha be continued 36 miles north to the Tochi road at Datta Khel and 29 miles south to Wana? Why should we not occupy the healthier portions of Waziristan rather than the foothills or Cis-Indus zones? The Razmak district round Makin 6,000 feet up is both healthy and fertile The same applies to the Shawal valley laying behind Pir Gul, the national peak near Ladha rising to a height of 11,556 feet above the sea The Wana plain, 5,000 feet up, 30 miles by 15, could with railways support an army corps; there is no doubt that

a forward railway policy will help to solve the problem A line has been surveyed from Tank to Dealbard and thence up the valley to Lort Sanderman, so connecting with the Zhob and perhaps later to Wana The Gumal Tangi from Murtaza to Khajuri Kach is the apparently obvious route, but would be prohibitively expensive in construction and require much tunnelling Beyond Khajuri Kach via Tanai and Regla Kot to Wana some 23 miles, offers no difficulty The old policy of the raiders working westwards and our retributive expeditions stretching their very temporary tentacles eastwards seems to suggest better lateral communications The broad gauge at Kohat might without undue cost be extended to Thal and thence to Idak via Spinwam From here till further extension proved desirable a motor-road through Razmak, Makin and Dwatoi to link up with that now surveyed to Ladha sounds possible to the looker on Eventually such communications road, rail or both, could continue to Wana, Fort Sandeman and Quetta via Hindu Bagh a strategic line offering great defensive possibilities substituting Razmak, which resembles Ootacamund, and healthy uplands for the deadly fever spots now occupied The very fact of employing the tribesmen on these works with good pay and good engineers tends to pacify the country as well as providing healthy accessible hill stations in place of the proverbially comfortless cantonments which now exist in this part of the Frontier "

A Compromise —A full statement of the policy finally adopted by Government in view of the situation left upon their hands after the Mahsud rebellion was made by the Foreign Secretary, Sir (then Mr) Denys Bray, in the course of a Budget discussion in the Legislative Assembly on 5th March 1923 He outlined neither a Forward policy nor a Close Border policy Both these terms had, in fact, ceased to be appropriate Circumstances had so changed that neither the one plan nor the other remained within the bounds of reasonable argument

The Foreign Secretary explained that the ingredients of the Frontier problem at the present day are essentially three, namely, the Frontier districts, the neighbouring friendly State of Afghanistan, and the so called Independent Territory, this last being the belt of unsettled mountain country which lies between the borders of British India and India He proceeded specially to show that this belt is, in fact, within India " It is boundary pillars that mark off Waziristan from Afghanistan, it is boundary pillars that include Waziristan in India We are apt to call Waziristan independent territory, and it is only from the point of view of our British districts that these tribes are trans frontier tribes From the point of view of India, from the international point of view that is, they are cis-frontier tribesmen of India If Waziristan and her tribes are India's scourge, they are also India's responsibility—and India's alone That is an international fact that we must never forget "

Sir Denys next referred to the triumph of the Sandeman policy in Baluchistan He pointed out that some people long ago believed that the same policy would prove effective in Waziristan "But what was a practical proposition 20 or 30 years ago is not necessarily so now The task is infinitely more difficult to-day, chiefly because the tribesmen are infinitely better armed, their arms having increased at least tenfold during the last 20 years " Dealing with the Close Border prescription he showed that if one erected a Chinese wall of barbed wire fence along the plain some distance below the hills, "all the time the problem in front of us would be going from bad to worse, with the inevitable increase of arms in the trans border and with that inevitable increase in the economic stringency in this mountainous tract, which would make the tribesmen more and more desperate, more and more thrown back on barbarism A rigid Close Border policy is really a policy of negation, and nothing more We might gain for our districts a momentary respite from raids but we would be leaving behind a legacy of infinitely worse trouble for their descendants "

The settled policy of Government in Waziristan, Sir Denys showed, was the control of that country through a road system, of which about 140 miles would lie in Waziristan itself and one hundred miles along the border of Derajat and the maintenance of some 4,600 khassadars and of some 5,000 irregulars, while at Razmak, 7,000 feet high and overlooking northern Waziristan, there would be an advanced base occupied by a strong garrison of regular troops Razmak he showed to be further from the Durand Line than the old-established posts in the Tochi In the geographical sense, therefore, the policy was, in one signal respect, a backward policy None the less, it was a forward policy in a very real sense, for it was a policy of constructive progress and was a big step forward on the long and laborious road towards the pacification, through civilization, of the most backward and inaccessible, and therefore the most truculent and aggressive tribes on the border Come what may, civilization must be made to penetrate these inaccessible mountains or we must admit that there is no solution to the Waziristan problem, and we must fold our hands while it grows inevitably worse "

The policy thus initiated has proceeded with results according with the highest reasonable expectations and exceeding the most sanguine hopes of most people concerned in its formulation

The roads are policed by the Khassadars, who have, in the main, proved faithful to their trust The open hostility of the Wazir tribesmen to the presence of troops and other agents of Government in their midst, which at the outset they showed by shooting up individuals and small bodies of troops on every opportunity, has faded away, and the people have shown an understanding of the rule of law, and, under the control exercised, a readiness to conform to it In various small but significant ways, methods of civilization have caught the imagination of the people and won their approval Thus, the safety of the roads has encouraged, and is buttressed by, a considerable development of motor-bus traffic The roads, as the King's Highway, are officially held to be sacrosanct, that is no shooting up or other pursuit of personal or tribal feuds is permitted upon them This permits villagers to proceed to and from the plains towns in safety Under the influence of their women, the tribesmen have

applied that the ban against shooting upon the highway shall be extended to all the country for three miles on either side of the highway Tentative efforts to introduce primary education have been possible and have achieved as much success as could be expected The hospitals and dispensaries maintained for irregular troops, called Scouts, employed about the country, attend to the wants of the tribespeople who come to them So much has this arrangement been appreciated that the Mahsuds formally applied for the establishment of a hospital of their own With grim humour, they offered to provide such an institution with the necessary surgical instrument, saying that they had saved this from the time when the British formerly left the country In other words, they offered what they had captured or looted during the 1919 emeute

A remarkable illustration of the acceptance by the people of the new conditions was provided a year or two ago by the Wana Wazirs when they partitioned the Political Authorities for the occupation of south Waziristan corresponding with that already established in northern Waziristan A motor road had already been run out from Jhandola through Chagmali and the Shahur Tangi to Sarwekai A brigade of troops, hitherto stationed at Manzai, whereabouts the Tak-i-Zam, after flowing down its deep valley from northern Waziristan, debouches on to the Derajat, was accordingly ordered up to Wana in the autumn of 1929 It proceeded throughout the journey thither without opposition and was warmly welcomed by the tribes people at Wana, where it established itself in a favourably sited camp not far from the fort which was the earlier centre of British occupation

The reoccupation of Wana and the circumstances in which it took place illustrate that a policy is a live thing In other words, it is not a programme which can reach fulfilment or completion It lives and always waits upon some new action to give it further expression In this respect the new policy, though it has only demonstrably been applied in Waziristan, must be regarded as that which governs the actions of the authorities in regard, at least to the whole Frontier region lying between Baluchistan and the Khyber Pass, except, possibly, the Kurram Valley

The area cultivated by the villagers of Wana plain doubled by the end of 1931 and the people declared their readiness to surrender their firearms if their neighbours also gave up theirs or were deprived of them A road has been built commencing Fort Sandeman *via* Gulkach, on the Gomal river, with Tanai, on the Sarwekai-Wana road A road, as yet roughly made, has been constructed between Razmak and Kaniguram, in the heart of Mahond

A startling new development upon the North West Frontier during 1930 was the spread thereto of agitation carried on by the **Indian National Congress** in the interior of India in pursuit of its efforts to bring political pressure to bear upon the Government of India, and above them, His Majesty's Government. The Congress at its annual session at Lahore in the week following Christmas, 1929, adopted a programme aiming at the separation of India from the British Empire and at the promotion of revolution in India to secure this end In particular, it avowedly set out "to make Government impossible" Revolutionary agitation, and especially a campaign to promote disobedience of the civil law in order to bring the administration to a stand still, commenced all over India immediately after the Congress meetings The settled districts of the N W F P were the scene of this, in common with the rest of the land The agitation was there carried on by Congress agents organised in what are known as Khilafat Committees For their purpose they made special use of misrepresentations of the Sarda Act, recently passed by the Indian Legislature by the official and Hindu votes against the opposition of the Muslim non-official members This measure makes illegal and provides penalties for the marriage of boys and girls below stated minimum ages The age at which marriage may take place is also in general terms laid down for Mohammedans by their religious law Hence, the Muslims in British India, while acknowledging that the Sarda Act would not in practice affect them, because its provisions in no way over-rule their religious law, nevertheless saw in the measure an act affecting the domain of their religious law, and passed, in spite of their dissent, in a Legislature in which Muslims are, by themselves, a hopeless minority. They regarded its enactment as a grave illustration of their fears that under any scheme of democratic self-government in India, Muslim interests would not be safe against disregard by the Hindu majority.

Outbreak at Peshawar in 1930—This Muslim apprehension has, since the passing of the Act, strongly influenced the attitude of the community towards all questions of political reform, and the lever which misrepresentation of the Act provided for stirring up anti-Government agitation in the almost wholly and fanatical Muslim province in the north can easily be understood Grossly untrue propaganda was carried on , it was, for instance, alleged that under the Act all girls must be medically examined before marriage An elaboration of this untruth was that the Government were recruiting a large body of Hindu inspectors to make the examinations And the agitation was deliberately pushed outwards from the settled districts of the N W F P into the tribal areas Waziristan was amongst the first of them to be inundated with the propaganda. This was in March-April 1929 The poison spread outwards from Peshawar into Tirah about the same time The agitation was sedulously carried on in the district northward of Peshawar city and from thence was pushed into Mohmand country The first point of violent combustion was Peshawar city, where the mob murderously broke out on 23rd April 1930 Within a short time, Afridi bands descended the ravines and nullahs from Tirah to join in the fray The Mohmands became greatly excited and sent down bands to sit near the border and watch for an opportunity to join in The Upper Toohi's Wazirs simultaneously took to arms and shortly afterwards the Mahsud Wazirs, about Ladha, did the same At this stage, the development of the Air arm in India proved of incalculable value Aeroplanes patrolled the whole country and were

[illegible] employed by the political officers to take [illegible] punitive action by [illegible] the local tribes, meanwhile enabling them to [illegible] their will to peddlers of [illegible] for dealing with whatever section [illegible] appeared likely.

In the [illegible], after being [illegible] some time, [illegible] direction the [illegible] no descent in force. The [illegible] were [illegible] to raid Peshawar in [illegible] combined air and [illegible] but were [illegible] driven back to their hills [illegible] to report. The Orakzais [illegible] Tirah threatened to descend [illegible] upon Kohat and [illegible] a post in the Upper [illegible] attack Parachinar. [illegible] agents [illegible] in drawing to [illegible] three [illegible] across the border [illegible] air and ground action [illegible] efforts. The Tochi Wazirs [illegible] Dawa Khel but were [illegible] by force. The Mahsuds were [illegible] and punished when they [illegible] in the valley of the Tal [illegible] Zam.

All [illegible] of revolt were suppressed in the same way and the establishment of new forts [illegible] the Peshawar plain, immediately [illegible] the main valleys leading out of Tirah and the construction of roads for their service, now indicate the application of the new frontier policy in that region. The Afridis long refused to assent to these, but being thereby deprived of access to their normal winter grazing grounds on the Khajuri and Aka Khel plain, and prevented from visiting Peshawar, their marketing centre, they came in an accepted peace under the new conditions before the opening of the winter of 1931-32.

It will be seen that the events of the summer of 1930 put the policy to a severe test, and that its successful operation in the emergency was specially assisted by the Royal Air Force. The resultant position appears, then, to be that the control of the tribes, where the policy has already been expressed in road building and in the establishment of suitable garrisons, is effective that the political and military ground organization with which the policy is supported brings about the introduction of the ameliorative influence of civilization, and that the rapidity and success with which the Royal Air Force can operate over the hills, tends to diminish the amount of ground force necessary. On the other hand, the two descents of the Afridis upon the plain and their return to their homes without great loss, despite all that the Royal Air Force and large bodies of troops could do, indicate the capacity for mischief which lies in the hands of the Tirah tribes, and must remain there so long as the Policy is not extended over their highlands.

VI.—AFGHANISTAN.

The relations of Afghanistan with the Indian Empire were for long dominated by one main consideration—the relation of Afghanistan to a Russian invasion of India. All other considerations were of secondary importance. For nearly three-quarters of a century the attitude of Great Britain toward successive Amirs has been dictated by this one factor. It was in order to prevent Afghanistan from coming under the influence of Russia that the first Afghan War of 1838 was fought—the most melancholy episode in Indian frontier history. It was because a Russian envoy was received at Kabul whilst the British representative was turned back at Ali Masjid that the Afghan War of 1878 was waged. After that the whole end of British policy toward Afghanistan was to build up a strong independent State, friendly to Britain, which would act as a buffer against Russia and so to order our frontier policy that we should be in a position to move large forces up, if necessary, to support the Afghans in resisting aggression.

Gates to India.

A knowledge of the trans-frontier geography of India brought home to her administrators the conviction that there were only two main gates to India—through Afghanistan, the historic route to India, along which successive invasions have poured, and by way of Seistan. It was the purpose of British policy to close them, and of Russia to endeavour to keep them at any rate half open. To this end, having pushed her trans-Persian railway to Samarkand, Russia thrust a military line from Merv to the Kushkinsky Post, where railway material is collected for its immediate prolongation to Herat. Later, she connected the trans-Siberian railway with the trans-Caucasian system, by the Orenburg-Tashkent line, thus bringing Central Asia into direct touch with her European magazines. Nor has Great Britain been idle. A great military station has been created at Quetta. This is connected with the Indian railway system by lines of railway which climb to the Quetta Plateau by the Bolan Pass and through the Chapper Rift, lines which rank amongst the most picturesque and daring in the world. From Quetta the line has been carried by the Khojak tunnel through the Khwaja Amran Range, until it leads out to the Afghan Border at New Chaman, where it opens on the route to Kandahar. The material is stocked at New Chaman which would enable the line to be carried to Kandahar in sixty days. In view of the same menace the whole of Baluchistan has been brought under British control. Quetta is now one of the great strategical positions of the world, and nothing has been left undone which modern military science can achieve to add to its natural strength. In the opinion of many military authorities it firmly closes the western gate to India, either by way of Kandahar, or by the direct route through Seistan.

Further east, the Indian railway system was carried to Jamrud and by the autumn of 1925 up the Khyber Pass to Landi Kotal and down the other side of the Pass to Landi Khana A first class military road sometimes double, sometimes treb'e, also threads the Pass to our advanced post at Landi Kotal, and then descends until it meets the Afghan frontier at Landi Khana Later, a commencement was made with the Loi Shilman Railway, which, starting from Peshawar, was designed to penetrate the Mullagori country and provide an alternative advance to the Khyber for the movement of British troops for the defence of Kabul For unexplained reasons, this line was suddenly stopped and is now thrust in the air In this wise the two Powers prepared for the great conflict which was to be fought on the Kandahar-Ghazni-Kabul line

Relations with India

Between the advanced posts on either side stands the Kingdom of Afghanistan The end of British policy has been to make it strong and friendly In the first particular it has early and largely succeeded The second aim may now also be said to have been attained When the late Abdurrahaman was invited to ascend the throne, as the only means of escape from the tangle of 1879, none realised his great qualities Previously the Amir of Afghanistan had been the chief of a confederacy of clans Abdurrahaman made himself master in his own kingdom By means into which it is not well closely to enter, he beat down opposition until none dared lift a hand against him Aided by a British subsidy of twelve lakhs of rupees a year increased to eighteen by the Durand Agreement of 1893, and subsequently to over 20 lakhs, he established a strong standing army and set up arsenals under foreign supervision to furnish it with arms and ammunition Step by step his position was regularised. The Anglo-Russian Boundary Commission,—which nearly precipitated war over the Penjdeh episode in 1885,—determined the northern boundaries. The Pamirs Agreement delimited the borders amid those snowy heights The Durand Agreement settled the border on the British side, except for a small section to the west of the Khyber, which remained a fruitful source of trouble between Afghanistan and ourselves until 1919, when the Afghan claims and action upon the undemarcated section led to war That section was finally surveyed and the frontier determined shortly after the conclusion of peace with Afghanistan Finally the McMahon award closed the old feud with Persia over the distribution of the waters of the Helmand in Seistan It was estimated by competent authorities that about the time of Abdurrahaman's death, Afghanistan was in a position to place in the field, in the event of war, one hundred thousand well-armed regular and irregular troops, together with two hundred thousand tribal levies, and to leave fifty thousand regulars and irregulars and a hundred thousand levies to maintain order in Kabul and the provinces. But if Afghanistan were made strong, it was not made friendly Abdurrahaman Khan distrusted British policy up to the day of his death. All that can be said is that he distrusted it less than he distrusted Russia, and if the occasion had arisen for him to make a choice, he would have opposed a Russian advance with all the force at his disposal He closed his country absolutely against all foreigners, except those who were necessary for the supervision of his arsenals and factories He refused to accept a British Resident, on the ground that he could not protect him, and British affairs were entrusted to an Indian agent, who was in a most equivocal position At the same time he repeatedly pressed for the right to pass by the Government of India and to establish his own representative at the Court of St James

Afghanistan and the War—These relations were markedly improved during the reign of His Majesty the Amir Habibullah Khan It used to be one of the trite sayings of the Frontier that the system which Abdurrahman Khan had built up would perish with him, for none was capable of maintaining it Habibullah Khan more than maintained it He visited India soon after his accession and acquired a vivid knowledge of the power and resources of the Empire He strengthened and consolidated his authority in Afghanistan itself At the outset of the war he made a declaration of his complete neutrality It is believed—a considerable reticence is preserved over our relations with Afghanistan—that he warned the Government of India that he might be forced into many equivocal acts, but that they must trust him, certainly his reception of Turkish, Austrian and German "missions" at Kabul, at a time when British representatives were severely excluded, was open to grave misconstruction But a fuller knowledge induced the belief that the Amir was in a position of no little difficulty He had to compromise with the fanatical and anti-British elements amongst his own people, inflamed by the Turkish preaching of a jehad, or holy Islamic war But he committed no act of hostility, as soon as it was safe to do so he turned the members of these missions out of the kingdom At the end of the war his policy was completely justified he had kept Afghanistan out of the war, he had adhered to the winning side, his authority in the kingdom and in Central Asia was at its zenith

Murder of the Amir—It is believed that if he had lived Habibullah Khan would have used this authority for a progressive policy in Afghanistan, by opening up communications and extending his engagements with India He was courted by the representatives of Persia and the Central Asian States as the possible rallying centre of a Central Asian Islamic confederation At this moment he was assassinated on the 20th February 1919. The circumstances surrounding his murder have never been fully explained, but there is strong ground for the belief that it was promoted by the reactionaries who had harassed him all his reign These realised that with his vindication by the war their time of reckoning had come; they anticipated it by suborning one of his aides to murder him in his sleep His brother, Nasrullah Khan, the nominee of the fanatical element, was proclaimed Amir at Jelalabad in his stead, but public opinion in Afghanistan

revolted at the idea of the brother seizing power over the corpse of the murdered man His sons, Hayat and Amanullah, were not disposed to waive their heritage Amanullah was at Kabul, controlling the treasury and the arsenal and supported by the Army Nasrullah found it impossible to make head against him and withdrew The new Amir, Amanullah, at once communicated his accession to the Government of India and proclaimed his desire to adhere to the traditional policy of friendship But his difficulties at once commenced, he had to deal with the war party in Afghanistan, he was confronted with the dissatisfaction arising from the manner in which the murderers of Habib ullah had been dealt with, the fanatical element was exasperated by the imprisonment of Nasrullah, and the Army was so incensed that it had to be removed from Kabul and given occupation to divert its thoughts A further element of complexity was introduced by the political situation in India The agitation against the Rowlatt Act was at its height The disturbances in the Punjab and Gujarat had taken place Afghan agents in India, of whom the most prominent was Ghulam Hyder Khan, the Afghan postmaster at Peshawar, flooded Afghanistan with exaggerated accounts of the Indian unrest The result of all this was to convince the Amir that the real solution of his difficulties was to unite all the disturbing elements in a war with India On the 25th April his troops were set in motion and simultaneously a stream of anti-British propaganda commenced to flow from Kabul and open intrigue was started with the Frontier tribes on whom the Afghans placed their chief reliance

Speedy Defeat—The war caught the Army in India in the throes of demobilisation and with a large proportion of the seasoned troops on service abroad Nevertheless the regular Afghan Army was rapidly dealt with Strong British forces moved up the Khyber and seized Dacca Jelalabad was repeatedly bombed from the air and also Kabul Nothing but a shortage of mechanical transport prevented the British forces from seizing Jelalabad In ten days the Afghans were severely defeated On the 14th May they asked for an Armistice With the usual Afghan spirit of haggling, they tried to water down the conditions of the armistice, but as they were met with an uncompromising emphasis of the situation they despatched representatives to a conference at Rawalpindi on the 26th July On the 8th August a Treaty of Peace was signed which is set out in the Indian Year Book, 1923, pp 196-197

Post-War Relations—It will be seen that under this Treaty the way was paved for a fresh engagement six months afterwards During the hot weather of 1920 there were prolonged discussions at Mussoorie between Afghan Representatives and British officials under Sir Henry Dobbs These were private, but it is believed that a complete agreement was reached Certainly after an interchange of Notes which revealed no major point of difference it was agreed that a British Mission should proceed to Kabul to arrange a definite treaty of peace This Mission crossed the Border in January 1921 and entered Kabul where a peace treaty was signed.

The main points of the Treaty are set out in the Indian Year Book, 1923, pp 197, 198-199

Afghanistan after the War—Since the War the relations between Afghanistan and Great Britain have been good and improving There were painful episodes in 1923 when a murder gang from the tribal territory on the British side of the Frontier committed raids in British India, murdering English people and kidnapping English women and then took refuge in Afganistan In course of time this gang was broken up His Majesty the King of Afghanistan had troubles within his own borders which have made him glad of British help. The main object of his government was to strengthen the resources of the country and to bring it into closer relation with modern methods of administration But Afghanistan is an intensely conservative country and no changes are popular, especially violent was the opposition to a secular form of administration and education The direct result was a formidable rebellion of Mangals and Zadrans in the Southern Provinces, and serious reverses to the regular troops sent against the rebels At one time the position was serious, but the rebels were not sufficiently united to develop their successes, and with the aid of aeroplanes and other assistance afforded by the Government of India the insurrection was broken Whilst this assistance was appreciated, the whole business gave a serious set-back to the reforms initiated by His Majesty, he had to withdraw almost the whole of his administrative code and to revert to the Mahomedan Law which was previously in force

Bolshevik Penetration—Taking a long view, a much more serious development of the policies of Afghanistan, at the period to which the foregoing notes apply was the penetration of the Bolsheviks These astute propagandists have converted the former Trans-Caspian States of Tsarist Russia into Soviet Republics, where the rule of the Bolsheviks is much more drastic and disruptive than was that of what was called the despotism of the Romanoffs The object of this policy is gradually to sweep into the Soviet system the outlying provinces of Persia, of China and of Afghanistan In Persia this policy was foiled by the vigour of the Sipar Salah, Reza Khan, since declared Shah In Chinese Turkestan it is pursued with qualified success In Afghanistan it also made certain progress The first step of the Bolsheviks was to extend the Soviet Republics of Tajikistan, Uzbekia and Turkmanistan so as to absorb all Northern Afghanistan This was later, apparently, abandoned for the moment for a more gentle penetration Large subsidies, mostly delivered in kind, were given to Afghanistan Telegraph lines were erected all over the country, roads were constructed, large quantities of arms and ammunition were supplied, whilst an air force with Russian pilots and mechanics was created and was largely developed. In return the Bolsheviks received important trading facilities The whole purpose of this policy was ultimately to make it possible to attack Great Britain in India through an absorbed Afghanistan

It is very doubtful if the Amir and his advisers were deceived by these practices, and whether they did not pursue the simple plan of taking

all they could get without the slightest intention of handing themselves over to the Bolsheviks But it is easier to let the Bolshevik in than to get him out, friends of the Afghans were asking themselves whether the Amir was not nourishing vipers in his bosom. Towards the end of 1925 and in the early part of 1926 there was a rude awakening The Northern Frontier of the country has always been unsettled because of the shifting courses of the Oxus In December Bolshevik forces captured with violence the Afghan post of Darkabad, killing one soldier. These events aroused great indignation at Kabul and were denounced by the Amir *coram publico* There is no little evidence to show that though the form of government has changed in Russia the aims of Russian policy are the same. It used to be said that the test of Russian good faith under the Anglo-Russian Agreement would be the attitude of Petrograd towards the extension of the Orenberg-Tashkent railway to Termes That line has been constructed by the Bolsheviks The Afghans have had their eyes opened

Russo-Afghan Treaty—Outwardly the relations between the two States are friendly In December 1926 the Afghan papers published the text of a new treaty concluded with Soviet Russia, which was signed on August 31st, but it provided that it should in no way interfere with the secret treaty signed in Moscow on February 28th, 1921. The principal clauses of this treaty, as disclosed in the Afghan papers, are as follows —

Clause 1—In the event of war or hostile action between one of the contracting parties and a third power or powers, the other contracting party will observe neutrality in respect of the first contracting party

Clause 2—Both the contracting parties agree to abstain from mutual aggression, the one against the other Within their own dominions also they will do nothing which may cause political or military harm to the other party. The contracting parties particularly agree not to make alliances or political and military agreements with any one or more other powers against each other Each will also abstain from joining any boycott or financial or economic blockade organized against the other pary. Besides this in case the attitude of a third power or powers is hostile towards one of the contracting parties, the other contracting party will not help such hostile policy, and, further, will prohibit the execution of such policy and hostile actions and measures within its dominions

Clause 3.—The high contracting parties acknowledge one another's Government as rightful and independent They agree to abstain from all sorts of armed or unarmed interference in one another's internal affairs They will decidedly neither join nor help any one or more other powers which interfere in or against one of the contracting Government None of the contracting parties will permit in its dominions the formation or existence of societies and the activities of individuals whose object is to gather armed force with a view to injuring the other's independence, or otherwise such activities will be checked Similarly, neither of the contracting parties will allow armed forces, arms, ammunition, or other war material, meant to be used against the other contracting party to pass through its dominions

Clause 6—This treaty will take effect from the date of its ratification, which should take place within three months of its signature It will be valid for three years After this period it will remain in force for another year provided neither of the parties has given notice six months before the date of its expiry that it would cease after that time

On March 23rd there was also signed in Berlin a treaty between Germany and Afghanistan which amounted to no more than the establishment of diplomatic relations

A British Minister is established in Kabul as well as the representatives of other European States The representatives of Afghanistan are established in India and in London, and at some of the European capitals The various subsidiary agreements under the Treaty have been carried into effect

The King's Tour—In the closing months of 1927 His Majesty King Amanulla, accompanied by the Queen and a staff of officials, commenced a long tour to India and Europe It is understood that this was one of the cherished ambitions of his father, King Habibullah, who was assassinated in 1919 King Amanulla, when he set out, was warmly welcomed in India and received a great popular greeting in Bombay both from his co-religionists and from members of other communities, who forgot the invasion of India in 1919 He then took ship to Europe He was the guest of His Majesty King George V in London, and visited the principal European capitals He made a State visit to Turkey, and returned to Afghanistan by way of Soviet Russia and Persia A series of treaties with the governments of the countries visited was announced and the King returned to Kabul in the late summer of 1928, the tour having been unclouded by untoward incident Afghanistan was peaceful during his long absence

Reforming Zeal—King Amanulla returned to his realm full of reforming zeal. He was much impressed by the political and social institutions of the western lands he visited, and in particular by the dramatic forcefulness with which Mustapha Kemal Pasha had driven Turkey along the path of "reform," or perhaps it would be more correct to say westernisation In this he was encouraged by the Queen, who was desirous of seeing the women of Afghanistan enjoy some of the freedom and opportunity won by and for the women of the West Edict after edict was issued, changing the whole structure of Afghan society. New codes and taxes were imposed it was proposed that women should emerge from their seclusion and doff the veil, the co-education of boys and girls was prescribed, in September Government officials were forbidden to practise polygamy, in October European dress was ordered for the people of Kabul At the same time, the pay of the regular troops fell into arrear

With every appreciation of the spirit and direction of these changes, friends of His Majesty advised the King to moderate the pace They reminded him that in 1924 far less drastic changes had brought serious trouble in their train In May of that year the "Lame Mullah" raised the standard of rebellion amongst the Gilzai and Mangal clansmen of Khost The Mullahs were openly active against the King and His Majesty was equally frank in his hostility to them Possibly also well-wishers suggested that what was possible in Turkey, after centuries of close contact with the West, and where the ground had been prepared by missionary effort and a long struggle for the emancipation of women, might be less easy in Afghanistan, where there had been no contact with the western world

A change of Kings.—Events moved rapidly in 1929 A notorious north Afghan budmash, Bacha-i-Saqqao, raised the standard of revolt and inflicted severe losses on the Afghan Regular troops, discontented as they were by arrears of pay. Day by day the Afghan representatives in various parts of the world issued messages asserting that the rebels had been destroyed, and a rapid series of pronouncements declared the withdrawal of all the reforms and the establishment of a Council of Provincial Representatives Communications with the outer world were broken King Amanulla and his family fled from Kabul to Kandahar, and then from Kandahar *via* Quetta to Bombay where they took ship to Europe King Amanulla on his arrival at Rome entered into possession of the Afghan Legation, where he remained Bacha-i-Saqqao declared himself King of Afghanistan, and for a few months held his position in Kabul Without money, administrative experience or a disciplined following, his throne was a thorny one and he was harassed by constant attacks The Royal Air Force in India meanwhile went to the rescue of the British Nationals beleaguered in and around Kabul and in a series of brilliant flights evacuated all without the slightest hitch The most formidable of the new king's adversaries were led by General Nadir Khan, a scion of the old ruling house, with a wide knowledge of the world Heavy fighting took place Fortunes varied Nadir Khan almost gave up his chances as finally lost But a band of Waziris from the British side of the border attracted by prospects of loot, joined Nadir and finally seized Kabul in his name and interest Nadir Khan thus became victor and shortly afterwards, at the wish of the Afghans, Bacha-i-Saqqao was executed with other rebels, and when the year closed Nadir Khan was to all seeming in firm possession of the Kingdom He despatched members of his family to the principal Afghan Legations in Europe A Shinwari rising near the exit from the Khyber Pass took place in February 1930, and was repressed with unexpected success and vigour There followed a serious rebellion in Kohidaman, Bacha-i-Saqqao's country This also was promptly quelled And thereafter Nadir Shah has ruled without challenge He has devoted himself to the reorganisation of his Army England was strictly neutral during the successive stages of the revolution, but promised support to Afghanistan to help her maintain internal peace when she had restored it and this promise was fulfilled by the provision of an interest free loan of £200,000 to King Nadir and by the supply of rifles and ammunition to him He has given evidence of his friendliness towards Britain and India He co-operated effectively to prevent tribes on his side of the Frontier joining those on the British side against the Government of India in response to the Congress agitation in the summer of 1930 The trade routes have been re-opened and the new King has again taken up Amanullah's power of reform but in a statesmanlike manner which carries the Mullah's along with him

British Representative—Sir R R Maconochie, K B E, C I E

VII.—TIBET.

Recent British policy in Tibet is really another phase in the long-drawn-out duel between Great Britain and Russia in Central Asia. The earliest efforts to establish communication with that country were not, of course, inspired by this apprehension. When in 1774 Warren Hastings despatched Bogle on a mission to the Tashi-Lama of Shigatse,—the spiritual equal if not superior, of the Dalai Lama of Lhasa—his desire was to establish facilities for trade, to open up friendly relations with a Power which was giving us trouble on the frontier, and gradually to pave the way to a good understanding between the two countries After Warren Hastings' departure from India the subject slept, and the last Englishman to visit Lhasa, until the Younghusband Expedition of 1904, was the unofficial Manning In 1885, under the inspiration of Colman Macaulay, of the Bengal Civil Service, a further attempt was made to get into touch with the Tibetans, but it was abandoned in deference to the opposition of the Chinese, whose suzerainty over Tibet was recognised, and to whose view until the war with Japan, British statesmen were inclined to pay excessive deference But the position on the Tibetan frontier continued to be most unsatisfactory The Tibetans were aggressive and obstructive, and with a view to putting an end to an intolerable situation, a Convention was negotiated between Great Britain and China in 1890 This laid down the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet, it admitted a British protectorate over Sikkim, and paved the way for arrangements for the conduct of trade across the Sikkim-Tibet frontiers These supplementary arrangements provided for the opening of a trade mart at Yatung, on the Tibetan side of the frontier, towhich British subjects should have the right of free access, and where there should be no restrictions on trade The agreement proved useless in practice, because the Tibetans refused to recognise it, and despite their established suzerainty, the Chinese Government were unable to secure respect for it.

Russian Intervention.

This was the position when in 1899 Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, endeavoured to get into direct touch with the Tibetan authorities Three letters which he addressed to the Dalai Lama were returned unopened, at a time when the Dalai Lama was in direct intercourse with the Tsar of Russia His emissary was a Siberian Dorjieff, who had established a remarkable ascendancy in the counsels of the Dalai Lama After a few years' residence at Lhasa Dorjieff went to Russia on a confidential mission in 1899. At the end of 1900 he returned to Russia at the head of a Tibetan mission of which the head was officially described in Russia as "the senior Tsanite Khombo attached to the Dalai Lama of Tibet" This mission arrived at Odessa in October 1900, and was received in audience by the Tsar at Livadia Dorjieff returned to Lhasa to report progress, and in 1901 was at St Petersburg with a Tibetan mission, where as bearers of an autograph letter from the Dalai Lama they were received by the Tsar at Peterhoff They were escorted home through Central Asia by a Russian force to which several Intelligence Officers were attached At the time it was rumoured that Dorjieff had, on behalf of the Dalai Lama, concluded a treaty with Russia, which virtually placed Tibet under the protectorate of Russia This rumour was afterwards officially contradicted by the Russian Government.

The Expedition of 1904

In view of these conditions the Government of India, treating the idea of Chinese suzerainty over Tibet as a constitutional fiction, proposed in 1903, to despatch a mission, with an armed escort, to Lhasa to discuss the outstanding questions with the Tibetan authorities on the spot To this the Home Government could not assent, but agreed, in conjunction with the Chinese Government, to a joint meeting at Khamba Jong, on the Tibetan side of the frontier Sir Francis Younghusband was the British representative, but after months of delay it was ascertained that the Tibetans had no intention of committing themselves It was therefore agreed that the mission, with a strong escort, should move to Gyantse On the way the Tibetans developed marked hostility, and there was fighting at Tuna, and several sharp encounters in and around Gyantse It was therefore decided that the mission should advance to Lhasa, and on August 3rd, 1904, Lhasa was reached There Sir Francis Younghusband negotiated a convention by which the Tibetans agreed to respect the Chinese Convention of 1890, to open trade marts at Gyantse, Gartok and Yatung. to pay an indemnity of £500,000 (seventy-five lakhs of rupees), the British to remain in occupation of the Chumbi Valley until this indemnity was paid off at the rate of a lakh of rupees a year. In a separate instrument the Tibetans agreed that the British Trade Agent at Gyantse should have the right to proceed to Lhasa to discuss commercial questions, if necessary.

Home Government intervenes

For reasons which were not apparent at the time, but which have since been made clearer, the Home Government were unable to accept the full terms of this agreement The indemnity was reduced from seventy-five lakhs of rupees to twenty-five lakhs, to be paid off in three years, and the occupation of the Chumbi Valley was reduced to that period. The right to despatch the British Trade Agent to Lhasa was withdrawn. Two years later (June 1906) a Convention was concluded between Great Britain and China regulating the position in Tibet. Under this Convention Great Britain agreed neither to annex Tibetan territory, nor to interfere in the internal administration of Tibet China undertook not to permit any other foreign State to interfere with the territory or internal administration of Tibet Great Britain was empowered to lay down telegraph lines to connect the trade stations with India and it was provided that the provisions of the Convention of 1890, and the Trade Regulations of 1893, remained in force The Chinese Government paid the indemnity in three years and the Chumbi Valley was evacuated The only direct result of the Mission was the opening of the three trade marts and the establishment of a British Trade Agent at Gyantse

Chinese Action.

The sequel to the Anglo-Russian Agreement was dramatic, although it ought not to have been unexpected On the approach of the Younghusband Mission the Dalai Lama fled to Urga, the sacred city of the Buddhists in Mongolia. He left the internal government of Tibet in confusion, and one of Sir Francis Younghusband's great difficulties was to find Tibetan officials who would undertake the responsibility of signing the Treaty Now the suzerainty of China over Tibet had been explicitly reaffirmed It was asserted that she would be held responsible for the foreign relations of Tibet In the past this suzerainty having been a "constitutional action," it was inevitable that China should take steps to see that she had the power to make her well respected at Lhasa. To this end she proceeded to convert Tibet from a vassal state into a province of China In 1908 Chao Erh feng, Acting Viceroy in the neighbouring province of Szechuen, was appointed Resident in Tibet. He proceeded gradually to establish his authority, marching through eastern Tibet and treating the people with great severity. Meantime the Dalai Lama, finding his presence at Urga, the seat of another Buddhist Pontiff, irksome, had taken refuge in Si-ning Thence he proceeded to Peking, where he arrived in 1908, was received by the Court, and despatched to resume his duties at Lhasa Moving by leisured stages, he arrived there at Christmas, 1909 But it was soon apparent that the ideas of the Dalai Lama and of the Chinese Government had little in common. The Dalai Lama expected to resume the temporal and spiritual despotism which he had exercised prior to 1904 The Chinese intended to deprive him of all temporal power and preserve him as a spiritual pope The Tibetans had already been exasperated by the pressure of the Chinese soldiery The report that a strong Chinese force was moving on Lhasa so alarmed the Dalai Lama that he fled from Lhasa, and by the irony of fate sought a refuge in India He

was chased to the frontier by Chinese troops, and took up his abode in Darjeeling, whilst Chinese troops overran Tibet

Later Stages

The British Government, acting on the representations of the Government of India, made strong protests to China against this action They pointed out that Great Britain, while disclaiming any desire to interfere with the internal administration of Tibet, could not be indifferent to disturbances in the peace of a country which was a neighbour on intimate terms with other neighbouring States on our frontier, especially with Nepal, and pressed that an effective Tibetan Government be maintained The attitude of the Chinese Government was that no more troops had been sent to Tibet than were necessary for the preservation of order, that China had no intention of converting Tibet into a province, but that being responsible for the good conduct of Tibet, she must be in a position to see that her wishes were respected by the Tibetans Finally, the Chinese remarked that the Dalai Lama was such an impossible person that they had been compelled again to depose him Here the matter might have rested, but for the revolution in China That revolution broke out in Szechuen, and one of the first victims was Chao Erh-feng Cut off from all support from China, surrounded by a hostile and infuriated populace, the Chinese troops in Tibet were in a hopeless case, they surrendered, and sought escape not through China, but through India, by way of Darjeeling and Calcutta The Dalai Lama returned to Lhasa, and in 1913, in the House of Lords on July 28, Lord Morley stated the policy of the British Government in relation to these changes He said the declaration of the President of the Chinese Republic saying that Tibet came within the sphere of Chinese internal administration, and that Tibet was to be regarded as on an equal footing with other provinces of China, was met by a very vigorous protest from the British Government The Chinese Government subsequently accepted the principle that China is to have no right of active intervention in the internal administration of Tibet, and agreed to the constitution of a conference to discuss the relation of the three countries This Convention met at Simla when Sir Henry McMahon, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, Mr Ivan Chen, representing China, and Mr Long Chen Shatra, Prime Minister to the Dalai Lama, threshed out these issues Whilst no official pronouncement has been made on the subject, it is understood that a Convention was initialled in June which recognised the complete autonomy of Tibet proper, with the right of China to maintain a Resident at Lhasa with a suitable guard A semi-autonomous zone was to be constituted in Eastern Tibet, in which the Chinese position was to be relatively much stronger But this Convention, it is understood, has not been ratified by the Chinese Government, owing to the difficulty of defining Outer and Inner Tibet, and in 1918 Tibet took the offensive and threw off the last vestiges of Chinese suzerainty When the Chinese province of Szechuan went over to the South, the Central Government at Pekin was unable to finance the frontier forces or to withstand the Tibetan advance, which was directed from Lhasa and appeared to be ably managed. After the Tibetan army had occupied some towns on the confines of the Szechuan marshes, hostilities were suspended and an armistice was concluded

From what has gone before, it will be seen that the importance which formerly attached to the political condition of Tibet was much less a local than an external question, and was influenced by our relations with Russia and China rather than with our relations with Tibet Russia having relapsed into a state of considerable confusion, and China having relapsed into a state of absolute confusion these external forces have disappeared, and Tibet no longer looms on the Indian political horizon The veil has been drawn afresh over Lhasa, and affairs in that country pursue an isolated course, with this considerable difference The Dalai Lama is now on terms of the greatest cordiality with the Government of India In 1920 he requested that a British officer should be sent to discuss with him the position in Central Asia brought about by the Revolution in Russia and the collapse of Government in China, and Mr Bell, C M G, I C S, Political Officer in Sikkim, was deputed for this purpose In 1922 telephonic communication between Lhasa and India was established

British Trade Agent, Gyantse and Yatung — Captain A A Russell

VIII —THE NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER.

The position on the northern frontier has been considered as if the British line were contiguous with that of Tibet This is not so The real frontier States are Kashmir, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan From Chitral to Gilgit, now the northernmost posts of the Indian Government, to Assam, with the exception of the small wedge between Kashmir and Nepal, where the British district of Kumaon is thrust right up to the confines of Tibet for a distance of nearly fifteen hundred miles there is a narrow strip of native territory between British India and the true frontier The first of these frontier States is Kashmir The characteristics of this State are considered under Indian States (*q v*), it is almost the only important Native State in India with frontier responsibilities and it worthily discharges them through the agency of its efficient Indian State troops—four regiments of infantry and two Mountain Batteries, composed mainly of the Rajput Dogras, who make excellent fighting material One of the most important trade routes with Tibet passes through Kashmir—that through Ladak Then we come to the long narrow strip of Nepal This Gurkha State stands in special relation with the British Government It is for all practical purposes independent, and the British resident at Khatmandu exercises no influence on the internal administration The governing

machine in Nepal is also peculiar The Maharaj Dhiraj, who comes from the Sesodia Rajput clan, the bluest blood in India, takes no part in the administration All power vests in the Prime Minister, who occupies a place equivalent to that of the Mayors of the Palace, or the Shoguns of Japan The present Prime Minister, Sir Chandra Shamsher, has visited England, and has given conspicuous evidence of his attachment to the British Government Nepal is the main Indian outpost against Tibet or against Chinese aggression through Tibet The friction between the Chinese and the Nepalese used to be frequent, and in the eighteenth century the Chinese marched an army to the confines of Khatmandu—one of the most remarkable military achievements in the history of Asia Under the firm rule of the present Prime Minister Nepal has been largely free from internal disturbance, and has been raised to a strong bulwark of India Nepal is the recruiting ground for the Gurkha Infantry, who form such a splendid part of the fighting arm of the Indian Empire Beyond Nepal are the smaller States of **Bhutan** and **Sikkim**, whose rulers are Mongolian by extraction and Buddhists by religion In view of Chinese aggressions in Tibet, the Government of India in 1910 strengthened their relations with Bhutan by increasing their subsidy from fifty thousand to a lakh of rupees a year, and taking a guarantee that Bhutan would be guided by them in its foreign relations Afterwards China was officially notified that Great Britain would protect the rights and interests of these States At the request of the Nepalese Government a British railway expert was deputed to visit the country and advise on the best means of improving communications with India As the result of his report the Nepalese Government have decided to construct a light railway from Bhichhakhori to Raxaul Great success has attended the orders passed by the Nepalese Government abolishing slavery

Assam and Burma

We then come to the Assam border tribes—the Daflas, the Miris, the Abors and the Mishmis Excepting the Abors none of these tribes has recently given trouble The murder of Mr Williamson and Dr Gregorson by the Minyong Abors in 1911 made necessary an expedition to the Dihang valley of the Abor country on the N E frontier A force of 2,500 and about 400 military police was employed from October 1911 to April 1912 in subduing the tribe. After two or three small actions the murderers were delivered up The cost of the expedition was Rs 21,60,000 At the same time friendly missions were sent to the Mishmi and Miri countries Close contact with these forest-clad and leech-infested hills has not encouraged any desire to establish more intimate relations with them The area occupied by the Nagasares runs northwards from Manipur. The Nagasares, a Tibeto-Burman people, devoted to the practice of head hunting, which is still vigorously prosecuted by the independent tribes The Chin Hills is a tract of mountainous country to the south of Manipur The corner of India from the Assam boundary to the northern boundary of the Shan States is for the most part included in the Myitkyina and Bhamo districts of Burma Over the greater part of this area, a labyrinth of hills in the north, no direct administrative control is at present exercised It is peopled by the Shans and the Kachins Civilisation is said to be progressing and steps have been taken to prevent encroachments from the Chinese side There is a considerable trade with China through Bhamo On the Eastern frontier of Burma are the Shan States, with an area of fifty thousand square miles and a population of 1,300,000. These States are still administered by the Sawbwas or hereditary chiefs, subject to the guidance of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents The Northern Shan Railway to Lashio, opened in 1903, was meant to be a stage in the construction of a direct railway link with China, but this idea has been put aside, for it is seen that there can never be a trade which would justify the heavy expenditure The Southern Shan States are being developed by railway connection The five Karenni States lie on the frontier south of the Shan States South of Karenni the frontier runs between Siam and the Tenasserim Division of Burma The relations between the Indian Government and the progressive kingdom of Siam are excellent A notable humanitarian development of recent years is the success of the measures to abolish slavery in the Hukawng Valley In this remote place in the north-east of Burma a mild system of slavery existed, but in response to the initiative and pressure of British officers they were all freed by April 1926.

Railways to India.

The prospect of linking Europe and Asia by a railway running eastwards through Asia Minor has fascinated many minds for generations The plans suggested have, owing to the British connection with India, always lain in the direction of lines approaching India More than 40 years ago a Select Committee of the House of Commons sat for two years to consider the question of a Euphrates Valley railway The Shah of Persia applied to the British Foreign Office for the investment of British capital in Persian railway construction many years before the end of the nineteenth century A proposal was put forward in 1895 for a line of 1,000 miles from Cairo and Port Said to Koweit, at the head of the Persian Gulf While these projects were in the air, German enterprise stepped in and made a small beginning by constructing the Anatolian railway system Its lines start from Scutari, on the southern shore of the Bosphorus, opposite Constantinople, and serve the extreme western end of Asia Minor And upon this foundation was based the Turkish concession to Germans to build the Baghdad Railway

Meanwhile, Russia was pushing her railways from various directions into the Central Asian territory running along the northern frontiers of Persia and Afghanistan to the borders of Chinese Turkestan The construction of a Trans-Persian railway, connecting India, across Persia with the Russian lines between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea came to the forefront after the conclusion of the historic Anglo-Russian agreement regarding Persia

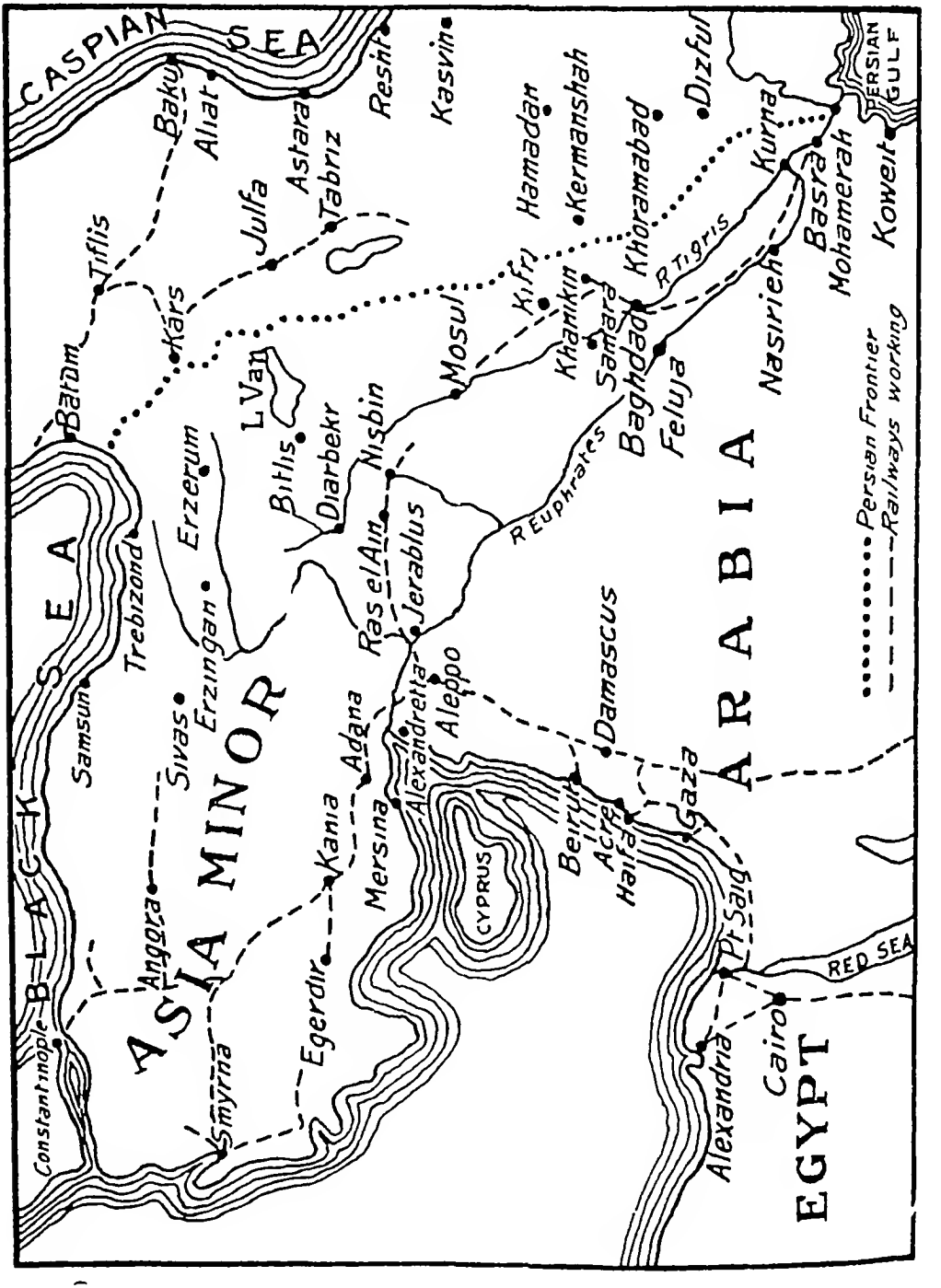
The Germans pushed forward their Baghdad railway project with a calculating shrewdness arising from their estimate of the value it would possess in their grand aim to overthrow the British Empire The outbreak of the great war and the success of the Germans in inveigling Turkey into it saw the final stages of the construction of the railway pressed forward with passionate energy Thus, before the overthrow of the Turks and Germans in Asia Minor and of the Germans in France the railway was completed and in use from Scutari across Anatolia, over the Taurus Mountains to Aleppo and thence eastward across the Euphrates to a point between Nisibin and Mosul. The Germans had also by that time constructed a line to Baghdad at the eastern end of the route, northwards from Baghdad to a point a considerable distance beyond Samara

The war compelled the British to undertake considerable railway development northward from Basra, the port at the mouth of the Shat-el-Arab, the broad stream in which the Tigris and Euphrates, after their junction, flow into the head of the Persian Gulf The system consists of a metre-gauge line from Basra *via* Nasarieh, on the Euphrates, thence northwards to Baghdad, the line passing a considerable distance westward to Kut-l-Amara, of historic fame From Baghdad the line runs eastward approximately to the foot of the pass through which the Persian road crosses the frontier of that country. A line branches off in the neighbourhood of Kifri in the direction of Mosul A line also runs westward from Baghdad to Feluja, on the Euphrates With the Turkish Nationalists in control of Anatolia any question of the completion of the through Baghdad line is indefinitely delayed

The Trans-Persian line to join the Russian Caucasian system and the Indian railways first assumed proportions of practical importance in the winter of 1911 Both the Russian and the Indian railway systems were by then well developed up to the point likely to be the termini of a Trans Persian line The Russian system reached Julfa, on the Russo-Persian frontier in the Caucasus During the war this line has been carried thence southward into the region east and south east of Lake Urumia The Indian railway system, on the borderland of India and Persia, was similarly much extended and improved during the war A new agreement which was negotiated between England and Persia specially provided for British assistance in the development of Persian natural resources and particularly for the extension and improvement of Persian roads suitable for motor traffic but the agreement came to naught

There remains the possibility of linking the Russian and Indian railway system by way of Afghanistan The suggestion has often been made in recent years that the Russian line from Merv to Herat, on the northern frontier of Afghanistan, should be linked to the Indian line which proceeds from Quetta to the Afghan border on Chaman The distance between the railway heads is about 250 miles But there have always for strategic reasons been strong military objections to the railway across Afghanistan and after the death of the late Amir Habibullah the Afghan Government flatly opposed any suggestion for carrying the Indian or Russian railway system within their borders What the present Afghan Government think about the matter was not shown up to the time this article was written, but the strange situation in Central Asia and beyond the Indian North-West Frontier does not suggest the early removal of the strategic difficulties The completion of a broad-gauge line extending the Indian railway system through the Khyber Pass to Landi Khana, at its western extremity, opens a prospect of further possible rail connections with Afghanistan

Britain's special interests in regard to Persian communications have hitherto primarily been associated with lines running inland from the Persian Gulf, to supersede the old mule routes Special importance has for many years been attached to schemes for a railway from Mohammerah, at the opening of the Karun Valley, where the Karun River runs into the Shat-el-Arab, just below Basra, northwards into the rich highland country of Western Persia where the valuable West Persian oil wells also lie Britain has long established special relations with the Karun Valley and has a large trade there


CASPIAN SEA
Baku
Aliat
Astara
Resht
Kasvin
Hamadan
Kermanshah
Dizful
Kurna
PERSIAN GULF
Basra
Mohamerah
Koweit
Tiflis
Julfa
Tabriz
Kars
Batum
Van
Mosul
Kifri
Khanikin
Samara
Khoramabad
R. Tigris
Baghdad
Feluja
Nasirieh
Erzerum
Bitlis
Diarbekr
Nisbin
R. Euphrates
Trebizond
Erzingan
Ras el Ain
Jerablus
Samsun
Sivas
Aleppo
Damascus
Adana
Alexandretta
Mersina
Kania
Angora
Egerdir
Smyrna
Constantinople
BLACK SEA
ASIA MINOR
CYPRUS
Beirut
Acre
Haifa
Gaza
ARABIA
Pt Said
RED SEA
Cairo
Alexandria
EGYPT
Persian Frontier
Railways working

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*Monsieur Dumontoil Lagreze	Do.	Madras.
*Mr R B Howison	Do	Rangoon.
Vacant	Do	Tellicherry.
Germany.		
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Vacant	Do.	Do.
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Mr H. Pantazopolo	Do.	Bombay.

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Vacant	Do	Calcutta
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Vacant	Do	Madras
Vacant	Do	Rangoon
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Mr. U. Sato (in charge)	Do	Do
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Liberia		
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Luxemburg		
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Mexico		
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta
Netherlands.		
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*Mr. W. Meek	Consul	Aden
*Mr. A. J. Stachelin	Do	Bombay
Vacant	Do.	Do
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*Mr. A. D. Charles (on leave)	Do	Madras
Mr. E. P. Roberts (acting)	Do.	Do.
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*Mr R C M Strouts (acting)	Do	Do
*Mr. J. B Glass	Do	Rangoon.
*Mr R W Johnston	Vice-Consul .. .	Akyab
*Mr Jan MacCormick	Do .. .	Bassein.
Vacant	Do	Bombay.
*Mr P G Knott . .	Do	Karachi.
*Mr W S Chapman ..	Do.	Moulmein
Panama		
U. S A .	Consul General in charge	Calcutta.
Persia.		
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Mirza Jelaluddin Khan, Kevhan	Consul	Bombay.
*Mirza Ahmed Ispahani (acting)	Do .	Calcutta
Mr Hosseln Khan Keyostevan	Do. .. —	Karachi.
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Vacant	Do. .. .	Moulmein.
Peru		
Vacant	Consul-General	Calcutta
*Mr H V Simmons (acting)	Consul .. .	Do.
Vacant	Do.	Rangoon
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*Mr F H C Dinshaw (Acting) .	Do .. .	Do
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*Rev Avelino deSouza Vila-Verde	Do	Madras.
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*Dr I T Alfonso . .	Do . ..	Karachi
*Senor T M V da Silveira	Do	Rangoon.
Roumania		
*Capt S. A. Paymaster, I M S (retd)	Consul	Bombay.
Salvador		
*Mr F R Martin	Consul	Calcutta.
Siam		
*Mr C de M Kellock	Consul-General .. .	Calcutta
*Mr G. L. Winterbotham (on leave)	Consul	Bombay
Mr W G Lely (acting)	Do	Do
*Mr H B Prior	Do .	Rangoon

*Honorary.

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Mons J Commancals (acting)	Do.	Do
*Senor Don A I Correa (acting)	Do	Do
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*Dr D D Glover	Do	Calcutta.
*Mr W Young	Do	Karachi
*Mr I Dumontell Lagrave	Do	Madra
*Mr H W Child	Do	Rangoon
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Mr J M Kastengren	Consul General	Calcutta
*Mr A E Adams (on leave)	Consul	Aden
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*Mr G H Lasche	Do	Karachi
*Mr C. W. Wood	Do	Madras
*Mr S A P Hoggloff	Do	Rangoon
*Mr T H Wheeler (on leave)	Vice-Consul	Calcutta
Vacant	Do.	Moulmein
Switzerland		
*Dr H A Sonderegger (acting)	Consul-General	Bombay
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*Monsieur G I Diiger (acting)	Do.	Madras
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Mr R S McNicoe	Do	Karachi
Mr L J Callanan	Do	Madras
Mr W H. Scott	Do	Rangoon
Mr C K Huston	Vice-Consul	Aden
Mr W W Minor	Do	Bombay
Paul C. Hutton	Do	Do
Mr L R Stuyesant	Do	Calcutta
Mr G Keith	Do	Do
Mr Dorsey G Fisher	Do	Do
Mr R S Hnestis	Do	Do
Mr Lloyd E Riggs	Do	Karachi
Vacant	Do.	Madras
*Mr H W Russell	Do	Do
Mr Leland C Altaffer	Do.	Rangoon
*Dr H B Osborn	Do	Do
Vacant	Consular Agent	Akyab
Vacant	Do.	Bassein.
Vacant	Do	Moulmein
Uruguay.		
*Captain S A Paymaster	Consul	Bombay
*Mr J F Barton (on leave)	Do	Calcutta
*Mr J B Turnbull (acting)	Do	Do
*Mr J B Turnbull	Vice-Consul	Do
Venezuela.		
*Mr F Aldridge	Consul	Calcutta

* Honorary

The Army.

The great sepoy army of India originated in the small establishments of guards, known as peons, enrolled for the protection of the factories of the East India Company, but sepoys were first enlisted and disciplined by the French, who appeared in India in 1665 Before this detachments of soldiers were sent from England to Bombay, and as early as 1665 the first fortified position was occupied by the East India Company at Armagon, near Masulipatam Madras was acquired in 1640, but in 1654 the garrison of Fort St George consisted of only ten men In 1661 Bombay was occupied by 400 soldiers, and in 1668 the number was only 285 of whom 93 were English and the rest French, Portuguese and Indians

After the declaration of war with France in 1744 the forces were considerably increased, but this did not prevent the French capturing Madras in 1746 Following the French example, the English raised considerable sepoy forces and largely increased the military establishments In 1748 Major Stringer Lawrence landed at Fort St David to command the forces of the Company The English foothold in India was then precarious and the French under Dupleix were contemplating fresh attacks It became necessary for the English Company to form a larger military establishment The new commandant at once set about the organisation and discipline of his small force, and the garrison was given a company formation This was the beginning of the regular Indian Army of which Lawrence subsequently became Commander-in-Chief In Madras the European companies were developed into the Madras Fusiliers, similar companies in Bengal and Bombay became the 1st Bengal and 1st Bombay Fusiliers The native infantry were similarly organised by Lawrence and Clive By degrees Royal Regiments were sent to India, the first being the 39th Foot, which arrived in 1754

Struggle with the French—From this time for a century or more the army in India was engaged in constant war After a prolonged war with the French, whom Dupleix had by 1750 raised to the position of the leading power in India, the efforts of Stringer Lawrence, Clive, and Eyre Coote completed the downfall of their rivals, and the power of England was established by the battle of Plassey in Bengal, and at Wandewash in Southern India, where the French were finally defeated in 1761. A number of independent States, owning nominal allegiance to the Emperor at Delhi, had risen on the decline of the Mughal Empire, some ruled by Mahratta Princes and others by Mussalman adventurers such as Hyder Ali of Mysore A prolonged struggle ensued with the latter and his son and successor Tipu Sultan, which ended only with the defeat and death of Tipu and the capture of Seringapatam in 1799

Reorganisation of 1796—In 1796 the Indian armies, which had been organised on the Presidency system, were reorganised. The European troops were 13,000 strong and the Indians numbered some 67,000, the infantry being generally formed into 75 regiments of two battalions each In Bengal, regiments were formed by linking existing battalions of ten companies each with large establishments of English officers The Madras and Bombay armies were at the same time reorganised on similar lines, and cavalry and artillery companies were raised

In 1798, the Marquis Wellesley arrived as Governor-General firmly imbued with the necessity of destroying the last vestiges of French influence In pursuance of this policy he reduced Mysore, where Tipu was intriguing with the French, and then turned his attention to the Mahratta States, in which Sindhia had established power over the Mughal Emperor at Delhi by means of a large regular army officered by Europeans under the French adventurer Perron In campaigns against Sindhia in Hindustan by a British Army under General Lake, and in the Deccan against that prince and the Raja of Berar by an army under General Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, the power of these Chiefs was broken in the battles of Laswari and Assaye French influence was finally destroyed, and the Mughal Emperor was released from the domination of the Mahrattas Subsequently Holkar also was reduced, and British power established on a firm footing

Mutiny at Vellore—The Indian Army had been from time to time subject to incidents of mutiny which were the precursors of the great cataclysm of 1857 The most serious of these outbreaks occurred at the fort of Vellore in 1806 when the native troops suddenly broke out and killed the majority of the European officers and soldiers quartered in the fort, while the striped flag of the Sultan of Mysore, whose sons were confined there, was raised upon the ramparts The mutiny was suppressed by Colonel Gillespie, who galloped over from Arcot at the head of the 19th Light Dragoons, blew in the gate of the fort, and destroyed the mutineers This retribution put a stop to any further outbreaks in the army

Overseas Expeditions—Several important overseas expeditions were undertaken in the early part of the nineteenth century Bourbon was taken from the French Ceylon and the Spice Islands were wrested from the Dutch, and Java was conquered in 1811 by a force largely composed of Bengal troops which had volunteered for this service

In 1814, the Nepal War took place in which the brave Gillespie, who had distinguished himself in Java, was killed when leading the assault on the fort of Kalunga The Gurkhas were overcome in this war after offering a stout resistance

In 1817, hostilities again broke out with the Mahrattas, who rose against the British during the progress of operations against the Pindaris. Practically the whole army took the field and all India was turned into a vast camp The

and their army was taken over by the Crown. At this time the army was organized into three armies, *viz* Bengal, Bombay and Madras, the total strength being 65,000 British and 140,000 Indian troops

Several minor re organizations took place during the following years, such as the linking of three Regiments together and the raising of Class Regiments and Companies In 1895 the next large reorganization took place This was the abolition of the three Armies and the introduction of the command system Four Commands were formed, *viz* Punjab, Bengal, Madras and Bombay

Lord Kitchener's Scheme —This system lasted until 1904 when under Lord Kitchener's re-organization the Madras Command was abolished and the Army divided into three Commands—the Northern, Eastern and Western, corresponding to the Punjab, Bombay and Bengal Commands

In 1907, Lord Kitchener considered that consequent on the delegation of administrative powers to Divisional Commanders, retention of such powers by Lieutenant-Generals of Commands led to delay in the despatch of business The Command system was therefore abolished and India was divided into two Armies—the Northern and Southern—each under a General Officer who was responsible for the command, inspection and training of the troops but was given no administrative responsibilities

Early in the War both Army Commanders took the field and were not replaced until 1916 and 1917 when both had practically the same functions as their predecessors It was now realised that administration was being unduly centralised at Army Headquarters and the machinery was becoming clogged with unnecessary details To secure efficiency at A H Q, therefore, a certain measure of decentralisation was carried out in 1918 With the alteration of the designation "Army" to "Command" at this time, a considerable increase was made in the administrative staffs of the two Commands and the General Officers Commanding were given powers to deal with all administrative questions other than those dealing with matters of policy, new principles or war

The commands were increased to four in 1920, each under a General Officer Commanding-in Chief.

Present System of Administration

The essential features of the Army, as constructed on its present basis, will be found in "The Army in India and its Evolution," a publication issued in 1924 with the authority of the Government of India

The Secretary of State, as one of His Majesty's ministers, has a special responsibility and authority in regard to the military administration in India

The Secretary of State's principal adviser on Indian military affairs is the Secretary in the Military Department of the India Office The post is filled by a senior officer of the Indian Army with recent Indian experience The appointment is at present held by Major-General S F Muspratt, C B, C S I, C I E, D S O, who was formerly Deputy Chief of the General staff in India from December 1929 to September 1931 The Military Secretary is assisted by one first grade staff officer, selected from the Indian Army In order that he may keep in touch with the current Indian affairs, the Military Secretary is expected to visit India during the tenure of his office In addition, by a practice which has obtained for many years, a retired Indian Army officer of high rank has a seat upon the Secretary of State's Council

The superintendence, direction and control of the civil and military government of India are vested in the Governor-General in Council, who is required to pay due obedience to all such orders as he may receive from the Secretary of State The Viceroy's Executive Council exercise in respect of Army administration the same authority and functions as they exercise in respect of other departments of the Government, in the first phase of the representative institutions conferred upon India by the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms Scheme, Army expenditure and the direction of military policy have been excluded from the control of the Indian Legislature

The Commander-in-Chief —The next authority in the chain of administrative arrangements is His Excellency the Commander-in Chief, who by custom is also the Army Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council The appointment is held by His Excellency General Sir Philip W Chetwode, Bart, G C B, K C M G, D S O, British Service, who succeeded Field Marshal Sir William Birdwood He is also a member of the Council of State All the work connected with the administration of the Army, the formulation and execution of the military policy of the Government of India, the responsibility for maintaining every branch of the Army, combatant and non-combatant in a state of efficiency, and the supreme direction of any military operations based upon India are centred in one authority,—the Commander-in-Chief and Army Member In addition, he administers the Royal Indian Marine and the Royal Air Force in India The Commander-in-Chief is assisted in the executive side of his administration by 4 Principal Staff Officers, *viz*, the Chief of the General Staff, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General and the Master-General of Ordnance

The Army Department —The Department is administered by a Secretary who, like other Secretaries in the civil departments, is a Secretary to the Government of India as a whole, possessing the constitutional right of access to the Viceroy, he is also for the purposes of Sub-section 4, Section 26 of the Regimental Debts Act, 1893 (56 Vict C 5) and the Regulations made thereunder Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, and for purposes of the Royal Indian Marine, Secretary to the Government of India in the Marine Department He also exercises the powers vested in the Army Council by the Geneva Convention Act, 1911, so far as that Act applies to India under the Order in Council No 1551 of 1916 He is assisted by a Deputy Secretary, a Director of Military Lands and Cantonments, three Assistant Secretaries, (one of whom is also Secretary of the Indian Soldiers' Board)

The Army Department deals with all army service posts, and also the administration of the Royal Indian Marine and the Royal Air Force in India in so far as questions requiring the orders of the Government of India are concerned. The Army Department Secretariat has no direct relations with commanders of troops or the staffs of formations subordinate to Army Headquarters. It has continuous and intimate relations with Army Headquarters in all administrative matters and is responsible for the administration of Cantonments, the estates of deceased officers and the compilation of the Indian Army List. The Army administration is represented in the Legislature by the Army Member in the Council of State, and by the Army Secretary in the Legislative Assembly.

The Military Council—is composed of the Commander-in-Chief as President, and the following members, namely: The Chief of the General Staff as Vice President, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster General, the Master General of Ordnance, the Air Officer Commanding Royal Air Force, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department and the Financial Adviser Military Finance representing the Finance Department of the Government of India. It is mainly an advisory body constituted for the purpose of assisting the Commander-in-Chief in the performance of his administrative duties. It has no collective responsibility. It meets when convened by the Commander-in-Chief for the consideration of cases of sufficient importance and difficulty to require examination in conference. The heads of the minor independent branches of Army Headquarters and the directors of technical services attend when required.

Military Territorial Areas

Indian Territory is divided in four commands each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief and the Independent District of Burma under a Commander. The details of the organisation are given in the table on the next page and it will be seen that Commands comprise 14 districts, 4 Independent Brigade Areas and 31 Brigades and Brigade Areas. The Northern Command, with its headquarters at Murree, coincides roughly with the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, the Southern Command with headquarters at Poona, coincides roughly with the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and part of the Central Provinces and Rajputana, the Eastern Command, with headquarters at Naini Tal, coincides roughly with the Bengal Presidency and the United Provinces, the Western Command, whose headquarters are at Quetta, covers Sind and Baluchistan.

The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of each command is responsible for the command, administration, training and general efficiency of the troops stationed within his area, and also for all internal security arrangements.

Apart from the four commands, the only formation directly controlled by Army Headquarters is the Burma district which, mainly because of its geographical situation, cannot conveniently be included in any of the four command areas. The Aden Independent Brigade which was under the administrative control of the Government of India was transferred to the administrative control of His Majesty's Government from the 1st April 1927.

The distribution of the troops allotted to the commands and districts has been determined by the principle that the striking force must be ready to function in war, commanded and constituted as it is in peace. With this end in view, the Army in India is now regarded as comprising three categories of troops:

(1) Covering Troops,
(2) The Field Army,
(3) Internal Security Troops.

The role of the Covering Force is to deal with minor frontier outbreaks and, in the event of major operations, to form a screen behind which mobilisation can proceed undisturbed. The force consists of approximately 12 infantry brigades with a due proportion of other arms.

The Field Army consists of 4 Divisions and 4 Cavalry Brigades. The Field Army is India's striking force in a major war.

Army Headquarters

The organisation of the Army Headquarters with the Commander-in-Chief as the head, is founded upon four Principal Staff Officers charged with the administration of—

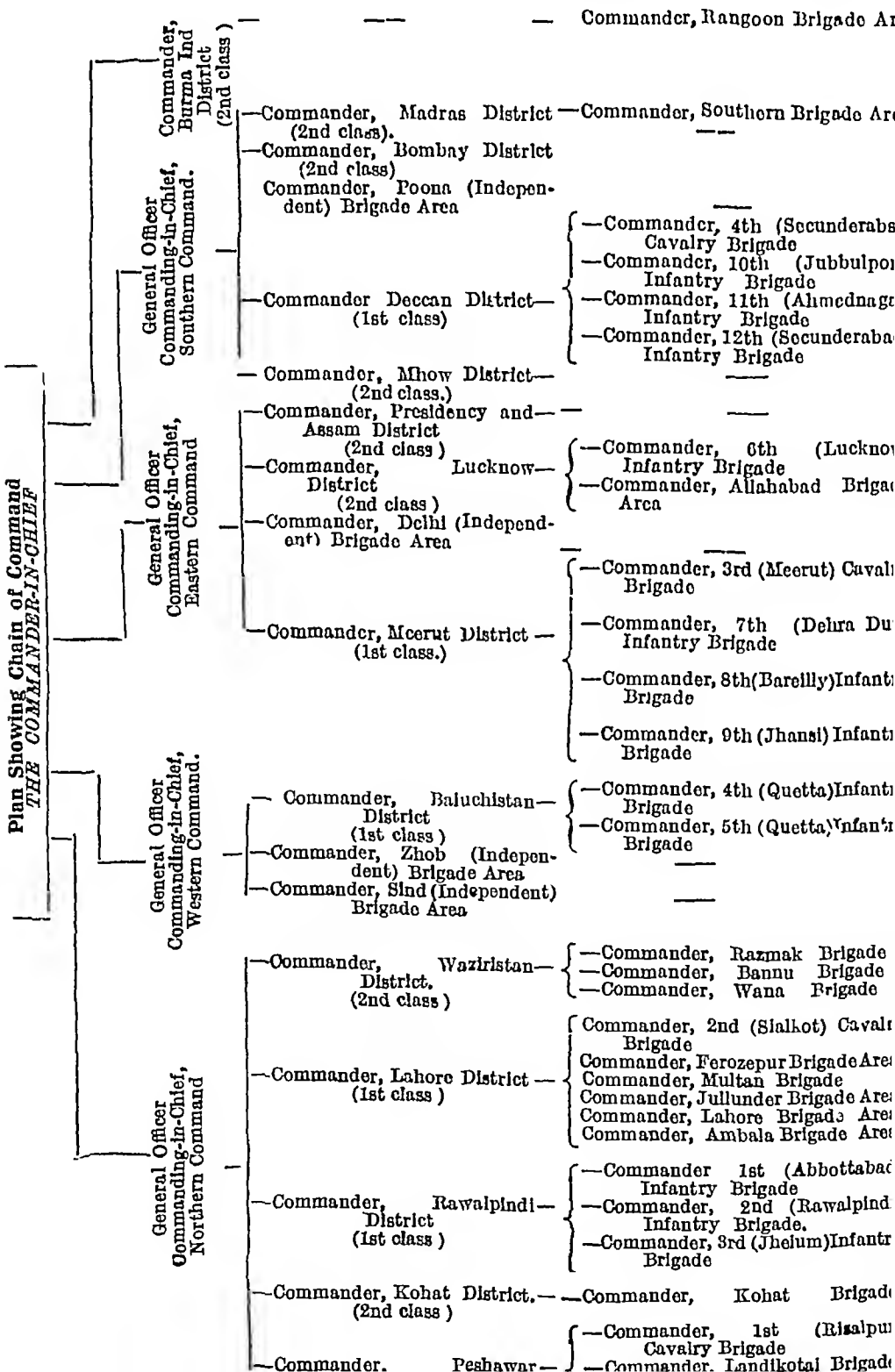
(a) The General Staff Branch,
(b) The Adjutant General's Branch,
(c) The Quartermaster-General's Branch,
(d) The Master-General of Ordnance Branch.

The General Staff Branch deals with military policy, with plans of operations for the defence of India, with the organization and distribution of the army for internal security and external war, the administration of the General Staff in India, the supervision of the training of the military forces for war, their use in war, the organisation and administration of the general staff in India, the education of officers, the supervision of the education of warrant and non-commissioned officers and men of the Army in India, and inter-communication services.

The Adjutant-General's Branch deals with all matters appertaining to the raising, organising and maintenance of the military forces in officers and men, the peace distribution of the army, discipline, pay and pensions, martial, military and international law, medical and sanitary matters affecting the Army in India, personal and ceremonial questions, prisoners of war, recruiting, mobilization and demobilization. The Judge Advocate General forms part of the Branch. The Director of Medical Services in India, who was independent before the war, is now included in the Adjutant-General Branch.

The Quartermaster-General's Branch is concerned with the specification, provision, inspection, maintenance and issue of supplies, *i.e.*, foodstuffs, forage, fuel, etc., and is responsible for the following Services:—Transportation, Movements, Quartering, Supply and Transport, Military Farms, Remounts, Veterinary, Garrison and Regimental Institutes. Also for the purchase of grains and of minor supplies not provided in bulk by the authority responsible for production and provision.

The Master General of Ordnance Branch controls the ordnance and clothing factories. It is concerned with the provision, inspection, maintenance and issue of equipment and ordnance stores, clothing, and necessaries and conducts all matter relating to contracts in respect of food-stuffs, &c., and supply in bulk of general stores and materials. The Master General is also responsible for the designs


Plan Showing Chain of Command
THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
Commander, Burma Ind District (2nd class)
Commander, Rangoon Brigade Ar
General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command.
Commander, Madras District (2nd class).
Commander, Southern Brigade Ar
Commander, Bombay District (2nd class)
Commander, Poona (Independent) Brigade Area
Commander Deccan District (1st class)
Commander, 4th (Secunderabs Cavalry Brigade
Commander, 10th (Jubbulpo Infantry Brigade
Commander, 11th (Ahmednagc Infantry Brigade
Commander, 12th (Secunderaba Infantry Brigade
Commander, Mhow District (2nd class.)
General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command
Commander, Presidency and Assam District (2nd class)
Commander, Lucknow District (2nd class)
Commander, 6th (Lucknow Infantry Brigade
Commander, Allahabad Briga Area
Commander, Delhi (Independent) Brigade Area
Commander, Meerut District (1st class.)
Commander, 3rd (Meerut) Caval Brigade
Commander, 7th (Dehra Du Infantry Brigade
Commander, 8th (Bareilly) Infant Brigade
Commander, 9th (Jhansi) Infant Brigade
General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command.
Commander, Baluchistan District (1st class)
Commander, 4th (Quetta) Infant Brigade
Commander, 5th (Quetta) Infan Brigade
Commander, Zhob (Independent) Brigade Area
Commander, Sind (Independent) Brigade Area
General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Northern Command
Commander, Waziristan District. (2nd class)
Commander, Razmak Brigade
Commander, Bannu Brigade
Commander, Wana Brigade
Commander, Lahore District (1st class)
Commander, 2nd (Sialkot) Caval Brigade
Commander, Ferozepur Brigade Are
Commander, Multan Brigade
Commander, Jullunder Brigade Are
Commander, Lahore Brigade Are
Commander, Ambala Brigade Are
Commander, Rawalpindi District (1st class)
Commander 1st (Abbottabad Infantry Brigade
Commander, 2nd (Rawalpind Infantry Brigade.
Commander, 3rd (Jhelum) Infantr Brigade
Commander, Kohat District. (2nd class)
Commander, Kohat Brigad
Commander. Peshawar
Commander, 1st (Risalpu Cavalry Brigade
Commander, Landikotal Brigad

inspection and supply of guns, carriages, tanks, small arms, machine guns, ammunition, chemical warfare appliances, etc He also deals with questions regarding patents, royalties and inventions

There are other branches of Army Headquarters administered by officers who are not classified as Principal Staff Officers, but are not directly subordinate to any of the four Principal Staff Officers

These are

(1) The Military Secretary, usually a Major-General, who deals with the appointment promotion and retirement of officers holding the King's Commission, the selection of officers for staff appointments, and the appointment of officers to the Army in India Reserve of Officers He is also the Secretary of the Selection Board

(2) The Engineer in-Chief, also a Major-General and head of the Corps of Royal Engineers in India He is responsible for Engineer operations and Engineer Services during war and peace, the preparedness for war of the Engineering services The supply of Engineer stores during war and peace The construction and maintenance of all military works and the constructional efficiency, accuracy and economy of all projects and designs

In addition to the above, the Army Headquarters staff includes certain technical advisers, *viz*, the Major-General, Cavalry, the Major-General, Royal Artillery, the Brigadier, Royal Engineers, the Signal Officer in Chief, the Adviser and Secretary Board of Examiners and the Inspector of Physical Training

Regular British Forces in India

The British cavalry and British infantry units of the army in India are units of the British service No individual British service unit is located permanently in India Units of the British Army are detailed for a tour of foreign service, of which the major part is as a rule spent in India In the case of British infantry battalions the system is that one battalion of a regiment is normally on home service while the other is overseas In the case of British cavalry the same arrangement cannot be applied, as one unit only comprises the regiment

In Great Britain, in peace time, units are maintained at an establishment smaller than that required for war In India, the peace establishments exceed the war establishments in view of the fact that reserves of British personnel do not exist, and reinforcements must be obtained from Great Britain

British Cavalry—There are 5 British cavalry regiments in India The establishment of a British cavalry regiment is 27 officers and 571 other ranks

British Infantry—The present number of British infantry battalions in India is 45, each with an establishment of 28 officers and 882 other ranks

In 1921, an important change was made in the composition of a British infantry battalion in India by the inclusion of a proportion of Indian combatant ranks Battalions had always maintained a quota of Indian followers, but up to 1921 the combatant personnel was entirely British In 1921, on the abolition of the Machine Gun Corps, eight machine guns were included in the equipment of a British infantry battalion This number was increased to twelve in 1927 The peace establishment of Indian combatant personnel is fixed at one Indian officer and 230 Indian other ranks The Indian platoon, as it is called, is transferred *en bloc* to another British battalion when the battalion to which it was originally attached proceeds on relief out of India

Royal Artillery—Indians are employed as drivers and artificers in the Royal Horse Artillery and in field and medium batteries, as drivers, gunners and artificers in mountain batteries, and as gunners in heavy batteries

The peace organisation of the artillery at the present day is as follows

Royal Horse Artillery—Comprises four independent batteries Each battery is armed with six 13-pounder guns

Field (Higher and Lower Establishment) Brigades—Six brigades on the higher establishment, each consisting of headquarters and four batteries Three brigades on the lower establishment, each consisting of headquarters and four batteries All brigades excepting the mechanised one consist of two batteries, each armed with six 18 pounder guns, and two batteries each with six 4 5" howitzers or three batteries, each armed with six 18 pounder guns, and one battery with six 4 5" howitzers The mechanised brigade consists of two batteries armed with six 18-pounder guns, and two batteries armed with six 4 5" howitzers

Field (Reinforcement) Brigade—The reinforcement brigade consists of two double batteries, each armed with six 18-pounder guns, and two 4 5" howitzers

The 1st Field Brigade and 2nd Divisional Ammunition Column, Royal Artillery are mechanised Other Royal Artillery units will be mechanised in due course

Ammunition Columns—Two Divisional ammunition columns are maintained for the artillery of the first and second divisions, and one field ammunition column for the covering force brigade on the frontier These are all mechanised

Indian Mountain Brigades—Six brigades, each consisting of headquarters, one British light and three Indian mountain batteries, also one unbrigaded mountain battery and one mountain Artillery Section for Chitral All batteries are armed, with four 3 7" howitzers The armaments of the Frontier posts at Kohat Fort Lockhart, Idak, Wana Thal, Chaman, Hindubagh, Malakand Landi Kotal, Shagai Chakdara and Fort Sandeman are also manned by personnel of Indian Mountain Brigades R A

Medium Brigades—Two brigades, each consisting of one horsedrawn and three tractor drawn batteries Three batteries in each brigade, are armed with 6" howitzers, and one battery with 60-pounder guns

Heavy Brigade—Headquarters and one battery at Bombay, and one battery at Karachi

Anti-Aircraft—One battery, located at Bombay This is armed with eight 3 inch, 20 cwt guns

Artillery Training Centres—One centre at Muttra, for Indian ranks of R H A and of field and medium batteries and another centre at Ambala for Indian ranks of mountain batteries These centres were created for the recruitment and training of Indian personnel There is also a R A. Boys' Depot at Bangalore

Engineer Services

The Engineer-in-Chief—The head of the Corps of Royal Engineers in India is directly responsible to His Excellency the Commander In-Chief The Engineer-in-Chief is not a Staff Officer, but the technical adviser of the Commander-in-Chief on all military engineering matters and is responsible for

(1) Engineer operations and engineer services during war and peace

(2) The preparedness for war of the engineering services

(3) The supply of engineer stores during war and peace

(4) The execution and maintenance of all military works

(5) The constructional efficiency, accuracy and economy of all projects and designs submitted by him

The Organisation—The Engineer organisation of the Army consists of two main branches, *viz*, the "Sappers and Miners' and "Pioneers' and the Military Engineer Services

The composition of the Corps of Sappers and Miners is as follows

Queen Victoria's Own Madras Sappers and Miners, with headquarters at Bangalore King George's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners, with headquarters at Roorkee Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners, with headquarters at Kirkee

The personnel of the Corps consists of Royal Engineer officers, Indian officers holding the Viceroy's commission, a certain number of British warrant and non-commissioned officers, Indian non-commissioned officers and Indian other ranks Each Corps is commanded by a Lieut-Colonel, who is assisted by two Majors, as Superintendents of Park and Instruction, an Adjutant, a Quartermaster, two Subadar-Majors, a Jemadar Adjutant and a Jemadar Quartermaster

Field Troops are mounted units, trained to accompany cavalry, and are equipped to carry out hasty bridging, demolition and watersupply work Field Companies are trained to accompany infantry Divisional Headquarters' Companies are small units containing highly qualified "tradesmen" and are trained to carry out technical work in connection with field workshops Army Troops Companies are somewhat smaller units than field companies, they are required to carry out work behind divisions, under the orders of Chief Engineers, *e g*, heavy bridging work, large water-supplies, electrical and mechanical installation

The Military Engineer Services control all military works in India, and Burma except in the case of a few small outlying military stations, which are in charge of Public Works Department They control all works for the Royal Air Force and all major works for the Royal Indian Marine, and they are charged with all civil works in the North-West Frontier, Province and Baluchistan under the orders, in each of these two areas, of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General. They also control civil works in Bangalore, under the Mysore Government

The Engineer-in Chief is assisted by a Deputy Engineer-in-Chief (Works) and a Deputy Engineer in-Chief (Electrical and Mechanical) In each Command there is a Chief Engineer, while in the Northern Command a Deputy Chief Engineer administers Military and Civil works in the N W F P and is Secretary, P W D, to the Chief Commissioner The Chief Engineer, Western Command, is the Secretary, P W D, to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan Both at Army Headquarters and in Commands there are Staff Officers, R E, and Technical Officers At the headquarters of each district there is a Commander, Royal Engineers, assisted in certain districts by A Cs S R E Officers of the Barrack Department are also employed as District Stores Officers Garrison Engineers are in charge of brigade areas and military stations, their charges being divided into subdivisions under Sub divisional Officers The sub-divisions are Buildings and Roads, Electrical and Mechanical, and Furniture and Stores There are sub-overseers for Buildings and Roads and the Barrack Department subordinates in charge of Furniture and Stores are assisted by storekeepers

Royal Air Force in India

The Royal Air Force in India is controlled by the Commander-in Chief in India as part of the defence services of the Indian Empire The Air Force budget is incorporated in the Military Estimates The Commander of the Air Force, the Air Officer Commanding in India is an Air Marshal whose rank corresponds to that of a Lieut -General in the Army

The headquarters of the Air Force is closely associated with Army Headquarters and is located with the latter at the seat of the Government of India The Air Officer Commanding has a headquarters staff constituted in six branches, namely, air staff, personnel, technical, stores, medical and chief engineer The system of staff organisation is similar to the staff system obtaining in the Army Broadly speaking, the duties assigned to the divisions mentioned are those which are performed by the General Staff Branch, the Adjutant-General's and Military Secretary's branches, the Quartermaster-General's Branch, the Medical Directorate and the Engineer in Chief's branch respectively, of Army Headquarters

Subordinate formations—The formations subordinate to the Royal Air Force Headquarters are —

(*i*) GROUP COMMAND, comprising 2 Wing Stations of two squadrons each, on a station basis
(*ii*) Wing Command comprising 2 squadrons not on a station basis
(*iii*) Station Commands
(*iv*) The Aircraft Depot
(*v*) The Aircraft Park
(*vi*) Heavy Transport Flight
(*vii*) R A F Hill Depot, Lower Topa

present as an abnormal pursuit for the human being It is carried out under conditions which differ widely from those on the ground With the growth of aeronautics therefore, it was found necessary to create a separate department of medical science whose functions, broadly stated are to study the effect of flying upon the human constitution both mental and physical, to study also the effects of different forms of illness and physical disability upon flying efficiency and to apply in practical form the results ascertained The essential object in view is to save life by ensuring, so far as possible that those who fly are physically and psychologically fit to do so The present establishment of the Royal Air Force Medical Service in India consists of 12 officers and 30 airmen The Medical Administration is controlled by the Principal Medical Officer of the rank of Group Captain, on the staff of the Air Officer Commanding the R A F. in India

Regular Indian Forces.

Indian Cavalry—The present number of Indian cavalry regiments is 21

The peace establishment of an Indian cavalry regiment comprises

14 British officers

19 Indian officers

493 Indian non-commissioned officers and men

Indian Infantry and Pioneers—The establishment of the Indian Infantry is constituted as follows

	Battalions
19 Infantry regiments consisting of	100
3 Pioneer Corps consisting of	9
1 Independent Pioneer battalion (The Hazara Pioneers)	1
3 Regiments of Sappers and Miners .	7
10 Gurkha regiments consisting of	20
36	137

The normal strength of an active battalion is—

	British Officers	Indian Officers	Indian other ranks
Infantry	12	20	708
Pioneers	11	15	669
Gurkhas	13	23	904

The strength of an infantry training battalion depends upon the number of battalions forming the regiment The average is as follows —

British Officers 10, Indian Officers 17, and Indian other ranks 792

The strength of a Corps Headquarters of Pioneers is British Officers 8, Indian Officers 9, and Indian other ranks 306

The strength of the Independent Pioneer Battalion is British Officers 13, Indian Officers 17, and Indian other ranks 869

Reserves for these units have to be sufficient to provide for an actual shortage on mobilisation as well as for the maintenance of the mobilised unit at full strength for the first 8 months after mobilisation

Reserve,—The conditions of the reserve are as follows —

(*a*) There are two classes in the reserve Class A and Class B A reservist is eligible to serve in Class A up to 10 years' combined army and reserve service, and in Class B up to 15 years' combined service

(*b*) Service in the reserve is compulsory except for Gurkhas, Hazara Pioneers and trans-frontier personnel On enrolment a man engages to serve at least 7 years in army service, and to serve up to 15 years in combined army and reserve service, if required to do so

(*c*) Reservists will be trained for not more than 1 month annually in the cases of Class A, and biennially in the case of Class B During training the reservist will receive the full pay of a serving soldier

(*d*) While not under training, the reservist will receive pay as follows —

Class A, Rs 7 per mensem

Class B, Rs 4 per mensem

(*e*) A reservist will be discharged from the service after 15 years' combined army and reserve service, when he will receive a pension of Rs 3 per mensem, or, if he desires it, a gratuity of Rs 300 in lieu A reservist who is invalided from the reserve is granted a gratuity varying between 3 and 6 months pay and good conduct pay according to service

The establishment of reservists is fixed at present as follows —

Cavalry	2,943
Artillery	2,329
Sappers & Miners	1,678
Indian Signal Corps	994
Infantry	22,680
Gurkhas .	2,000
Pioneers	1,140
Independent Pioneers .	81
Total	33,845

The Indian Signal Corps—The Corps is organised on the same lines as a Sapper and Miner Corps, with a headquarters for recruiting and training personnel, and detached field units for the various army formations The head of the corps is the Signal Officer-in-Chief, who belongs to the Royal Corps of Signals and is attached to the General Staff Branch at Army Headquarters as a technical adviser on questions connected with signals, and is also responsible for the technical inspection of all signal units A chief signal officer with similar functions is attached to the headquarters of each Army Command The British portion of the Corps has now been amalgamated with the Royal Corps of Signals

The headquarters, termed the Signal Training Centre, India, are located at Jubbulpore, and are commanded by a Colonel, assisted by a staff, British and Indian, organised on very much the same lines as the headquarters of a Corps of Sappers and Miners

treatment and care of cases amongst Indian soldiers and followers of the Indian Army for chronic diseases, such as tuberculosis, leprosy and diabetes

Indian Army Service Corps—The Indian Army Service Corps is the counterpart of the Royal Army Service Corps of the British Army It has developed from the Commissariat Department of an earlier period, and its immediate predecessor was the Supply and Transport Corps, by which name the service was known up to 1923 The Indian Army Service Corps which is under the control of the Quartermaster-General, is constituted in three main branches, namely (a) Supply (b) Animal transport, and (c) Mechanical Transport The latter is constituted upon a special basis, which is, generically, a sub-division of the Royal Army Service Corps organisation

The strength of the establishment is shown by categories in the following table —

SUPPLY

Officers with King's commissions	181
Indian officers	68
British other ranks	355
Civilians	750
Followers	2,776
Total	4,133

ANIMAL TRANSPORT

Officers with King's commissions	74
Indian officers	156
British other ranks	53
Indian Civilians	123
Indian other ranks	11,271
Followers	1,620
Total	13,297

There are also 1,576 driver reservists

The total number of mules and camels maintained under the present organisation, including the depots and the detachment in Kashmir, are 13 981 and 4,512 respectively There are also 183 horses, 443 ponies and 12 bullocks Wheeled and pack transport are combined The company on the lower establishment represent the pre-war "cadre," other companies being maintained in peace-time at full war establishment

MECHANICAL TRANSPORT

Officers with King's commissions	188
Indian officers	77
British other ranks	422
Indian other ranks	3,508
Indian civilians	458
Indian artificers	2,079
Followers	869
Total	7,601

There are also 2,588 reservists,

The mechanical transport establishment consists of the following —

(a) Field units—

11 M T Companies, consisting of 11 headquarters, 30 service sections (higher establishment), 5 service sections (lower establishment) and 10 sections in cadre

1 Independent section (higher establishment)

6 M T Companies for motor ambulance convoys consisting of 6 headquarters 1 section (higher establishment), 11 sections (lower establishment)

(b) Maintenance units—

4 Heavy Repair shop

4 Mobile repair units

1 Central M T Stores Depot

M T technical inspectorate, M T depot for training Indian drivers Vehicle reception depot Bannu Workshop section

Apart from units and vehicles employed in the conveyance of military stores, the mechanical transport service also provides motor ambulance convoys for hospitals and field medical units, and vehicles for other miscellaneous purposes The total establishment now consists of 2,008 vehicles with 109 motor cycles

The mechanical transport was taken over by the Indian Army Service Corps in 1927 At present the officers of the service are mainly drawn from the Royal Army Service Corps since at present there are no facilities in India for training officers in every branch of mechanical transport duties The establishment of officers includes, however, a certain number of King's commissioned officers belonging to the Indian Army The British subordinates of the service are drawn entirely from the Royal Army Service Corps

The Ordnance Services which are under the M G O may be broadly described as the agency whose duty it is to supply the army with munitions of war, such as small arms, guns, ammunition and other equipment of a technical military character, and also, under an arrangement introduced in recent years, with clothing and general stores other than engineering stores A central disposal organisation is in operation under the control of the Master General of Ordnance to dispose of the Surplus Stores and waste materials of the various services of the Army and the Royal Air Force in India to the best advantage of the State

Army Remount Department—The following are among the most important duties for the remount service —The provision of animals for the Army in India The enumeration throughout India of all animals available for transport in war The animal mobilization of all units, services and departments of the army A general responsibility for the efficiency of all the animals of the army both in peace and war The administration of the remount squadron formed

in 1921 as a nucleus for expansion into three squadrons on mobilisation, including operations of a direct character.

The department is organised on lines corresponding to the remount service in the United Kingdom. Its composition is as follows: The Remount Directorate at Army Headquarters consisting of one Director and a Deputy Director; 4 Remount officers one attached to each Command Headquarters; 4 Superintendents of Remount Depots; 5 District Remount officers of Large Breeding areas and the Ahmednagar Stud; 16 Assistant Remount officers and 5 Veterinary officers.

Veterinary Services in India—The Veterinary services are responsible for the veterinary care, in peace and war, of animals of British troops, Indian cavalry and artillery, I. A. S. C. units, the remount department (excluding horse breeding operations) etc. The veterinary services include: The establishment of Royal Army Veterinary Corps officers serving on a tour of duty in India and those of the continuous service cadre. The establishment of warrant and non-commissioned officers, India Unattached List and veterinary assistant surgeons of the Indian Army Veterinary Corps.

The Indian Army Veterinary Corps is organised in 12 sections, attached in peace time to Class I veterinary hospitals at certain important stations.

Military Farms Department—This department, which is under the control of the Quartermaster-General consists of two branches:

(i) The military grass farms, which provide fodder for the army.

(ii) The military dairy farms, for the provision of dairy produce for hospitals, troops and families.

Educational Services—The education of the army is under the control of the Army Educational Corps and of Indian officers borne supernumerary to the establishment of units of the Indian Army. The establishment is as follows including training schools:—

British officers	Indian officers	B. O.	I. O.	Civilians
58	62	187	67	287

Terms of service in the Indian army are as follows:—

Cavalry, 7 years' service in army and 8 years in the reserve.

Artillery, 7 years' service in army and 8 in the reserve for gunners and drivers (horse), drivers (mechanical transport) 6 years in army and 9 years in the reserve, and 4 years' service in army for Heavy Artillery personnel.

S. & M. Corps, 7 years' service in army and 8 in the reserve.

Indian Signal Corps, 7 years' service in army and 8 in the reserve.

Infantry and Pioneers (except Gurkhas, the 4th Hazara Pioneers and trans-frontier personnel of the Infantry other than Orakzais), 7 years in army service and 8 years in the reserve.

Gurkhas, Hazara Pioneers and trans-frontier personnel of infantry, 4 years' service in army.

Indian combatant personnel of British infantry 6 years in arms.

Indian Military establishments of the Indian Army Ordnance Corps, 4 years' service in the army.

Animal transport personnel of the Indian Army Service Corps, drivers of mechanical transport and all combatants of the Army Veterinary Corps 6 years' service in army and 6 in the reserve.

All combatants in the Works Corps, 2 years' service in arms.

Bandsmen, musicians trumpeters, drummers, buglers, fifers and pipers, 10 years' service in arms.

Except in the case of those enrolled in the Works and of those who are non-combatants, all school masters, clerks, artificers, armourers, engine drivers, farriers, carpenters, tailors and bootmakers, 10 years' service in army.

The period laid down for service in the army is the minimum and may be extended. Combatants may be enrolled direct into the Reserve, in which case there is no minimum period of service, but no one is allowed to serve in the reserve or in any class of the reserve for a longer period than is permitted by the regulations in force.

Frontier Militia and Levy Corps—These forces are "Civil" troops, *i.e.*, they are administered and paid by the Civil authorities and not by the Army. They are, however, officered by Officers of the Regular Indian Army. These forces were raised for duty on the North West Frontier and at present consist of the following:—Kurram Militia, Tochi Scouts, South Waziristan Scouts, Chitral Scouts, Gilgit Scouts, Zhob militia and the Mekran Levy Corps.

The Auxiliary Force

After the war, the question of universal training for European British subjects came up for consideration, and it was decided that in India, as elsewhere in the Empire, the adoption of compulsory military service would be undesirable. It was recognised, however, that India needed some adequate auxiliary force, if only on a voluntary basis, that could be trained to a fairly definite standard of efficiency, and in the result, an Act to constitute an Auxiliary Force for service in India was passed in 1920. Under this Act membership is limited to European British subjects, and the liability of members for training and service is clearly defined. Military training is graduated according to age, the more extended training being carried out by the younger members, the older members being obliged to fire a musketry course only. It was laid down that military service should be purely local. As the form of service that would be most suitable varies largely according to localities, the local military authorities, acting in consultation with the advisory committee of the Auxiliary Force area, were given the power of adjusting the form of training to suit local conditions.

The Auxiliary Force comprises all branches of the service, cavalry, artillery, engineers, infantry—in which are included railway bat-

tailons,—machine gun companies, a Signal Company, and the Medical and Veterinary Corps Units of the Auxiliary Force are under the command of the local military authority, and the latter has the power of calling them out for service locally in a case of emergency Their role is to assist in home defence Training is carried on throughout the year Pay at a fixed rate is given for each day's training and, on completion of the scheduled period of annual training, every enrolled member of the force is entitled to a certain bonus Men enrol in the Auxiliary Force for an indefinite period An enrolled person is entitled to claim his discharge on the completion of four years' service or on attaining the age of 45 years Till then he can only be discharged on the recommendation of the advisory committee of the area

The duties connected with the Defence Light Sections at Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Rangoon are performed by the Field Companies R E (A F I) at those stations, assisted by Indian ranks of Sapper and Miner Units

Indian Territorial Force.

The Territorial Force is one of the several aspects of the Indianisation of the military services The force is intended to cater, amongst other things, for the military aspirations of those classes of the population to whom military service has not hitherto been a hereditary profession It is intended, at the same time, to be a second line to and a source of reinforcement for the regular Indian army Membership of the force for this latter reason carries with it a liability for something more than purely local service or home defence It may, in certain circumstances, involve service over seas The force is the direct successor of the Indian section of the Indian Defence Force created during the war. It has been modelled on the old militia in England The essence of its scheme of organisation consists in training men by means of annual embodiment for a short period in successive years By this means Indian Territorial Force units can be given sufficient preliminary training in peace to enable them, after a comparatively short period of intensive training, to take their place by the side of regular units in war

The Indian Territorial Force consists at present of three main categories, provincial battalions urban units and the university training corps units The last are recruited from the staff and students of Indian universities They are trained all the year round by means of weekly drills during terms and a period of 15 days in camp and are equipped with a permanent staff of British instructors On ceasing to belong to a university, a member of the corps is discharged In the case of the university training corps units there is no liability to perform the liability to render actual military service Their purpose is mainly educative, to inculcate discipline and form character But, incidentally, they are expected to be a source of supply of both officers and men for the provincial and urban units

The members of the provincial battalions accept the full liability for service which has been mentioned Seven such battalions were constituted in the first instance The number is now eighteen and, though the unit establishment has not been completely filled in all cases, the movement has already achieved a greater degree of success than might have been anticipated at so early a stage Although for the present the infantry arm only has been created with the addition of the I T F Medical Branch, the force by law may include every other army service

Men enrol in the provincial battalions for a period of six years, the period being reduced to four years in certain cases On the completion of the first period they can re enrol voluntarily for further specified periods During his first year, every man does preliminary training for one calendar month and during every year he receives one month's periodical training Members of *urban units* have only a provincial liability 4 such units were constituted in 1928 in Bombay, Madras, and the United Provinces, one of which has since been disbanded Members enrolled for a period of 6 years and train all the year round During his first year every man does 32 days' preliminary training, and in every subsequent year 16 days' periodical training

The Indian State Forces.

The Indian State Forces, formerly designated "Imperial Service Troops," consist of the military forces raised and maintained by the Rulers of Indian States at their own expense and for State service It has been the custom in emergency for State troops to be lent to the Government of India, and the Government of India have on many occasions received military assistance of great value from this source But the rendering of such aid is entirely at the discretion of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs Government, on the other hand, provide permanently a staff of British officers, termed "Military Advisers and Assistant Military Advisers," to assist and advise the Ruling Princes in organising and training the troops of their States

After the war had ended, the Indian States like the Government of India, undertook a military reorganisation, which in a number of cases, has already been carried out The principal feature of the new arrangements, as adopted more or less generally, is that in future the Indian State Forces should be composed of three categories of troops, namely

Class A —Troops in this class are organised on the present-day Indian Army system and establishments, and, with some exceptions, are armed with the same weapons as corresponding units of the regular Indian Army

Class B —These troops consist of units which are, in most cases, little inferior in training and discipline to troops of Class A, but they are not organised on present-day Indian Army establishments They have, as a rule, retained the system of the pre-war formations Their standard of armament is pitched lower than that of Class A troops

Class C —These troops consist in the main of militia formations, which are not permanently embodied The standard of training, discipline and armament, prescribed for this class, is generally lower than the standard prescribed for Class B troops

The authorized and actual strength of the Indian State Forces on the 1st July 1931 amounted to—

	Authorized strength	Actual strength
Artillery	1,432	1,426
Cavalry	9,262	8,493
Infantry	28 882	24,589
Camel Corps	466	464
Motor Machine Gun Sections	75	61
Sappers	1,307	1,162
Transport Corps	1,660	1,486
Grand total	43,084	37,681

Officers.

There are two main categories of officers in the Indian Army, those holding the King's Commission and those holding the Viceroy's Commission The latter are all Indians, apart from the Gurkha officers of Gurkha battalions, and have a limited status and power of command, both of which are regulated by the Indian Army Act and the rules made therennder Until recent years Indians were not eligible for King's Commissions, but a limited number can now obtain such commissions, on entry into the Indian Army through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich

King's Commissioned officers for the Indian Army are obtained from two main sources from among the cadets who pass through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and by the transfer to the Indian Army of officers belonging to British units The former is the principal channel of recruitment, the latter being only resorted to when, owing to abnormal wastage or for some other special reason, requirements cannot be completed by means of cadets from Sandhurst A third source is from among University candidates When a cadet has qualified at Sandhurst and has received his commission, he becomes, in the first instance, an officer of the Unattached List, and is posted for a period of one year to a British battalion or regiment in India, where he receives a preliminary training in his military duties At the end of the year, he is posted as a squadron or company officer to a regiment or battalion of the Indian Army Administrative services and departments of the army draw their officers from combatant units, as it has hitherto been regarded as essential that every officer should, in the first instance, receive a thorough grounding in combatant duties, and acquire at first hand an intimate knowledge of the requirements of the combatant arms

The promotion in rank of King's commissioned officers of the Indian Army is regulated by a time-scale up to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel but is subject also to certain professional examinations and tests being successfully passed The rank of Lieutenant-Colonel is in normal course attained at 26 years' service, promotion beyond this rank is determined by selection

Indian Officers—One of the most momentous decisions of the Great War, so far as the Indian Army is concerned, was that which rendered Indians eligible to hold the King's commission in the army King's commissions are obtainable by Indian gentlemen in three ways (1) By qualifying as a cadet through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst or the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich Examinations are held twice a year in India for the selection of suitable candidates for admission (2) By the selection of specially capable and deserving Indian officers or non-commissioned officers of Indian regiments promoted from the ranks or those appointed direct as jemadar These receive their commissions after training at the Royal Military College or Academy as Cadets and qualifying in the usual way (3) By the bestowal of honorary King's commissions on Indian officers who have rendered distinguished service, but whose age and lack of education precinde their being granted the full King s commission The first two avenues of selection mentioned afford full opportunity to the Indian of satisfying a military ambition and of enjoying a military career on terms of absolute equality with the British officer, who, as a general rule, also enters the army by qualifying at Sandhurst or Woolwich Ten vacancies at Sandhurst and three at Woolwich are reserved annually for Indian cadets

A further measure adopted by the Government was the establishment of the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun, a Government institution for the preliminary education of Indians who desire to qualify for the King's commission in the army through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst or the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich The arrangements so far made enable a maximum of 70 boys to be in residence at the college at any one time, and the normal course of education is planned to occupy six years In February 1923, it was decided that eight units of the Indian Army should be completely Indianized The units selected for Indianization were 7th Light Cavalry, 16th Light Cavalry 2nd Bn, Madras Pioneers, 4/19th Hyderabad Regiment, 5th Royal Battalion, 5th Mahratta Light Infantry, 1/7th Rajput Regiment (Q V O L I), 1/14th Punjab Regiment, 2/1st Punjab Regiment

Training Institutions.

The following institutions exist in India for the higher training of military personnel and for the education of instructors for units —

- Staff College, Quetta
- Senior Officers' School, Belgaum
- School of Artillery, Kakul
- Equitation School, Saugor
- Small Arms Schools (India), at Pachmarhi and Ahmednagar
- Army School of Physical Training, Ambala
- Army Signal School, Poona
- Royal Tank Corps School, Ahmednagar
- Army School of Education, Belgaum
- Army School of Cookery, Poona
- Army Veterinary Schools, Ambala and Poona
- Indian Army Service Corps Training Establishment, Rawalpindi
- Indian Army Ordnance Corps School of Instruction, Kirkee

The object of these Schools is to ensure to all the units throughout the army a constant supply of officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men, provided with a thorough up-to-date knowledge of various technical subjects, and with the ability to pass on this knowledge

Following the procedure adopted at Home, the Small Arm and Machine Gun Schools were amalgamated in February 1927 Instruction in the rifle, light gun, etc, is carried out at Pachmarhi and in the machine gun at Ahmednagar

The King George's Royal Indian Military Schools at Jhelum, Jullundur and Ajmere, and the Kitchener College, Nowgong, also exist for the education of the sons of Indian soldiers with a view to their finding a career in the Indian Army The latter at present assists in the training of Indian N C Os for promotion to Viceroy s Commission The Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun exists for the preliminary education of Indians who desire to qualify for the King's Commission in the Army through Sandhurst or Woolwich

Army in India Reserve of Officers — Previous to the Great War there existed what was called the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, a body of trained officers available to replace casualties in the Indian Army The war proved that for many reasons this reserve did not fully meet requirements and in 1922 the Army in India Reserve of Officers was constituted

The revised Regulations for the A I R O published in 1926 provide that the following gentlemen may be granted commissions in the Reserve —

(1) Officers who having held King's commissions and retired from H M 's forces

(2) Officials, other than Military officers, serving under the Government of India or a local Government

(3) Private gentlemen residing in India, possessing the requisite qualifications and previous training

The Reserve comprises each arm and branch of the Army and the officers are posted to definite branches and units

All officers are required to undergo periodical training up to a maximum of 30 days a year and receive pay and allowances admissible to regular officers of the same rank and arm of the service, during training

Members of the Auxiliary Force, India, may become "officers designate" for the grant of commissions in the A I R O, upon the calling to army service of that reserve

Officers and officers designate receive Rs 200 annually as a retaining fee, and an outfit allowance of Rs 400, on joining

The strength of the Reserve on the 1st January 1932 was 1,653

Recruitment for the Reserve has been extended to Ceylon, the number to be commissioned in Ceylon being limited to 50

The Fighting Races —The fighting classes that contribute to the composition of the Indian Army have hitherto been drawn mainly from the north of India, but the experiences of the great war have caused some modifications in the opinions previously held as to the relative value of these and other fighting men The numbers of the various castes and tribes enlisted in the Army have since the war undergone fluctuations, and it is not possible at present to give exact information as to their proportions Previous to the war the Sikhs contributed very large numbers both to the cavalry and infantry, and the contribution of the Gurkhas was also large The Sikhs, who inhabit the Punjab originated in a sect founded near Lahore by a peasant in the early part of the sixteenth century and in the course of a hundred years grew into a formidable militant power Muhammadans of various races contribute a still larger proportion to both the cavalry and infantry These are drawn both from the north and the south of India, as well as from beyond the Frontier They are all excellent fighting men, hardy and warlike, who have furnished soldiers to all the great powers of India for many hundreds of years As cavalry the Muhammadans are perhaps unequalled by any other race in the East, being good horsemen and expert men-at-arms

Next in point of numbers are the Gurkhas of Nepal, of whom there are twenty complete battalions, which during the war were considerably increased As fighters in the hills they are unsurpassed even by the Pathans in the North-West Frontier, but the Garhwalis and Kumaonis are equally good mountaineers

The professional military caste of India from time immemorial has been the Rajput, inhabiting not only Rajputana but the United Provinces and Oudh Of fine physique and martial bearing, these warriors of Hindustan formed the backbone of the old Bengal Army, and have sustained the English flag in every campaign in the East Their high caste and consequent prejudices in no respect interfere with their martial instincts and efficiency in war They furnish many battalions The Garhwalis are Hill Rajputs, good and gallant soldiers, who have proved themselves equal to any other troops on the field of battle and have established an imperishable record in the war both in Europe and in the East The two battalions which existed in 1914 have since been increased to four The Jats are a fine and warlike race of Hindus found in the Delhi and Rohtak districts and adjoining territory It was these people who held out so bravely at Bharatpur and repelled Lord Lake's army in 1805 They have proved themselves good soldiers on the battlefields of Europe Dogras are good and steady soldiers found in the hilly districts of the Punjab They fought well in Flanders and in Mesopotamia

Among those who have rendered signal and gallant service in the war are the Mahrattas of the Deccan and the Konkan, who have revived the reputation held by their race in the days of Shivaji, the founder of the Mahratta Empire It is probable that their proved efficiency in war will lead to their recruitment in larger numbers in future

In addition to the castes that have been mentioned, other caste men from the south and other parts of India have filled the ranks of the

Pioneer regiments and Sappers and Miners, and done their duty well in every campaign in which they have been engaged

During the war the Victoria Cross was awarded for conspicuous gallantry to 2 Indian officers, 4 non commissioned officers and 6 other ranks of the Indian Army

The Military Cross was awarded to 96 Indian Officers for distinguished service rendered during the Great War and to 3 Indian Officers for service in Waziristan

A large number of Indian Officers and men were also granted Foreign decorations

Summary of India's Effort in the War—In a despatch by the Commander-in Chief published in July, 1919, the whole operations of the Indian Army during the war are reviewed His Excellency gives in it the following figures showing the extent of India's contribution in terms of men On the outbreak of war, the combatant strength of the Indian Army, including reservists, was 194,000 Indian ranks, enlistments during the war for all branches of the service amounted to 791,000, making a total combatant contribution of 985,000 Of this number, 552,000 were sent overseas As regards non-combatants, the pre-war strength was 45,000, an additional 427,000 were enrolled during the war and 391,000 were sent over seas The total contribution of Indian personnel has thus been 1,457,000, of whom 943,000 have served overseas Casualties amounted to 106,594, which include 36,696 deaths from all causes The number of animals sent overseas was 175,000 *

Effectives, 1930

—	Officers with King's Commissions	British other ranks	Indian Officers with Viceroy's Commissions	Indian other ranks	Clerks and other civilians	Followers	Indian reservists
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Combatant Services (Includes Cavalry, Artillery Engineers, Pioneers, Infantry, Signal Service and Tank Corps)	4,110	56,199	3,342	1,27,846	(a)	19,790	35,245
II Staff (Inclusive of personnel of Administrative Services)	576	461	13	130	1,399	544	
III Training Establishments (inclusive of personnel of Departmental Corps)	116	161	14	111	67	358	
IV Educational Establishments	60	159	615	57	301	390	
V Indian Army Service Corps (*Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in items I, II, and III*)	427	860	292	14,249	1,326	6,021	5,002
VI Indian Army Ordnance Corps (*Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II*)	70	594	6	1,629	591	194	
VII Medical Services (*Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II*)	932	870	760	4,250		4,892	4,200
VIII Veterinary Services (*Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II*)	40	4	82	568	46	90	222
IX Remount Services (*Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II*)	34	22	28	195	47	3,157	
X Miscellaneous Establishments (inclusive of Military Accounts Department)	309	188	135	620	5,770	1,592	169
XI Auxiliary and Territorial Forces (Permanent Establishments)	160	409			12	5	
Total	6,841	59,928	4,723	1,49,655	9,859	37,943	4,540

(a) Included in column 7

* For a record of the services of the Indian Army in the War see "The Indian Year Book" of 1920 p 152, *et seq*

Budget Expenditure on National Defence

A part of the Defence expenditure on the Indian Budget is incurred in England, the nature of such expenditure being indicated in the detailed Tables of Army, Marine and Military Engineer Services expenditure This expenditure is met by transfer of funds from India From the 1st April 1920 to the 31st March 1927, the accounts were prepared on the basis of the rate of 2s per rupee for the conversion of English sterling transaction into rupees From the 1st April 1927 the accounts are being prepared at the standard rate of 1s 6d per rupee

As a rule, the receipts collected by the various departments are not set off against expenditure as appropriations in aid, but are shown separately on the receipts side of the budget This is especially the case with the receipts of the Military Departments, which amount to considerable sums

The Provincial Governments incur no expenditure for Military purposes

SUMMARY OF DEFENCE EXPENDITURE (Gross)

Table 1.

	1929 30	1930 31	1931-32.
	Closed Accounts	Revised Estimates.	Budget estimates as passed
	Rupees (000's omitted)		
Army ..	53,42,77	51,68,34	51,07,69
Marine	82,62	92,19	84,22
Military Engineer Services .. .	4,69,27	4,85,28	4,55,66
Total .	58,94,66	57,45,81	56,47,57

NOTES—(1) This summary includes the cost of the Royal Air Force, which is included in the Army Estimates, and also the expenditure on non-effective services, but does not include debt services.

(2) All Expenditure for Military purposes incurred in the United Kingdom by the Indian Government, as also all contributions to the Imperial Government for these purposes, are included in the above figures

ANALYSIS OF DEFENCE EXPENDITURE

1. The following table gives the main items of *Army* Expenditure, (gross) shown for India and England separately —

Table 2

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	Closed Accounts	Revised Estimates	Budget Estimates
	Rupees (000's omitted)		
INDIA			
A. *Standing Army*			
(1) Effective Services			
Maintenance of the Standing Army .			15,19,11
Administrative services .			6,88,62
Manufacturing establishments			2,64,64
Army Headquarters, Staff of Commands, etc . .			2,04,09
Purchase and sale of stores, equipment and animals .			3,82,71
Special Services			11
Transportation, Conservancy, anti-malarial measures, hot weather establishments and miscellaneous . .			2,24,84
Total Effective Services			32,84,12
(2) Non-effective Services			
Non-effective charges			3,56,37
Auxiliary and Territorial Forces			
Effective			91,03
C. *Royal Air Force*			
Effective			1,20,24
Non-effective			60
Total India			
Effective	35,88,08	34,57,09	34,95,39
Non-effective	3,54,38	3,61,17	3,56,97
Total ..	39,42,46	38,18,26	38,52,36

The Strength of the Army.

BRITISH TROOPS

The following table gives the average strength of British troops, and the main facts as regards their health for the quinquennial periods 1910-14 and 1915-19 and for the years 1920 to 1929 —

Period.	Average strength	Admissions	Deaths	Invalids sent home	Average constantly sick
1910-14 average	69,440	59,389	303	488	2,094 57
1915-19	66,199	58,367	583	1,980	3,277 53
1920	57,332	61,429	365	2,314	3,488 08
1921	58,681	60,519	408	749	3,070 01
1922	60,166	37,836	284	714	1,902 32
1923	63,139	37,595	237	679	1,793 31
1924	58,614	38,569	246	879	1,857 95
1925	57,378	36,069	166	997	1,750 19
1926	56,798	36,893	171	910	1,758 60
1927	55,632	31,666	149	829	1,654 22
1928	56,327	3,034	166	556	1,635 99
1929	50,827	38,742	203	671	1,746 84

INDIAN TROOPS.

The average strength of Indian troops, including those on duty in China and Nepal and other stations outside India in 1928 was 131,100

The following table gives below the actuals and ratios of sickness, deaths, and invaliding for the quinquennial periods 1910-14 and 1915-19 and for the years 1920 to 1929 —

Period	Average strength	Admissions	Deaths	Invalids	Average constantly sick	Ratio per 1,000 of strength			
						Admissions	Deaths	Invalids	Average constantly sick
1910-14 (average)	130,261	71,213	573	699	2,662	544 6	4 39	5 4	20 7
1915-19 (average)	204,208	161,028	3,435	4,829	7,792	788 2	16 81	23 6	38 1
1920	216,445	164,987	2,124	4,564	9,265	762 3	9 81	21 1	42 8
1921	175,384	119,215	1,782	3,638	6,031	679 7	10 16	20 7	34 4
1922	147,840	77,468	1,014	2,659	3,639	524 0	6 86	18 0	24 6
1923	143,234	66,847	856	2,328	2,955	466 7	5 98	16 3	20 63
1924	134,742	57,014	772	1,731	2,432	423 1	5 73	12 8	18 05
1925	136,473	48,601	547	1,712	2,053	356 8	4 01	12 5	15 04
1926	135,146	52,517	507	1,569	2,082	388 6	3 75	11 6	15 41
1927	133,200	47,054	442	1,842	1,972	358 6	3 37	12 8	15 03
1928	131,190	48,739	372	1,251	2,034	371 5	2 84	9 54	15 51
1929	154,580	45,654	639	1,431	1,864	361 5	3 42		16 8

THE EAST INDIES SQUADRON.

Since 1903 a squadron of the Royal Navy, known as the East Indies Squadron, has been maintained in Indian waters It has naturally varied in strength from time to time, and of late years in particular there have been several changes in its composition, the most recent being in the direction of strengthening it, owing to the disappearance of strength in the other squadrons of the Eastern Fleet In 1903 the squadron consisted of one second class and three smaller cruisers and four sloops or gunboats In 1906, when the policy of withdrawal from Eastern waters was inaugurated, it consisted of two second class and two third class cruisers, and remained at this strength until 1910 when one second class cruiser was withdrawn and two smaller vessels substituted and three cruisers were lent from the Mediterranean to assist in the suppression of the arms traffic in the Gulf By 1913 the position of the East Indies squadron had considerably improved The battleship Swiftsure had taken the place of the second class cruiser which had been flagship, and a modern second class cruiser replaced the Perseus

The Squadron in 1931—The composition of the Squadron (Fourth Cruiser Squadron) is as follows —

"Effingham" (Flag), Cruiser 9,770 tons, "Emerald," Cruiser, 7,550 tons, "Enterprise," Cruiser 7 550 Sloops "Folkestone," "Hastings," "Fowey," "Shore Ram and "Bideford," Special Service vessel "Triad" (Senior Naval Officer, Persian Gulf) Survey Ship "Ormonde"

The proportion of contributions from the overseas Dominions towards naval expenditure is shown in the following table issued with the last Navy Estimates that gave details —

Received from	Nature of Service	Total
		£
India	Maintenance of His Majesty's Ships in Indian Waters .	100,000
	Indian Troop Service (on account of work performed by the Admiralty) .	3,400
	Repayment on account of services rendered by His Majesty's Ships engaged in the suppression of the Arms Traffic in the Persian Gulf	64,000
Australian Commonwealth Dominion of Canada	Contributions on account of liability for Retired Pay of Officers and Pensions of Men lent from the Royal Navy	10,800
Australian Commonwealth	Survey of the N W Coast of Australia	7,500
Do	Maintenance of an Australasian Squadron and of a branch of the Royal Navy Reserve	41,600
Dominion of New Zealand	Maintenance of an Australasian Squadron and of the Imperial Navy generally, also of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve .	100,000
Union of South Africa	General maintenance of the Navy .	85,000
Newfoundland	Maintenance of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve	3,000
	Total .	415,800

India's Marine Expenditure

Since 1869 India has paid a contribution of varying amounts to the Imperial Government in consideration of services performed by the Royal Navy Under existing arrangements which date from 1896-7, the subsidy of £100,000 a year is paid for the upkeep of certain ships of the East India Squadron, which may not be employed beyond prescribed limits, except with the consent of the Government of India The expenditure amounts to nearly £400,000 annually

The question of a new distribution of the burden of the cost of Imperial Naval defence was discussed at the Imperial Conference in London in October—November 1926 The matter appeared to be one on which the delegates could form no new decision without further consultations in their respective capitals and no resolution was passed

The Royal Indian Marine has been reorganised so as to form the nucleus of an Indian Navy The R I M Ship "Dalhousie" has been reconditioned for use as a Depot Ship Three of the R I M Ships have been reconditioned for use as sloops of war in the P I M A fourth sloop for the re organised service is under construction in England

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE

The Royal Indian Marine (The Sea Service under the Government of India) traces its origin so far back as 1612 when the East India Company stationed at Surat found that it was necessary to provide themselves with armed vessels to protect their commerce and settlements from the Dutch or Portuguese and from the pirates which infested the Indian coasts The first two ships, the Dragon and Hoscander (or Oslander), were despatched from England in 1612 under a Captain Best, and since those days under slightly varying titles and of various strengths the Government in India have always maintained a sea service

The periods and titles have been as follows —

Hon E I Co 's Marine	1612—1686
Bombay "	1686—1830
Indian Navy "	1830—1863
Bombay Marine	1863—1877
H M Indian Marine	1877—1892
Royal Indian Marine	1892, Present day

The Marine has always been most closely connected with Bombay, and in 1668 when the E India Co took over Bombay, Captain Young of the Marine was appointed Deputy Governor From then until 1877 the Marine was under the Government of Bombay, and although from that date all the Marine Establishments were amalgamated into an Imperial Marine under the Government of India, Bombay has continued to be the headquarters and the official residence of the Director

War Service of the Marine

1612-1717 Continuous wars against Dutch Portuguese and Pirates for supremacy of West Coast of India 1744 War with France, capture of Chandernagore, and French ship Indienne In 1756 Capture of Castle of Gheria 1774 Mahratta War, capture of Tannah Latter part of the eighteenth century, war with French and Dutch, Capture of Pondicherry, Trincomalee, Jafnapatam, Colombo, etc 1801 Egyptian campaign under Sir Ralph Abercrombie 1803 War with France 1810 Taking of Mauritius and capture of French ship in Port Louis Early part of the nineteenth century suppression of Jowasmi Pirates in the Persian Gulf 1811 Conquest of Tara 1813 Expedition against Sultan of Sambar 1817-18 Mahratta War, capture of Forts at Severndroog 1819 Expedition to exterminate piracy in the Persian Gulf 1820 Capture of Mocha 1821 Expedition against the Beni-koo-Ali Arabs 1824-26 First Burma War 1827 Blockade of Berbera and Somali Coast 1835 Defeat of Beni Yas Pirater. 1838 Expedition to Afghanistan and capture of Karachi 1838 Capture of Aden 1840–42 War in China 1843 Scinde War Battle of Meanee, capture of Hyderabad 1845–46 Maori war in New Zealand 1848–49 War in Punjab, siege of Mooltan 1852 Second Burma War, Capture of Rangoon, Martaban, Bassein, Prome and Pegu 1855 Persian War, capture of Bushire, Muhammerah and Ahwaz 1856–57 War in China 1857–59 The Indian Mutiny 1859 Capture of the Island of Beyt 1860 China War, Canton, Taku Forts, Fatshan and Pekin 1871 Abyssinian War 1882 Egyptian Campaign 1885 Egyptian Campaign 1885 Third Burma War 1889 Chin-Lushai Expedition 1896 Suakin Expedition 1897 Expedition to Imtirbe, Mombassa E Africa 1899–1902 S African War 1900–01 Boxer Rebellion in China relief of Pekin, 1902-04 Somaliland Expedition, Suppression of Arms Traffic operations, Persian Gulf, 1912-14

During the War 1914-1918 Royal Indian Marine Officers were employed on many and various duties Royal Indian Marine Ships "DUFFERIN," "HARDINGE," "NORTHBROOK," "LAWRENCE," "DALHOUSIE" and "MINTO" had their guns mounted and served as Auxiliary Cruisers Officers also served in the Royal Navy in the Grand Fleet, Mediterranean North Sea North Red Sea and Caspian Sea Fleets

In addition to transport duties in Indian Ports, Officers were sent to Marseilles, East Africa and Egypt for such duties, and on the entry of Turkey into the War were employed on duties towing and manning River Craft and Barges to and in Mesopotamia, and it was necessary to enlist a number of Temporary Officers, Warrant Officers and men to the numbers of approximately 240 60 and 2,000 respectively for these and other duties

When the War Office assumed full control of Operations in Mesopotamia a large number of Regular and Temporary Officers and men were seconded to the Royal Engineers and General Service respectively for duties in the Inland Water Transport which controlled all River Transport work in that country, and these officers held many important executive appointments in that unit

The movements of all sea transports between India and the various theatres of War were controlled by Marine Officers

Trawlers were built in the Bombay and Calcutta Dockyards and mine sweeping operations were carried out with these and launches off Bombay and elsewhere, the trawlers were also used for towing duties

Retired Royal Indian Marine Officers were employed on naval transport duties in England and France, and also in very responsible positions with the Inland Water Transport in France

Service in the War 1914-18 —The Royal Indian Marine, though a small Service compared with the Army and Navy, played a very active and conspicuous part in the European War These are set out in detail in the Indian Year Book for 1922 and earlier editions (*q v* pp 202 *et seq*)

Reorganisation Schemes —After the War the Government of India asked Admiral of the Fleet Lord Jellicoe, who was visiting India, to draw up a scheme for the reorganisation of the Service His valuable suggestions were unfortunately too ambitious for Indian finances and could not be accepted.

Shortly afterwards the Esher Committee arrived in India to report on the Indian Army, and although the R I M was not included in

MARINE TRANSPORT STAFF

Divisional Marine Transport Officer, Bombay	Commander C H Boykett, R I M
Asst Marine Transport Officer, 1st Grade	Lieut Comdr T W Angell R I M
Marine Transport Officer, Karachi	Lieut-Comdr H P Hughes Hallett M B E D S C, R I M

CIVILIAN GAZETTED OFFICERS

Constructor	W G J Francis, Esq
Assistant Constructor	L I Underhay, Esq (officiating constructor)
Electrical Engineer	N T Patterson, Esq,
Assistant Marine Store Officer	J A B Hawes, Esq (on leave)

Officers

Captains	9	Engineer-Lieutenant-Commanders, Engineer-Lieutenants and Engineer-Sub Lieutenants	36
Commanders	16		
Lieutenant-Commanders, Lieutenants, and Sub-Lieutenants	47	**Warrant Officers**	
Engineer-Captain	1	Gunners and Boatswains	22
Engineer-Commanders	13	Warrant Writers	1

Petty Officers and Men

Who are mostly recruited from the Ratnagiri District of the Bombay Presidency and the Punjab

Ships

Sloop Minesweeping	H M I S	Clive	2,050 tons	1 700	Horse Power
Sloop ..	"	Cornwallis	1 290 "	2,500	"
Sloop Minesweeping	"	Hindustan	1,125 "	2,000	S H P
Sloop Minesweeping	"	Lawrence	1,225 "	1,900	Horse Power
Surveying Vessel ..	"	Investigator	1,172 "	1,550	"
" .	"	Palinurus	414 "	475	"
Depot Ship . ..	"	Dalhousie	1,900 "		
atrol Vessel .	"	Pathan	695 "	3,500	S H P
"	"	Baluchi	682	3,500	"

In addition to the above there are 21 vessels composed of minesweeping and steam trawlers, service launches, target towing tugs, distributed at Bombay Calcutta, Aden and Karachi '

Dockyards

There were two Royal Indian Marine Dockyards at Bombay and at Calcutta, the former being the more important The one at Calcutta has been closed There are 5 graving docks and a wet basin at Bombay, together with factories

Medical Staff

Marine Surgeon, Bombay, Lieutenant-Colonel A N Thomas, D S O, M B, I M S

Officer in Charge, Dockyard Dispensary, Lieutenant J B D'Souza, M B F, I M D

R I M Warrant Officers

Boatswain of the Dockyard, Boatswain W J Downing, R I M

Warrant Master-at-Arms, Dockyard Police, Boatswain C Mahon, R I M

Police Boatswains, Boatswain Muhammad, Mohidin, R.I M

Boatswain, Sk Kaka Jainoo, R I M

Appointments

In addition to the regular appointments in the ships of the Royal Indian Marine, and in the R I M Dockyard, the following appointments under the Government of India, Commerce Department, are held by the officers of the Royal Indian Marine —

Bombay

Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, Nautical Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Engineers and Ship Surveyors

Calcutta

Principal Officer Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta District, Nautical Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta District Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Engineers and Ship Surveyors

Madras

Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Madras District, and Engineer and Ship Surveyor

Burma

Principal Officer Mercantile Marine Department, Rangoon District, Nautical Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department, Rangoon District, and Engineer and Ship Surveyor, Rangoon

Karachi

Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Karachi District

Aden

Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Aden District

Chittagong

Nautical Surveyor and Engineer and Ship-Surveyor

Port Blair

Engineer and Harbour Master

Agriculture.

As crops depend on the existence of plant food and moisture in the soil, so the character of the agriculture of a country depends largely on its soil and climate It is true that geographical situation, the character of the people and other considerations have their influence which is not inconsiderable, but the limitations imposed by the nature of the soil and above all by the climate tend to the production of a certain class of agriculture under a certain given set of conditions

The climate of India, while varying to some extent in degree, in most respects is remarkably similar in character throughout the country The main factors in common are the monsoon, the dry winter and early summer months, and the intense heat from March till October. These have the effect of dividing the year into two agricultural seasons, the *Kharif* or Monsoon and the *Rabi* or Winter Season each bearing its own distinctive crops Between early June and October abundant rains fall over the greater part of the continent while the winter months are generally dry, although North-Western India benefits from showers in December and January The south of the Peninsula, and especially the Madras Presidency, however, is more truly tropical especially in the south, and depends mainly on the N E monsoon, here the two crop seasons can hardly be said to exist The distribution of the rainfall throughout the year, which is of considerable importance to agriculture, is none too favourable, but is not quite so bad as is often represented The rainfall is greatest at what would otherwise be the hottest time of the year, *viz*, mid-summer, and when it is most needed It should be remembered that in a hot country intermittent showers are practically valueless as evaporation is very rapid Heavy rainfall concentrated in a limited period, though it has its drawbacks and demands a special system of agriculture, has many advantages in hot countries

Soils —Four main soil types can be recognised in India, *viz*, (1) the Red soils derived from rocks of the Archean system which characterise Madras, Mysore and the South-East of Bombay and extend through the East of Hyderabad and the Central Provinces to Orissa, Chota Nagpur and the South of Bengal (2) The black cotton or *regur* soils which overlie the Deccan trap and cover the greater part of Bombay, Berar and the Western parts of the Central Provinces and Hyderabad with extensions into Central India and Bundelkhand The Madras *regur* soils though less typical are also important (3) The great alluvial plains, agriculturally the most important tract in India as well as the most extensive, mainly the Indo Gangetic Plain embracing Sind, northern Rajputana, most of the Punjab, the plains of the United Provinces, most of Bihar and Bengal and half of Assam (4) The laterite soils which form a belt round the Peninsula and extend through East Bengal into Assam and Burmah

The great alluvial plains are characterised by ease of cultivation and rapid response to irrigation and manuring, broadly speaking there are few soils in the world more suited to intensive agriculture so long as the water supply is assured The other soils are less tractable and call for greater skill in management and are less adapted to small holdings, of these the *regur* soils are the most valuable

Agricultural Capital and Equipment — India is a country of small holdings and the commonest type is that which can be cultivated with one pair of bullocks under local conditions Large holdings are practically unknown, and are mainly confined to the planting industries Farming is carried on with a minimum of capital, there being practically no outlay on fencing buildings, or implements Many causes militate against the accumulation of capital and agricultural indebtedness is heavy and the interest on loans high Great progress has been made by the co-operative credit movement during the last twenty years There are now 73,000 Agricultural Credit Societies in British India with some 2,400,000 members and a working capital exceeding 26½ crores of rupees Not only have these societies brought cheaper credit to the cultivator but they have striven to inculcate the lesson that cheap credit is only valuable if applied to productive purposes and have encouraged thrift

Equipment —Practically all cultivation is done by bullocks and the capacity of these as draught animals varies from district to district as well as depending on the cultivator's individual circumstances The best types in common use are capable of handling what would be considered as light single horse implements in Europe In those tracts where irrigation is from wells, bullocks are also used for drawing water, they also drive the sugarcane crusher and tread out the grain at harvest His implements being few, a cultivator's bullocks form by far the most important item of his movable property

Implements are made of wood although ploughs are usually tipped with iron points, and there is a great similarity in their shape and general design The introduction of iron ploughs has made much progress in the last few years and many hundred thousands are now in use The levelling beam is used throughout the greater part of the country in preference to the harrow and roller, and throughout Northern India the plough and the levelling beam are the only implements possessed by the ordinary cultivator

On black cotton soils the commonest implement is the *bakhar*, a simple form of broad shape plough Seed drills and drill hoes are in use in parts of Bombay and Madras but throughout the greater part of the country the seed is either broadcasted or ploughed in Hand implements consist of various sizes of hoes, the best known of which are the *kodal* or spade with a blade set at an angle towards the labourer who does not use his feet in digging, and the *khurpi* or small hand hoe Of harvesting machinery there is none, grain is separated either by treading out with oxen or beating out by hand, and winnowing by the agency of the wind Simple reapers and winnowers are slowly coming into use in the wheat tracts The larger iron ploughs are now a familiar sight in certain black soil areas and the use of other improved implements is growing

Even motor tractor ploughs are now estimated to number hundreds and a few steam ploughing sets are at work reclaiming land from deep-rooted grasses.

Cultivation —Cultivation at its best is distinctly good but in the greater part of the country there is plenty of room for improvement As in any other country success in agriculture varies greatly with the character of the people, depending largely as it does on thrift and industry In most places considering the large population cultivation is none too good Agriculture suffers through lack of organization and equipment Two economic factors tend to keep down the standard of cultivation Holdings are not only small but fragmented and the Indian laws of inheritance both perpetuate and intensify this evil Very definite attempts are now being made in several provinces and states to amend matters and consolidate holdings but the process is necessarily slow Secondly, cultivators rarely live on or near to their holdings but congregate in villages The need for mutual protection is less than formerly and though tradition dies hard sub-villages are now springing up in many places For *Rabi* crops which demand a fine seed-bed preparatory tillage consists mainly of repeated treatments with the indigenous plough (or on black soils the *Bakhar*) which serves the purpose of plough, harrow and cultivator, combined with applications of the levelling beam. Crude as these implements are, they produce in Northern India a surface mulch and moist sub-soil which is the aim of all dry-farming operations For *Kharif* crops the preparation is much less thorough as it is essential to sow without delay Interculture is usually inadequate Manure is generally applied to more valuable crops like sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, etc Seeding is either done broadcast or by drilling behind a wooden plough or drill Thinning and spacing are not nearly so well done as they might be, and intercultivation is generally too superficial Harvesting is done by sickle where the crops are cut whole, and there is little waste involved At their best the ryot's methods are not ineffective but being uneconomical of both cattle and man-power, they are seldom carried out fully The use of simple improved implements and of machines which lessen the strain on the bullocks, which the agricultural department is steadily fostering, is an important factor in raising the general standard of agriculture.

Irrigation —The concentration of the principal rainfall in less than a third of the year, which is not the sowing period of the *rabi* crops, places a very definite limit of the yield which can be obtained from the principal cereal crops Some other crops, *e g*, Sugarcane, can hardly be grown indeed without supplementary watering With adequate irrigation the yield from the principal grain crops in Northern India is doubled even in areas where the monsoon is generous, whilst in the great canal colonies barren desert has become fertile land The Indian canal system is by far the largest in the world and already irrigates 31 million acres of crops annually The area will be increased shortly to 37 million acres when works under construction are completed and, when the various new canals are developed fully, will probably reach 40 million acres The protective effect of the canals in many areas is no less important than the enhanced yield Protective irrigation works have made agriculture stable instead of precarious in many districts The Indian canals are of two types—perennial and inundation—and the trend of irrigation practice is to replace the latter by the former wherever possible The great perennial canals in the North of India draw their supply from snow-fed rivers, the inundation canals run only when the rivers rise with the melting of the snow in April-May and must close when supplies fail at the end of the monsoon Other canals depend for their supply during the dry part of the year on water stored behind great dams thrown across suitable gorges and are in consequence less dependable than the larger snow-fed systems Water rates are levied on the area of irrigated crops matured so that Government bears part of the risk of failure of crops Different rates are charged for different crops and vary somewhat in different parts of India, rates are also lower when the water has to be lifted than when flow irrigation is given

At the present time the Bombay Presidency possesses the most spectacular irrigation schemes in India—if not in the world The Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar, 190 feet high, has the greatest cubical contents of any masonry wall in the world, the Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, impounding 272 feet of water, is far and away the highest dam in India, whilst the Sukkur Barrage in Sind across the Indus irrigates a desert whose area far exceeds that of any other scheme conceived by engineers.

Irrigation from Wells —About one quarter of the total irrigation of the country is got from lifting water from wells ranging in depth from a few feet to over fifty feet Their numbers have greatly increased in recent years largely through Government advances for their construction The recurring cost of this form of irrigation has, however, greatly increased owing to the high price of draught cattle and the increasing cost of their maintenance

All Agricultural departments are now giving increased attention to the better utilisation of underground water supplies, existing wells being improved by boring and tube wells of large capacity installed and equipped with pumping machinery

Tank irrigation is common in Central and Southern India Large quantities of rain water are stored in lakes (or tanks) and distributed during the drier seasons of the year Often the indirect effect of the tank in maintaining the sub-soil water level is as important as the direct irrigation

Manures —Although the number of cattle maintained in India is very high and indeed excessive, there is everywhere a shortage of farm-yard manure This is partly due to the small use of bedding, for which straw can ill be spared, and to the keeping of cattle in the open but mainly to the use of dung as the principal source of village fuel Hence the supply of organic matter to Indian soils is deficient Unfortunately the Indian cultivator does not possess the skill of the Chinaman in the making of composts and much valuable manurial material is wasted in every Indian village and to the detriment of sanitation Green-manure crops

[illegible] a special de[illegible] available [illegible] are low [illegible] quality are [illegible] in Northern India [illegible] of the Agricultural [illegible] retained for local [illegible] during the [illegible] 2 [illegible] to over 2 [illegible] production of [illegible] consumed in the [illegible] has been [illegible] opening up of a new [illegible] The crop is generally grown [illegible] fallow and, except in irrigated [illegible] largely on the conservation of [illegible] from the previous monsoon [illegible] are generally [illegible] February are in January and February are generally [illegible] in these [illegible] an excess of rainfall in these [illegible] produces rust with a diminution [illegible] yield On irrigated land 2 to 4 waterings [illegible] generally given The crop is generally [illegible] sown in March and April and the threshing [illegible] go on up till the end of May [illegible] surplus crop is bought up [illegible] years the surplus crop is lost in [illegible] by exporters and no time is lost in [illegible] it on the European market as other [illegible] at that time of year scarce In [illegible] the local price is sufficiently [illegible] The total area under im-[illegible] varieties of wheat is now reported to [illegible] 4 millions of acres

The Millets—These constitute one of the most important group of crops in the country, supplying food for the poorer classes and fodder for the cattle The varieties vary greatly in quality, height and suitability to various climatic and soil conditions Perhaps the two best known varieties are Jowar (*Sorghum vulgare*) the *great* millet, and Bajra the *pearl* millet (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) Generally speaking the jowar requires better land than the bajra and the distribution of the two crops follows the quality of the soil Neither for jowar nor bajra is manure usually applied though Jowar responds handsomely to high manuring and cultivation is not as thorough as for wheat The crop is generally sown in the beginning of the monsoon and to it requires to be thoroughly weeded It is often grown mixed with the summer pulses especially *Arhar* (*Cajanus indicus*—pigeon pea) and other crops The subsidiary crops are harvested as they ripen either before the millet or afterwards In some provinces *rabi* juar is also an important crop The produce is consumed in the country

Pulses—Pulses are commonly grown throughout India in great variety and form at once the backbone of the agriculture, since even the present moderate degree of soil fertility could not be maintained without leguminous rotations, and a primary necessity in the food of a vegetarian population The yields on the whole are fairly good, mixed cropping is common The principal pulses are *Arhar* (*Cajanus indicus*), gram (*Cicer arietinum*), various species of *Phaseolus* and *Pisum* Reference should be made to Groundnuts which though of modern introduction now forms an important leguminous oil seed crop in Madras and Bombay, and to a less extent in other provinces and an important article of export

Cotton —Cotton is one of the most important commercial and export crops of India covering now some 28 million acres annually with a production of 5½ to 6 million bales of 400 lbs Some two million bales are consumed annually by Indian mills, the rest being exported to Japan, China and the Continent of Europe Some ⅓rds of the average annual production consists of short-staple cotton of ½" to ¾" staple mainly ranging round ⅝" The remainder is medium staple cotton ranging from ⅞" to 1⅛" The better qualities are in keen demand for Indian mills, Punjab-American and Madras Tinnevelly and Karunganni being the principal long-staple cottons exported There is no Indian cotton belt, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Baroda, Madras, the Punjab and the United Provinces all have important cotton tracts producing distinct types Sowing and harvesting seasons are equally diverse, the former extending from May to December in different parts of the country and the latter from October to May and June Yields vary greatly, In the best irrigated tracts the normal yield is about 200 lbs of ginned cotton per acre and yields much above these have been recorded whilst in the poorest unirrigated tracts 60 lbs per acre is a good crop Of recent years, as the result of the work of the Agricultural Departments and the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the quality and yield of the staple cottons has improved and also the yield and cleanliness of the short-staple tracts

The Cotton Transport Act, the Cotton Gin- and Pressing Factories Act and the Bom- Cotton Markets Act have all been passed the instance of the Committee and are much to check the abuse of adulteration d promote better marketing Agricultural Departments have continued their campaign of cotton improvement and, apart from improvements in methods of cultivation, improved varieties of cotton now covers over 4 million acres

Exports —The exports of raw cotton from India by sea to foreign countries for the last 5 fiscal years (ending March 31st) were as follows in thousands of bales of 400 lbs each) —

Countries	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
United Kingdom	225	87	160	241	270
Other parts of the British Empire	16		7	7	5
Japan	2,084	1,842	1,235	1,610	1,639
Italy	456	305	330	384	393
France	193	123	185	204	253
China (exclusive of Hong-kong, etc)	538	391	112	404	566
Belgium	243	159	230	347	341
Spain	73	54	61	76	80
Germany	218	145	256	324	344
Other countries	127	96	110	115	179

Total exports from the six principal ports (Bombay, Karachi, Madras, Tuticorin, Calcutta and Rangoon), for the cotton season ending August 31st, 1930, totalled 3,050,840 bales as compared with 3,071,440 bales in 1928-29

Sugarcane —India, though a large importer of sugar, is nevertheless one of the most important sugarcane growing countries in the world, the area under the crop being above 3 million acres The crop is mostly grown in the sub-montane tracts of Northern India The common varieties are thin and hard, yielding a low percentage of juice of fair quality, but these are now being rapidly replaced by seedling canes of high merit compared to those of other sugarcane-growing countries The area under such improved varieties in Northern India has already reached about 750,000 acres and is rapidly extending By change of variety alone an increase of 50 per cent in the yield per acre is attained by using improved cultural methods also the yield in many cases is trebled The greater part of the Indian sugarcane crop is converted into *gur* in which form it is consumed A considerable amount of crystallised sugar is still made by the old indigenous process and modern factories In the year 1928-29 produced 99,000 tons, the net imports of sugar in 1929-30 exceeded 939,000 tons, mainly from Java The Coimbatore cane breeding station has produced seedling canes of high merit both in regard to tonnage and quality These are rapidly spreading in the principal portions of the sugarcane belt and improved methods of cultivation are being adopted The agricultural side of the problem is practically solved, though continuous effort is necessary Certain well equipped factories are obtaining a recovery of sugar on cane which compares very favourably with that in other countries In some portions of the sugarcane belt, cane of good quality can be produced as cheaply as in any country in the world There is no reason why India should not be self-supporting in sugarcane products once the industry is properly organised and the question of protection for the Indian sugar industry was referred to the Tariff Board by the Government of India and its report was published in 1931

Oilseeds —The crops classified under this heading are chiefly sesamum, linseed and the cruciferous oilseeds (rape, mustard, etc) Although oilseeds are subject to great fluctuation in price and the crops themselves are more or less precarious by nature—they cover an immense area

Linseed requires a deep and moist soil and is thus grown chiefly in Bengal, Bihar, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces The crop is grown for seed and not for fibre and the common varieties are of a much shorter habit of growth than those of Europe The yield varies greatly from practically nothing up to 500 or 600 lbs of seed per acre The seed is mainly exported whole but a certain amount of oil pressing is done in the country.

Sesamum or (Gingelly) is grown mostly in Peninsular India as an autumn or winter crop About 10 per cent of the production is exported and the rest consumed locally

The Cruciferous Oilseeds form an important group of crops in Northern India where they grow freely and attain a fair state

[illegible]

[illegible] (green fly) at the [illegible] The seed [illegible] and great care [illegible] feet al[illegible]

Jute [illegible] to [illegible] crop [illegible] 10 to 11 feet. Before ripening [illegible] in water. After [illegible] The [illegible] The [illegible] in trad[illegible] expected

Tobacco is grown here and there all over the country chiefly, however, in Bengal Bihar Bombay, Madras and Burma. Of two varieties cultivated Nicotiana Tabacum is by far the most common. Maximum crops are obtained on deep and rich alluvium soils and a high standard of cultivation including liberal manuring is necessary. The crop is only suited to small holdings where labour is plentiful as the attention necessary for its proper cultivation is very great. The seed is germinated in seed beds and the young plants are transplanted when a few inches high, great care being taken to shield them from the sun. The crop is very carefully weeded and hoed. It is topped after attaining a height of say, 2 ft., and all suckers are removed. The crop ripens from February onwards and is cut just before the leaves become brittle. The greater part of the tobacco grown in India is intended for *Hookah* smoking and is coarse and heavy in flavour. Lighter kinds are also produced for cigar and cigarette manufacture. In recent years there has been important development in the production, in [illegible] quantities of better quality [illegible] in Madras and in [illegible] The flue cured tobacco from the [illegible] factory results [illegible] strain come into general [illegible] advance will be possible.

Livestock. The livestock population of [illegible] is the enormous total of about 150 [illegible] cattle, 21 million buffaloes, 29 million [illegible] goats and 3 million horses, [illegible] donkeys and half a million camels in the Indian States for which figures are available there are 56 million cattle and [illegible] 25 million sheep and goats, a million [illegible] donkeys and mules and quarter of a million camels. For draught purposes cattle are [illegible] everywhere though male buffalo are [illegible] draught animals in the rice [illegible] damper parts of the country. Horses [illegible] are practically never used for agricultural [illegible] purposes. For dairy purposes the buffalo is important, the milk yield being high and the percentage of butter fat considerably above that of cow milk. The best known breed is the Murrah buffalo of the Punjab. The cattle and buffalo population in India is abnormally [illegible] until to over 60 per cent of the human population. The spread of cultivation has [illegible] the grazing grounds, insufficient for the crops are raised and many of the cattle are small, ill fed and inefficient. Nevertheless the best Indian breeds have many merits. Of draught types, the best known breeds are the [illegible] of Nellore, Amrit Mahal, Gujerat (Kankrej), Khillari and Malvi, the Sahiwal (Punjab), Hariana (Lathiwar), Sindhi and Hansi are among the best milking breeds. On the Government cattle breeding farms pedigree herds are being built up and from these selected bulls are issued, preference being given to special breeding areas to villages which undertake to exclude scrub bull and where serious efforts to maintain a good strain of cow are made. Once established such breeding areas rapidly produce a supply of superior bulls for general distribution and in this way the valuable bulls from Government herds are used to advantage. The premium bull system is also working well in some tracts. Cattle improvement is a slow process at the best and though a start on sound lines has been made in all provinces, continued efforts and persistent endeavour is essential. There is no branch of agricultural improvement where the landowners of India could render greater service.

Dairying.—Though little noticed, dairying forms a very large indigenous industry throughout India. The best known products are native butter (ghee) and cheese (dahi). During recent years a considerable trade in tinned butter has sprung up in Gujrat (Bombay Presidency). While pure *ghee* and milk can be procured in the villages, in the towns dairy products can scarcely be bought unadulterated. The Government of India have opened an up-to date Creamery and Butter Factory at Anand and an Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying at Bangalore where students are given courses for the Indian Dairy Diploma.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

Agricultural Progress—The historical aspect of agricultural development in India has recently been fully dealt with in the report of the Linlithgow Commission The Famine Commission as long ago as 1866 made the first proposal for a separate Department of Agriculture but little resulted except the collection of agricultural statistics and other data with the object of throwing light on famine problems The Famine Commission of 1880 by their masterly review of the possibilities of agricultural development revived interest in the matter and their proposal for a new Department for Agriculture and allied subjects in the Government of India and for provincial departments of agriculture bore fruit eventually Dr J A Voelker, Consulting Chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society, was invited to visit India and his book "Improvement of Indian Agriculture" is still a valuable reference book In 1892 an agricultural chemist to the Government of India was appointed Provincial Departments mainly concerned themselves at first with agricultural statistics but experimental farms were opened at Saidapet in 1871, Poona in 1880, Cawnpore in 1881 and Nagpur in 1883, there were various sporadic attempts at agricultural improvement but no real beginning was made until technical agricultural officers were appointed Of these the earliest were Mollison in Bombay (subsequently Inspector General of Agriculture), Barber and Benson in Madras, Hayman in the United Provinces and Milligan in the Punjab In 1901, the first Inspector General of Agriculture was appointed and in the same year an mperial Mycologist was added followed by an mperial Entomologist in 1903 The present departments of agriculture, however, owe their existence to the foresight and energy of Lord Curzon whose famous despatch of 1903 marked the commencement of the reorganisation which took place in 1905 That scheme provided for a central research institute at Pusa completely staffed provincial departments of agriculture with agricultural colleges and provincial research institutes and an experimental farm in each important agricultural tract To the establishment of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa Lord Curzon devoted the greater part of a generous donation of £30,000 given by Mr. Henry Phipps of Chicago to be applied to some object of public utility preferably connected with scientific research The Indian Agricultural Service was constituted in 1906 Since that date progress has been steady and continuous With the advent of the reforms of 1919, agriculture became a provincial transferred subject but the Government of India retained responsibility for central research institutions and for certain matters connected with the diseases and pests of plants and animals The addition of the Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (with a branch farm at Wellington), the Imperial Cattlebreeding Farm at Karnal and the Anand Creamery enabled livestock work to be carried out on a scale not possible at Pusa The Imperial Sugarcane-breeding station at Coimbatore is yet another branch of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute Provincial Governments have steadily developed and strengthened their agricultural departments The total nett expenditure of provincial agricultural departments now exceeds 105 lakhs rupees annually, the nett annual expenditure on the Imperial Department of Agriculture is in the neighbourhood of 11 lakhs

Parallel developments took place in the provision made for matters connected with animal health The now world-famous Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research at Muktesar started in 1893 as a modest hill laboratory for research on rinderpest It is now a fully equipped research institute which also manufactures protective sera and vaccines of which some 6 million doses are issued annually The Civil Veterinary Department was formed in 1891 and until 1912 was under the control of the Inspector General The departments were completely provincialised in 1919, the Government of India continuing to finance and control the Muktesar Research Institute and its branch station at Izatnagar (Bareilly)

Recent Progress—As now constituted, the Agricultural Departments include a complete organisation for bringing the results of the application of science to agriculture into the village At one end of the scale are the agricultural colleges and research institutes—at the other thousands of village demonstration plots where the issue of improved seed, methods, implements and manures is shown under the cultivators' own conditions Intermediate links in the chain are the experimental farms, where scientific research is translated into field practice, demonstration and seed farms and seed stores The ascertained results of the work of the agricultural department are striking enough More than 12 million acres are known to be under improved crops—the further area due to natural spread is indeterminable Twenty-seven thousand improved ploughs were sold through Agriculture Departments in 1928-29 and sales through private agencies were still greater Improved methods of cultivation and manuring are steadily spreading, work is in progress on most of the major crops and each year brings new triumphs The present position has been authoritatively reviewed by the Royal Commission on Agriculture which reported in 1928 Recognising how much has already been done in the 20 years since the agricultural departments were created, the Commission also emphasised the enormous field for future work to which all witnesses had drawn their attention The agricultural departments having shown that the application of science to Indian agriculture is a practical proposition and further that the individual cultivator can be reached and his methods improved, the problem is now to develop and intensify such work so that a general advance in agricultural practice will result. The many far-reaching proposals of the Commission are still under the consideration of Local Governments, but many have already been acted upon At no time has there been a greater need for co-ordinated effort directed towards the solution of agricultural problems Only by increased efficiency in production can India meet the situation caused by low prices for all agricultural commodities and the intense competition in world markets arising from production in excess of effective demand

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

[illegible]

Imperial Council of Agricultural Research

[illegible]

Constitution of the Council—In a Resolution [illegible] May 2nd 1929, the Government of India [illegible] while they were of opinion [illegible] of the Royal Commission [illegible] administrative deadlock to [illegible] the attainment of which [illegible] of the organisation outlined [illegible] was recommended they considered a [illegible] nine members would be too [illegible] all effective and that it was not [illegible] the Legislative Assembly should be deprived of its normal constitutional control over an activity which affects the staple industry of India They had therefore decided that the administration should be divided into two parts a Governing Body which would have the [illegible] of all the affairs and funds of the [illegible] subject to the limitation in regard to the [illegible] of funds which is mentioned below and an Advisory Board the functions of which [illegible] to examine all proposals in connection with the scientific objects of the Council which might be submitted to the Governing Body to report on their feasibility and to advise on any other questions referred [illegible] by the Governing Body The Governing Body would consist of the Member of the Governor General's Council in charge of the portfolio of Agriculture who would be *ex officio* Chairman the Principal Administrative Officer of the Council who would be *ex-officio* Vice Chairman one representative of the Council of State, two representatives of the Legislative Assembly one representative of the European business community elected by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon one representative of the Indian business community elected by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the nine Provincial Ministers of Agriculture two representatives elected by the Advisory Board and such other persons as the Governor General in Council might from time to time appoint

The Advisory Board would consist of all those whose inclusion in the Council was recommended by the Royal Commission with the exception of the representatives of the Central Legislature and the representatives of the European and Indian commercial communities, who, under the modified scheme, would be members of the Governing Body In view of their exclusion from the Advisory Board, the university representation would be increased from three to four and the scientific representation by the addition of the Director of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, a representative of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, and a representative elected by the Indian Research Fund Association A representative of the Co-operative Movement would also be added The Principal Administrative Officer to the Council would be *ex officio* Chairman of the Advisory Board

The Government of India **further** announced that for the lump grant of [illegible] recommended by the Royal C[illegible] had decided to substitute an [illegible] of Rs 25 lakhs, of which [illegible] paid in 1929 30, supp[illegible]

minimum grant annually The annual grant would be Rs 7 25 lakhs, of which Rs 5 lakhs would be devoted to the furtherance of the scientific objects of the Council and the remaining Rs 2 25 lakhs to the cost of its staff and secretariat The Council would have an entirely free hand in regard to the expenditure of the grants made to it for scientific purposes subject to the condition that no liability in respect of such matters as leave or pension contributions after the research for which the grant had been given would be incurred In regard to the grant to meet the cost of staff, establishment etc , the Council would be in the same position as a Department of the Government of India Secretariat

The Council has since been constituted a separate Department of the Government of India for the purpose of administering this grant

The Government of India also stated their decision that the Council should not be constituted under an Act of the Imperial Legislature as recommended by the Royal Commission but should be registered under the Registration of Societies Act, XXI of 1860 In pursuance of this decision, a meeting of those who would constitute the Society was held at Simla in June, 1929, to consider the terms of a memorandum of association and the Rules and Regulations At that meeting, it was announced that His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government had offered a donation of Rs 2 lakhs to the funds of the Council This offer was gratefully accepted and the Revenue Member of the Nizam's Government has been added to the Governing Body, the Directors of Agriculture and of Veterinary Services becoming members of the Advisory Board The three last named members vacated their seats owing to the dissolution of the Council of State and the League Assembly and their places will be filled up by the election of new members

Other additions have since been made to the Advisory Board and the present constitution of the Council is now as shown below —

The Vice-Chairman of the Council is Sir T Vijayaraghavacharya, K B E, late member of the Public Service Commission The Agricultural Expert is Mr B C Burt, C I E, M B E, late Director of Agriculture, Bihar and Orissa, and the Animal Husbandry Expert, Col A Olver, C B, C M G, F R C V S The Secretary to the Council is Mr M S A Hydari, I C S, (Madras)

Work of the Council —The first important step taken by the Council after its formal constitution was the appointment of a Committee to examine and report on the measures to be taken for strengthening and developing the sugar industry This Committee has presented an *interim* report, which was considered at the first meeting of the Council which was held at Pusa from the 2nd to the 7th December 1929 The Governing Body then decided that the Government of India should be asked to refer the general question of the import duties on sugar for investigation by the Indian Tariff Board and to take immediate action for the conversion of the present *ad valorem* duty on lower trade sugar into a specific duty in order to prevent unfair competition with Indian gur The first of these recommendations has been accepted by the Government of India and an investigation by the Tariff Board is now in progress Other decisions on this subject were that Rs 8,000 should be granted to the United Provinces Bihar and Orissa and the Punjab for experiments, in devising satisfactory small power sugarcane crushing mill, that a prize of Rs 20,000 should be awarded to any individual or firm for the invention of a satisfactory small power sugarcane crushing power mill and that the appointment of a Technologist should be sanctioned.

On the recommendation of the Advisory Board, a special sub committee of that Board was constituted to investigate the measures required to deal with the locust problem Another sub committee was appointed to investigate the problems relating to the conservation of indigenous manurial resources and the development of the use of indigenous fertilisers and the preparation of a programme of research on fertilisers The Governing Body accepted a Resolution of the Advisory Board that a whole-time officer should be employed to study and report on the conditions under which hemp is marketed in the Provinces concerned It was decided to recommend to the Government of India that the Board of Agriculture, a meeting of which was held at Pusa after the meeting of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, should be known in future as the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, that it should be convened under the auspices of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and that it should be divided into two branches (*a*) crops and soils and (*b*) animal health and husbandry, each branch meeting biennially This recommendation has been accepted by the Government of India and the Board of Agriculture has been reconstituted accordingly A grant of Rs 45,000 to Dr K C Mehta, Professor of Botany, Agra College, for an investigation into "Rusts of wheat and barley" was sanctioned and it was also decided that two Indians should be selected and sent at once to England for training in cinema production at the expense of the Empire Marketing Board provided the men selected agreed to serve the Council for a period of three years after their return to India

The first business at the second meeting of the Governing Body which was held at Simla on July 29th and 30th, 1930, was to lay down the principles which should govern the grants made by the Council It was decided that schemes sanctioned by the Council should be of all-India importance, that, ordinarily, the land and buildings required for them should be provided by the Government or Governments concerned, the Council making a grant for equipment and staff alone, that, ordinarily, the Government or Governments interested should bear a part of the recurring expenditure involved, that assistance should normally be limited in the first instance to five years, and that a scheme other than one submitted by the Government of India or a local Government should normally have the support of the Government of the Province from which it emanates On the *agricultural side* schemes for the establishment

AREA, CULTIVATED and UNCULTIVATED, in 1929 30 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces.	Area according to Survey.	*Deduct* Indian States.	NET AREA, According to Survey	NET AREA, According to Village Papers
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.
Madras	91,293,249		91,293,249	91,015,133
Bombay	97,465,523	18,568,960	78,896,563	78,896,563
Bengal .. .	52,664,669	3,477,760	49,186,909	49,186,909
United Provinces .	72,648,741	4,318,232	68,300,509	67,989,864
Punjab ..	65,546,586	3,286,700	62,259,886	60,173,789
Burma .	155,849,480		155,849,480	155,849,480
Bihar and Orissa	71,507,819	18,334,720	53,173,099	53,173,099
Central Provinces and Berar.	83,994,214	19,960,727	64,033,487	64,180,613
Assam . .	43,361,410	8,061,440	35,299,970	35,299,970
North-West Frontier Province.	8,578,211	140,800	8,437,411	8,565,317
Ajmer-Merwara and Manpur Pargana	1,802,274	....	1,802 274	1,802,274
Coorg .. .	1,012,260	.	1,012,260	1,012,260
Delhi .	370,335	.	370,335	370,335
TOTAL ..	746,094,771	76,179,339	669,915,432	667,515,606

Provinces	CULTIVATED		UNCULTIVATED		Forests.
	Net Area actually Sown	Current Fallows	Culturable Waste other than Fallow	Not available for Cultivation.	
	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Madras.. . ..	34,372,419	10,151,551	13,838,926	19,480,172	13,172,065
Bombay .	32,923,997	10,311,798	6,713,492	19,723,053	9,224 223
Bengal .	23,370,100	5,386 505	6,017,768	9,841,061	4,571,475
United Provinces	34,345,562	3,577,924	10,831,711	9,968,891	9,265,776
Punjab	26,636,909	3,915,224	14,923,826	12,653,895	2,043,935
Burma	17,774,859	3,932,263	59,830,600	53,754,160	20,557,598
Bihar and Orissa .	24,958,600	5,837,348	6,920,173	8,073,268	7,383,710
Central Provinces and Berar.	25,014,810	3,590,834	14,266,392	4,918,640	16,389,937
Assam . ..	5,578,036	2,244,032	19,070 285	4,571,030	3,836,587
North-West Frontier Province	2,523,552	381,641	2,689,932	2,611,867	358,325
Ajmer-Merwara and Manpur Pargana	337,692	170,784	310,469	867,572	115,757
Coorg	137,988	171,352	11,690	334,045	357,185
Delhi	186,329	42,665	66,185	75,156	.
TOTAL ..	228,160,853	49,713,921	155,491,449	146,872,810	87,276,573

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN 1929-30 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces	Total Area Sown	Area Irrigated				
		By Canals		By Tanks	By Wells.	Other Sources
		Government	Private			
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Madras	39,2[illegible],571	3,7[illegible],79[illegible]	271,059	3,368,735	1,415,737	494,217
Bombay	[illegible],222,957	3,371,015	79,781	125,868	689,482	248,145
Bengal . ..	27,[illegible],500	50,375	176,577	869,048	37,626	275,173
United Provinces	42,279,401	7,325,138	21,165	63,871	5,610,554	1,983,308
Punjab .. .	20,951,237	10,648,484	397,244	35,212	4,018,882	143,837
Burma	18,620,944	610,516	268,006	197,619	21,974	338,931
Bihar and Orissa .	30,387,900	857,902	914,819	1,595,523	567,679	1,383,881
Central Provinces & Berar .	27,297,317	*	887,765	*	113,564	40,858
Assam	6,135,359	10,727	263,596	1,429	33	279,144
North-West Frontier Province .. .	2,895,266	388,064	408,613	..	81,078	94,791
Ajmer-Merwara and Manpur Pargana .	456,100	.		36,343	110,519	.
Coorg	138,828	2,295	.	1,308	..	..
Delhi ..	210,532	40,541	..	3,199	35,028	..
Total	260,680,942	23,072,885	3,654,655	6,298,155	12,702,146	5,282,285

* Included under private canals

Provinces.	Area Irrigated	Crops Irrigated *				
	Total Area Irrigated.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar or Cholum (great millet).	Bajra or Cumbu (spiked millet)
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Madras	9,250,576	8 021,500	,628	8	133,058	338,595
Bombay	4 514,321	1,431,078	541,489	19,611	840 811	621,660
Bengal	1,408,790	1,300,283	13,129	1,622	..	20
United Provinces .	11,007,036	805,113	3,841 878	2,245,591	112,568	37,486
Punjab . .	15,243,659	810,473	5,590,717	431,073	237,460	501,407
Burma	1,467,046	1,414,793		.	67	
Bihar and Orissa ..	5,319,804	3,502,660	256,042	117,096	5,500	455
Central Provinces and Berar .	1,042,177	900,250	38,282	1,884	335	..
Assam .. .	554,929	552,949			.	
North-West Frontier Province	972,546	33,770	310,238	90,556	20,449	10 307
Ajmer-Merwara and Maupur Pargana .	146,862	26	17,547	36,080	2,394	1 966
Coorg	3,603	3,603				
Delhi	78,768	35	27,122	11,877	3,324	9,159
Total	51 010,126	18,779,542	10,640,372	2,959,331	1,653,966	1,515,055

* Includes area irrigated at both harvests.

Provinces	Crops Irrigated *						
	Maize	Other cereals and pulses	Sugar cane.	Other food crops	Cotton	Other Non-food crops	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.
Madras	[illegible]	1,191,7[illegible]	91,1[illegible]	278,4[illegible]	208,009	482,807	11,059,609
Bombay	21,710	27[illegible]	6[illegible]	196,362	355,528	515,576	4,894,040
Bengal	1,191	66,72[illegible]	[illegible]	135,091	2,300	41,468	1,598,980
United Provinces	11 2[illegible]	2 119,967	1 031 021	429,607	503,707	372,074	12 149,139†
Punjab	[illegible]	1 391,478	256,256	276,417	2 088,691	3,383,811	15,507,954
Burma	[illegible]	2,72[illegible]	1,70[illegible]	67,630	75	18,341	1,505,628
Bihar and Orissa	62 [illegible]	1,058 262	131,998	135,833	2 041	130,674	5,400,898
Central Provinces and Berar	212	2,181	20 [illegible]	71,331	109	6 924	1,042,177
Assam		80		1,800		100	554,929
North-West Frontier Province	267,881	28,881	50,710	29,376	16,277	116,052	974,500
Ajmer-Merwara and Manpur Pargana	29 968	17,852	162	10,463	26 824	9,174	152,456
Coorg	.	..	..			.	3,663
Delhi	1,683	7,012	2,556	6,353	2,485	13,162	78,768
TOTAL	1,250,072	6,462,917	1,691,465	1,638,749	3,206,049	5,090,163	54,923,531

* Includes area irrigated at both harvests
† Includes 35,900 acres for which details are not available

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1929-30 IN EACH PROVINCE

Provinces.	Food Grains				
	Rice.	Wheat	Barley.	Jowar or Cholum (great millet)	Bajra or (Cumbu spiked millet)
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.
Madras ..	11,262,067	21,522	2,784	5,174,030	2,888 317
Bombay	3,171,292	2,050,316	42,297	9 387,316	4,376,438
Bengal	20,224,600	126,200	83,000	3,700	2,100
United Provinces	6,848,053	7,246,021	4,321,190	2,468,771	2,127,632
Punjab	974,830	9,951,284	921,316	1,107,608	3,364,533
Burma	12,886,896	31,418		490,443	
Bihar and Orissa .	14,228,900	1,200,000	1,350,000	83,300	73,100
Central Provinces and Berar ..	5,480,040	2,983,325	15,865	4,202,941	107 326
Assam	4,229,698				.
North-West Frontier Province .	33,789	1,056,700	220,948	121,341	245,195
Ajmer-Merwara and Manpur Pargana	914	30,783	54,295	72,104	34 164
Coorg ..	83,087				
Delhi . ..	37	33,533	14,203	30,274	72,437
TOTAL	70,424,203	24,731,192	7,026,798	23,240,828	13,291,242

Provinces.	Food Grains				
	Ragi or Marua (Millet)	Maize.	Gram (pulse)	Other Food Grains and Pulses	Total Food Grains
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.
Madras	2,269,649	117,237	*75,242	7,139,373	28,950,221
Bombay .	677,475	108,792	726,647	2,797,188	23,427,761
Bengal	7,700	94,400	153,800	985,100	21,681,500
United Provinces	217,637	2,330,537	4,207,504	6,670,580	36,437,925
Punjab	30,606	1,142,459	3,151,331	1,363,900	22,007,267
Burma ..		222,036	204,420	659,433	14,503,646
Bihar and Orissa .	781,500	1,719,400	1,466,600	5,027,800	25,930,600
Central Provinces and Berar	11,595	154,067	1,213,835	5,298,152	19,557,146
Assam ..			†	194,692	4,424,390
North-West Frontier Province		481,064	228,861	89,700	2,477,688
Ajmer-Merwara and Manpur Pargana	178	88,736	25,566	62,179	368,919
Coorg	3,370		105	1,041	87,603
Delhi	27	3,164	4,625	5,522	163,822
TOTAL	3,999,737	6,551,892	11,458,536	30,294,060	200,018,488

* Relates to Bengal grain

† Included under "other food grains and pulses"

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1929-30 IN EACH PROVINCE

Provinces.	Dyes and Tanning materials		Drugs and Narcotics					Fodder Crops.
	Indigo	Others	Opium	Tea	Coffee	Tobacco	Other Drugs and Narcotics	
	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres.
Madras ..	52 761	9,933	55	65,565	50,056	256,703	138,787	417,334
Bombay .	182	597,958		30	7	161,177	28,265	2,120,305
Bengal .				195,200		295,101	4,200	95,700
United Provinces	4,678	814	39,489	6,161	.	101,516	2,315	1,186,321
Punjab ..	6,822	14,418	1,841	9,197		58,599	757	4,499,437
Burma .	436			55,650	23	121,550	67,234	173,205
Bihar and Orissa .	5,000	500		4,600		142,300	.	37,800
Central Provinces and Berar		54				12,885	1,621	415,208
Assam				129,709		10 181		
North-West Frontier Province	29					10,325	19	108,676
Ajmer-Merwara and Manpur Pargana						49	3	1,535
Coorg .. .				415	40,765	10	299	
Delhi ..		1				1,312		25,260
TOTAL	70,808	620,738	41,385	765,827	90,851	1,172,340	243,500	9,380,781

a Includes figures for Cinchona and Indian Hemp also

Provinces	Fruits and Vegetables including Root Crops	Miscellaneous Crops		Total Area Sown	*Deduct* Area Sown more than once	Net Area Sown
		Food	Non-Food			
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Madras .	701,027	40,924	181,815	39,250,571	4 887,152	34,372,419
Bombay	230,233	2,702	10,576	34,222,087	1,298,090	32,923,997
Bengal .	701,400	314,100	102,700	27,832,500	4,462,400	23,370,100
United Provinces .	624,341	126,338	7,660	*b*42,279,401	7,933,839	34,345,562
Punjab ..	372 852	144,683	6,374	30,954,237	4 317,328	26,636,909
Burma .	1,125,810	23,738	248,693	18,620,944	*c* 846,085	17,774,859
Bihar and Orissa .	666,500	750,100	335,200	30,387,900	5,429,300	24 958,600
Central Provinces & Berar	118,698	4,039	731	27,297,317	2,282,507	25,014,810
Assam .	528,307	(*a*)	144,353	6,135,359	557,323	5,578,036
North-West Frontier Province	19,849	51,256	3,389	2,885,266	361,714	2,523,552
Ajmer-Merwara and Manpur Pargana	2,280	20,252	6,055	456,100	118,408	337,692
Coorg .	5,659		.	138,828	840	137,988
Delhi	6,813	243	537	210,532	24,203	186 329
TOTAL	5,112,760	1,478,375	1,048,113	260,680,942	32,520 089	228,160,853

(*a*) Included under non-food crops, (*b*) Includes 343,244 acres for which details are not available
(*c*) Includes an area of 84 acres for the second time owing to triple cropping during the year

IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT & DRAINAGE

PRINCIPAL RESULTS OF OPERATIONS IN IRRIGATION WORKS, 1929–30

Provinces	Miles of Operation		Area Irrigated	Total Capital Outlay	Gross Receipts	Working Expenses	Net Revenue		Interest on Capital	Nett Profit
	Main Canals	Distributaries					Amount	Percentage on Capital Outlay		
Productive Irrigation Works	Miles	Miles	Acres	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs
Madras	1,731	9,050	2,335,822	11,65,06,988	1,42,10,840	52,43,794	89,67,046	7 70	43,94,247	45,72,799
Bombay	5,008	154	2,398,169	16,05,11,569	55,93,054	35,27,702	20,65,352	1 20	28,94,221	—8,28,869
Bengal				44,87,271					15,390	—15,390
United Provinces	2,372	12,433	4,098,136	21,23,98,740	1,94,49,171	69,12,409	1,25,36,762	5 90	85,93,825	39,42,937
Punjab	3,258	16,317	12,577,866	32,34,31,592	6,85,20,613	2,44,93,455	4,40,27,158	13 61	1,24,02,047	3,16,17,287
Burma	362	800	165,372	5,05,85,807	22,62,727	20,13,399	2,40,328	1 21	7,08,874	—4,59,546
N. W. F. Province	87	186	209,425	73,79,653	10,75,133	4,30,090	6,45,333	8 74	2,50,283	3,95,050
Total	11,818	38,549	22,084,790	84,53,01,710	11,11,11,738	4,26,20,759	6,84,90,979	8 10	2,92,58,887	3,92,24,268
Unproductive Irrigation Works										Net loss
Madras	717	665	171,605	4,01,87,025	8,07,085	4,35,619	3,71,466	0 92	13,37,195	—9,65,729
Bombay	2,010	1,831	1,084,137	12,78,44,657	42,00,801	33,41,074	8,59,727	0 67	49,11,411	—40,51,684
Bengal	70	255	64,830	84,92,053	2,30,927	2,35,740	—4,813		2,76,156	—2,80,969
United Provinces	408	1,137	110,313	3,11,35,569	10,55,817	10,12,949	42,868	0 14	10,98,899	—10,56,031
Punjab	1,047	1,050	584,235	59,82,429	11,51,152	19,46,981	—7,95,829		2,11,857	—10,07,686
Burma	140	354	221,745	1,66,34,439	8,99,307	5,57,498	3,41,809	2 05	6,12,037	—2,70,138
Bihar and Orissa	765	2,753	883,325	6,27,74,125	38,60,315	21,93,423	16,66,892	2 65	20,45,897	—3,79,005
Central Provinces	317	2,696	532,663	6,42,78,207	8,86,482	11,95,737	—3,09,255		26,80,488	—29,89,743
N. W. F. Province	158	403	209,000	2,19,85,931	9,21,487	6,28,201	2,93,286	1 33	7,44,152	—4,50,866
Ajmer-Merwara				15,34,823	1,18,291	94,988	23,306	0 66	1,14,148	—90,842
Baluchistan	10	71	21,720	54,03,037	55,090	34,130	20,960	0 62	1,23,143	—1,02,183
Total	6,042	11,180	3,986,582	38,62,52,498	1,41,86,757	1,16,76,250	25,10,507	0 65	1,41,55,383	1,16,44,876
Navigation, Drainage, Embankment and Protective Works										Profit
Productive Works	52		946,857	1,65,67,883	2,28,513	15,599	7,75,314	1 68	4,59,878	3,15,436
Unproductive Navigation, Embankment and Protective Works	1,007		12,977	5,45,62,214	18,02,500	27,33,323	—9,30,823		22,71,593	Loss —32,02,416

NOTE—This table relates only to works for which capital accounts are maintained.

(a) Excluding Rs. 4,704 on account of direct receipts relating to Central Workshops Division (Commercial concerns).

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

The following table shows the area under the principal crops, in British India, and their territorial distribution for 1929-30 The sown area is always greater than the area of cultivated land, owing to double cropping The figures represent acres —

Province.	Rice.	Wheat	Barley	Other Food Grains and Pulses	Total Food Grains and Pulses	Oilseeds	Sugar	Cotton	Jute	Total Area sown	Net area sown after deducting Area sown more than once
Madras ..	11,262,067	21,522	2,784	17,663,848	28,950,221	4,987,849	182,413	2,476,663	..	39,259,571	34,372,419
Bombay ..	3,171,292	2,050,316	42,297	18,163,856	23,427,761	2,186 123	67,667	4,801,077		34,222,987	32,923,997
Bengal	20,224,600	126 200	83,900	1,246,800	21,681,500	1,025,300	249,800	58,800	2,913,700	27,832,500	23,370 100
United Provinces	6,848,053	7,246,021	4,321,190	18,022,661	36,437,925	892,211	1,348,928	916,548	2,118	*42,279,401	34,345,562
Punjab .	974,830	9,951,284	921,316	10,159,837	22 007,267	1,235,186	306,696	2,208,531		30,954,237	26,636,909
Burma	12 886 896	31,418		1,585,332	14,503,646	1,838,060	42,440	334,077		18,620,944	17,774,859
Bihar and Orissa .	14,228,900	1,200,000	1,350,000	9,151,700	25,930,600	1,893,000	279,000	69,900	195,700	30,387 900	24,958,600
Central Provinces and Berar	6,480 040	2,983,325	15,865	11,077,916	19,557,146	1,806,243	22,286	5,175,293		27,297,317	25 014,810
Assam	4,220,698			194,692	4,424,390	370,915	29,502	41,189	156,510	6,135,359	5 578,036
N W Frontier Province	33,780	1,056,790	220 948	1,166,161	2,477,688	143,283	50 740	17,205		2 885,266	2,523,552
Minor Areas .. .	84,038	64 316	68 498	403,492	620,344	21,386	3,109	37,846	.	805,160	662,009
Total .	79,424,203	24,731,192	7,026,798	88 836,295	200,018,488	16,329,556	2,582,581	16,141,029	3,268,028	260,630,942	228,160,853

* Includes 343,244 acres for which details are not available

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres (In thousands)	Acres (In thousands)	Acres (In thousands)	Acres (In thousands)
Net Area by professional survey ..	667,710,677	667,610,202	667,610,031	667,750	670,018	670,017	669,916
Area under forest	85,070,312	86,511,012	86,037,008	87,020	86,985	87,221	87,277
Area Not available for cultivation ..	151,846,017	150,071,010	150,194,110	149,014	149,013	149,033	146,973
Cultivable waste other than fallow .. .	151,002,297	152,893,111	151,871,022	152,531	155,377	151,980	155,191
Fallow land	40,019,703	17,178,001	19,305,818	30,008	51,020	18,132	19,711
Net area sown	222,185,277	226,080,218	225,819,051	226,012	223,862	228,160	228,161
Area irrigated	14,021,026	15,208,801	17,565,781	17,785	18,121	19,762	21,010
Area under Food-crops—							
Rice	77,200,711	79,106,209	80,171,158	78,502	76,007	81,112	79,124
Wheat	21,201,647	21,818,067	23,070,057	21,381	21,509	21,920	21,711
Barley . . .	7,181,141	6,069,792	6,610,072	6,187	6,825	7,173	7,027
Jowar	21,138,172	22,170,351	20,016,751	21,121	21,218	20,531	23,231
Bajra	13,071,070	11,605,320	12,209,381	13,801	14,002	12,052	14,201
Ragi	1,220,412	1,980,003	1,881,197	1,851	1,852	1,003	1,000
Maize .. .	5,831,601	5,317,061	5,501,007	5,555	5,013	6,012	6,552
Gram	13,137,012	16,551,817	14,125,191	14,001	13,073	13,025	14,158
Other food-grains and pulse	20,010,771	28,887,701	28,711,501	20,151	29,600	20,051	30,201
Total Food-grains .	197,000,162	200,327,018	199,069,071	197,210	199,078	200,269	200,018
Area under other food crops including fruits vegetables, condiments, spices & miscellaneous food crops)	7,051,130	7,071,150	7,751,191	7,537	7,811	7,852	7,809
Sugar	3,013,711	2,651,070	2,805,302	3,011	3,030	2,675	2,583
Coffee	95,095	91,208	95,160	91	92	87	91
Tea	713,161	715,930	728,857	718	713	700	700

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH INDIA

		1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres (In thousands)	Acres (In thousands)	Acres (In thousands)	Acres (In thousands)
Area under Oilseeds—								
Linseed		2,645,120	2,559,473	2,524,078	2,325	2,212	2,092	1,927
Sesamum (till)		3,235,249	3,525,417	3,409,939	3,172	3,541	3,668	3,556
Rape and Mustard		3,652,049	3,920,035	3,088,948	3,280	3,277	4,287	3,554
Other Oilseeds *		4,722,107	5,008,894	6,133,854	6,222	7,093	7,839	7,293
Total Oilseeds		14,254,516	15,013,819	15,156,819	14,999	16,123	17,886	16,330
Area under—								
Cotton		15,381,447	17,414,249	18,186,199	15,687	14,804	16,507	16,141
Jute		2,329,232	2,737,931	2,923,408	3,610	3,294	3,062	3,268
Other fibres		703,432	829,070	910,027	805	713	657	666
Indigo		174,966	107,234	133,618	104	67	81	71
Opium		142,152	127,452	83,030	59	54	49	41
Tobacco		1,025,474	1,065,656	1,064,862	1,055	1,145	1,150	1,172
Fodder crops		8,764,333	8,836,138	8,932,158	8,910	9,152	9,177	9,381
Yields of—								
Rice (Cleaned)	*tons*	23,198,000	31,072,000	30,737,000	30,669‡	29,192‡	33,187‡	32,198‡
Wheat	,,	9,660,000	8,866,000	8,696,000	8,973	7,791	8,591	10,469
Coffee	*lb*	19,145,000	30,176,000	22,107,000	34,282	35,563	27,767	29,424
Tea †	,,	375,356,000	375,256,000	363,507,000	392,933	360,920	404,153	432,842
Cotton (400 *lb*)	*bales*	5,161,000	6,088,000	6,215,000	5,024	5,963	5,782	5,243
Jute † (,, ,,)	,,	8,401,000	8,062,000	8,940,000	12,132	10,188	9,996	10,335
Linseed	*tons*	463,000	501,000	402,000	406	348	322	380
Rape and Mustard	,,	1,149,000	1,220,000	900,000	1,004	840	910	1,095
Sesamum (till)	,,	441,000	513,000	421,000	414	543	495	455
Groundnut	,,	1,084,000	1,485,000	1,999,000	2,046	2,718	2,211	2,668
Castor seed	,,	.		144,000	129	138	113	118
Indigo	*cwt*	35,000	22,000	28,000	19	11	15	14
Cane sugar (Gur)	*tons*	3,317,000	2,546,000	2,977,000	3,267	3,217	2,704	2,752
Rubber †	*lb*	14,462,000	15,601,000	19,970,000	23,004	26,012	26,839	28,023

Note—The acreage of crops given in this table is for British India only, but the yield includes the crops in certain Indian States also

* Groundnut, cocoanut, castor and other oil seeds † The statistics of the production of tea, jute and rubber are for calendar years

‡ Includes yield of other tracts for which no forecast is made

The following is a summary of the various crop forecasts relating to the season 1930-31 issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India —

[illegible]	[illegible]	Estimated Area	Percent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)	Estimated outturn	Percent of preceding year (100 = figure of same date preceding year)
[illegible] Final	[illegible] (b) Bihar and Orissa and Assam (100 per cent of the total area for India)	186,000	102	112,000 bales (a)	201
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	91	1,820,000 bales	94
[illegible] Final	Madras, Central and Burma and Hyderabad (little over 90 per cent of the total groundnut area of India)	6,210,000	103	2,988,000 tons	112
[illegible] Final	Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay, N.W.F. Province, Assam, C.P. and Berar, Delhi, Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda (a little over 90 per cent of the total sugarcane area of India)	2,777,000	110	2,178,000 tons	115
[illegible]	United Provinces, Madras, Bombay, C.P. and Berar, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Punjab, Ajmer-Merwara, Hyderabad, Baroda and Kotah (89 per cent of the total sesamum area of India)	5,[illegible],000	101	52,[illegible],000 tons	115
Indigo— Final	Madras, Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces and Bombay (including Sind) † (89 per cent of the total indigo area of the India)	[illegible],700	90	[illegible],500 cwts	94
Rice— Final	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, Madras, United Provinces †, C.P. and Berar †, Assam, Bombay, Coorg, Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda (97 per cent of total rice area of India)	81,986,000	102	31,594,000 tons	101
Rape and Mustard— Final	United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar & Orissa, Bengal, Assam, Bombay, North West Frontier Province, Delhi, Alwar †, Baroda and Hyderabad (little over 91 per cent of the total rape and mustard area of India)	6,513,000	110	1,177,000 tons	89
Linseed— Final	Central Provinces and Berar †, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Bombay †, Punjab, Hyderabad and Kotah; (about 92 per cent of the total linseed area of India)	3,[illegible],000	105	378,000 tons	99.5
Wheat— Final	Punjab †, United Provinces †, Central Provinces and Berar †, Bombay †, Bihar and Orissa, North West Frontier Province, Bengal, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Central India, Gwalior, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Baroda and Mysore (a little over 98 per cent of the total wheat area of India)	32,181,000	102	9,[illegible],702,000 tons	89
Castor Seed—	(Practically all castor growing tracts)	1,457,000	113	120,000 tons	103

* Issued by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal † Including Indian States ‡ Rajputana

(a) Includes figures for Nepal (b) Including Cooch Bihar and Tripura States

Irrigation.

The chief characteristics of the Indian rainfall are its unequal distribution over the country, its irregular distribution throughout the seasons and its liability to failure or serious deficiency The normal annual rainfall varies from 460 inches at Cherrapunji in the Assam hills to less than three inches in Upper Sind The greatest rainfall actually measured at any station in any one year was 905 inches, recorded at Cherrapunji in 1861, while at stations in Upper Sind it has been nil There are thus portions of the country which suffer as much from excessive rainfall as others do from drought

The second important characteristic of the rainfall is its unequal distribution throughout the seasons Except in the south east of the peninsula, where the heaviest precipitation is received from October to December, by far the greater portion of the rainfalls during the south-west monsoon, between June and October During the winter months the rainfall is comparatively small the normal amount varying from half an inch to two inches, while the hot weather, from March to May or June, is practically rainless Consequently it happens that in one season of the year the greater part of India is deluged with rain and is the scene of the most wonderful and rapid growth of vegetation, in another period the same tract becomes a dreary, sun-burnt waste The transition from the latter to the former stage often occurs in a few days From the agricultural point of view the most unsatisfactory feature of the Indian rainfall is its liability to failure or serious deficiency The average annual rainfall over the whole country is about 45 inches and there is but little variation from this average from year to year, the greatest recorded being only about seven inches But if separate tracts are considered, extraordinary variations are found At many stations annual rainfalls of less than half the average are not uncommon, while at some less than a quarter of the normal amount has been recorded in a year of extreme drought

Scarcity—Classing a year in which the deficiency is 25 per cent as a dry year and one in which it is 40 per cent as a year of severe drought, the examination of past statistics shows that, over the precarious area, one year in five may be expected to be a dry year and one in ten a year of severe drought It is largely in order to remove the menace of these years that the great irrigation systems of India have been constructed

Government Works—The Government irrigation works of India may be divided into two main classes, those provided with artificial storage, and those dependent throughout the year on the natural supplies of the rivers from which they have their origin In actual fact, practically every irrigation work depends upon storage of one kind or another but, in many cases, this is provided by nature without man's assistance In Northern India, upon the Himalayan rivers, and in Madras, where the cold weather rains are even heavier than those of the south-west monsoon, the principal non-storage systems are found

The expedient of storing water in the monsoon for utilization during the subsequent dry weather has been practised in India from time immemorial In their simplest form, such storage works consist of an earthen embankment constructed across a valley or depression, behind which the water collects, and those under Government control range from small tanks irrigating only a few acres each to the huge reservoirs recently completed in the Deccan which are capable of storing over 20,000 million cubic feet of water By gradually escaping water from a work of the latter type, a supply can be maintained long after the river on which the reservoir is situated would otherwise be dry and useless

The Three Classes—Previously all irrigation works were divided into three classes Productive, Protective and Minor, but during the triennium 1921-24 the method of determining the source from which the funds for the construction of Government works was provided was changed, and now all works, whether major or minor, for which capital accounts are kept, have been re-classified under two heads, Productive and Unproductive, with a third class embracing areas irrigated by non-capital works The main criterion to be satisfied before a work can be classed as productive is that it shall, within ten years of the completion of construction, produce sufficient revenue to cover its working expenses and the interest charges on its capital cost Most of the largest irrigation systems in India belong to the productive class The total capital outlay direct and indirect on irrigation and navigation works, including works under construction, amounted at the end of the year 1929-30 to Rs 130 crores

Unproductive works are constructed primarily with a view to the protection of precarious tracts and to guard against the necessity for periodical expenditure on the relief of the population in times of famine They are financed from the current revenues of India, generally from the annual grant for famine relief and insurance, and are not directly remunerative, the construction of each such work being separately justified by a comparison of the value of each area protected (based upon such factors as the probable cost of famine relief, the population of the tract, the area already protected and the minimum area which must be protected in order to tide over a period of severe drought) with the cost of such protection

Nearly one eighth of the whole area irrigated in India from Government works is effected by minor works for which no capital account is kept

Growth of Irrigation—There has, during the last fifty years, been a steady growth in the area irrigated by Government irrigation works From 10½ million acres in 1878-79 the area annually irrigated rose to 19½ million acres at the beginning of the century and to 28 million acres in 1919-20, the record year up to that date This record was however again surpassed in the year 1929 30 when the total area irrigated by all classes of works in India excluding the Indian States amounted to 31½ million acres

The main increase has been in the class of productive works which irrigated 4½ million acres in 1878 79 and rose to 20 756,209 acres in 1926 27 During the year 1929 30 the areas irrigated by productive and unproductive works amounted to 23 305,675 acres and 4,491,677 acres respectively

The area irrigated in 1929 30 was largest in the Punjab, in which province 11,687,622 acres were irrigated during the year In addition about 1,212,000 acres were irrigated from channels which although drawing their supplies from British canals, lie wholly in the Indian States The Madras Presidency came next with an area of 7 million acres, followed by the United Provinces with nearly 4½ million and Sind with 3¾ million acres

Capital and Revenue—The total capital invested in the works has risen from Rs 42,36, lakhs in 1900-01 to Rs 130 crores in 1929 30, As regards revenue, the Government Irrigation works of India, taken as a whole, yield a return of nearly 5½ per cent on the capital invested in them, this is a satisfactory result as Rs 44 crores of the total have been spent on unproductive works, most of which return less than 1 per cent The capital outlay also includes expenditure on a number of large works under construction, which have not yet begun to earn revenue

Charges for Water—The charges for water are levied in different ways in the various provinces In some, notably in Sind, the ordinary land revenue assessment includes also the charge for water, 9/10ths of this assessment being regarded as due to the canals In others, as in parts of Madras and Bombay, different rates of land revenue are assessed according to whether the land is irrigated or not, and the assessment upon irrigated land includes also the charge for water These methods may however be regarded as exceptional Over the greater part of India water is paid for separately, the area actually irrigated is measured, and a rate is charged per acre according to the crop grown Lower rates are often levied in cases where irrigation is by "lift", that is to say where the land is too high for the water to flow on to it by gravity and consequently the cultivator has to lift it on to his field

Various other methods of assessment have been tried such as by renting outlets for an annual sum, or by charging according to the volume of the water used, but these have never been successful The cultivator fully understands the principle of "No crops, no charge" which is now followed as far as possible in canal administration, but has no confidence in a system under which his liability for water rate is independent of the area and quality of his crop

The rates charged vary considerably with the crop grown, and are different in each province and often upon the several canals in a single province Thus in the Punjab, they vary from Rs 7-8-0 to Rs 12 per acre for sugarcane, from Rs 4 to Rs 7-8-0 per acre for rice, from Rs 3-4-0 to Rs 5-4-0 per acre for wheat, from Rs 3 to Rs 4-4-0 per acre for cotton and from Rs 2 to Rs 3-4-0 per acre for millets and pulses Charge is made for additional waterings Practically speaking, Government guarantees sufficient water for the crop and gives it as available If the crop fails to mature, or if its yield is much below normal, either the whole or part of the irrigation assessment is remitted

A somewhat different system, the long lease system, is in force in parts of Bengal and the Central Provinces under which the cultivators pay a small rate for a term of years whether they take water or not In these provinces where the normal rainfall is fairly high, it is always a question whether irrigation will be necessary at all, and if the cultivators have to pay the full rate, they are apt to hold off until water becomes absolutely essential, and the sudden and universal demand then usually exceeds the supply By paying a reduced rate every year for a term of years they become entitled to water when required, consequently there is no temptation to wait till the last possible moment, and the demand is much more evenly distributed throughout the season

Taken as a whole, irrigation is offered on extremely easy terms, and the water rates represent only a very small proportion of the extra profit which the cultivator secures owing to the water he receives

Triennial Comparisons—The average area irrigated in British India by Government works of all classes during the triennium 1924 27 was nearly 28 million acres and this figure increased to very nearly 30 million acres during the triennium 1927 30

The results obtained in each province are given in the table below —

Provinces	Average area irrigated in triennium 1925-28	Triennium 1927-30
Madras	7,205,587	7,277,967
Bombay (Deccan)	410,536	406,748
Sind	3,385,379	3,579,592
Bengal	97,182	90,051
United Provinces	2,698,265	3,639,867
Punjab	10,412 730	11,200,550
Burma	1 939,029	1,994,321
Bihar and Orissa	930,112	937,067
Central Provinces	117,850	400,438
North-West Frontier Province	389,313	403,064
Rajputana	21,820	31,984
Baluchistan	22,310	22,407
Total	27,973,152	29,954,059

Productive Works —Taking productive works only, a triennial comparison is given in the following table It will be seen that the average area irrigated by such works during the triennium was one-and-a half million acres more than in the previous period

Provinces	Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1924-27	Average area irrigated in triennium 1927-30
Madras	3,732,271	3,821,815
Bombay-Deccan	2,699	2,637
Sind	2,894,468	2,661,519
United Provinces	2,462,061	[illegible],506
Punjab	9,755,740	10,775,794
Burma	1,531,403	1,378,393
Central Provinces	153,942	21,889
North-West Frontier Province	200,413	207,750
Total	20,732,997	22,202,303

Taking the productie works as a whole, the capital invested in hem was, at the end of 1929 30, Rs 86 crores The net revenue for the year was Rs 692 lakhs giving a return 8 04 per cent as compared with 9 per cent in 1918-19 and 9¾ per cent in 1919 20 In considering these figures it must be remembered that the capital invested includes the expenditure upon several works which have only lately come into operation and others which are under construction, which classes at present contribute little or nothing in the way of revenue, moreover only receipts from water rates and a share of the enhanced land revenue due to the introduction of irrigation are credited to the canals, so that the returns include nothing on account of the large addition to the general revenues of the country which follows in the wake of their construction.

Unproductive Works—Turning now to the unproductive works, the areas irrigated in the various provinces during the triennium were as below —

Province	Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1924-27	Average area irrigated in triennium 1927-30
Madras	271,455	266,849
Bombay-Deccan	277,709	239,278
Sind	527,737	831,722
Bengal	72,381	67,802
United Provinces	207,312	252,643
Punjab	213,613	424,756
Burma	268,110	539,253
Bihar and Orissa	889,733	904,303
Central Provinces	230,280	333,482
North-West Frontier Province	156,911	195,314
Rajputana	23,272	31,984
Baluchistan	22,070	22,407
Total	3,191,588	4,109,793

Non-capital Works—The results obtained from the non-capital works are given below —

Provinces	Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1924 27	Average area irrigated in triennium 1927-30
Madras	3,174,731	3,189,303
Bombay-Deccan	157,025	164,833
Sind	87,279	86,351
Bengal	22,135	22,252
United Provinces	8,006	14,717
Punjab	349,768	*Nil*
Burma	72,870	76,676
Bihar and Orissa	2,246	2,764
Central Provinces	45,689	45,067
Total	3,919,749	3,601,963

Capital Outlay—The total capital outlay, direct and indirect, on irrigation and navigation works, including works under construction, amounted at the end of 1929 30 to Rs 130 crores The gross revenue for the year was Rs 12,94 lakhs, and the working expenses Rs 5,86 lakhs, the net return on capital was therefore 5 44 per cent Of the several provinces, the return on the capital outlay invested in productive works was highest in the Punjab, where the canals yielded 13 61 per cent In Madras the percentage of return was 7 70 while in the United Provinces a return of 5 90 per cent was realised In considering these figures it must be remembered that the capital invested includes considerable expenditure upon three projects of the first magnitude *viz*, the Sarda Oudh canals, the Lloyd Barrage project and the Cauvery (Mettur) project which were under construction and contributed little or nothing in the way of revenue

Irrigated Acreage—A comparison of the acreage of crops matured during 1929-30 by means of Government irrigation systems with the total area under cultivation in the several provinces is given below —

Provinces	Net area cropped	Area irrigated by Government irrigation works	Percentage of area irrigated to total cropped area	Capital cost of Government irrigation & Navigation works to end of 1929-30 In lakhs of rupees	Estimated value of crops raised on areas receiving State irrigation In lakhs of rupees
Madras	30,250,000	7,381,000	18 8	16,60	28,19*
Bombay-Deccan	34,291,000	412,000	1 2	28,81	3,10
Sind	4,848,000	3,805,000	78 5		8,06
Bengal	27,833,000	82,000	0 3	4,60	47
United Provinces	41,575,000	4,494,000	10 8	24,35	2 458
Punjab	30,054,000	11,687,000	37 8	32,04	44,22
Burma	17,775,000	2,053,000	11 5	6,51	8,45
Bihar and Orissa	30,387,000	886,000	2 9	6,28	6 40
Central Provinces	18,060,000	376,000	2 1	6,43	2,02
North-West Frontier Provinces	2,885,000	418,000	14 5	2,94	2,06
Rajputana	344,000	32,000	9 2	35	12
Baluchistan	390,000	22,000	5 4	31	5
Total	248 613 000	31 648 000	12 7	1,30 27	1,27,81

* Exclusive of the value of crops raised on some 3 million acres irrigated by non capital works,

New Works—There major works of exceptional importance are the **Sukkur Barrage** and Canals in Sind, the Cauvery (Mettur) project in Madras, and the Sutlej Valley Canals in the Punjab The Sukkur Barrage, which was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy early in 1932, is the greatest work of its kind in the world, measuring 4,725 feet between the faces of the regulators on either side The total cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs 20 crores which the barrage accounts for about Rs 6 crores & the canals for Rs 14 crores A gross area of 7½ million acres is commanded, of which 6½ million acres is culturable and an annual area of irrigation of 5½ million acres is anticipated, of which 2 million acres represent existing inundation irrigation which will be given an assured supply by the new canals The ultimate annual net revenue forecasted as obtainable from the project, after paying working expenses, is Rs 194 lakhs, which represents a return of 10 per cent on capital This is the return from water rates alone, but a further large increase in general revenues may safely be reckoned upon from the area of 3 million acres of waste which will be brought under cultivation There will be increases on this account under practically every head of revenue, such as railways, customs, stamps, excise and the like, not to mention the addition to the country's wealth owing to the production, on land at present barren, of crops to the value of Rs 2,500 lakhs per annum

The Sutlej Valley Works consist of four weirs, three on the Sutlej and one on the Panjab, as the Chenab is called below its junction with the Sutlej, with twelve canals taking off from above them The total area to be irrigated is 5,108,000 acres, or nearly 8,000 square miles Of this, 2,075,000 acres are perennial and 3,033,000 acres non-perennial irrigation 1,942,000 acres are in British territory, 2,825,000 acres in Bahawalpur and 341,000 acres in Bikaner

The total cost of the scheme was estimated at Rs 1,460 lakhs Upon this a return of 12½ per cent is anticipated from water-rates alone But the scheme has another, and even more important source of revenue On the introduction of irrigation, no less than 3½ million acres of desert waste, the property of the three parties concerned at present valueless will become available for colonisation and sale It is customary, in the *pro-forma* accounts of irrigation projects, to credit a scheme with the interest on the sale proceeds of Crown waste lands rendered culturable by its construction, if this is included, the annual return on the works will amount to nearly 38 per cent It bids fair, indeed, to rival the Lower Chenab Canal, the return from which was more than 50 per cent in 1929-30 These anticipations may need modification, however, in view of the fact that a revised estimate for the project amounts to Rs 2,376 lakhs

The Cauvery Reservoir project, which will cost nearly 6½ crores of rupees and will extend irrigation to a new area of 301,000 acres, is making satisfactory progress In Bombay Presidency the Bhandardara Dam, 270 feet in height, was completed at the end of 1925 and the Bhatgar Dam at the end of 1926 The Damodhar River (Canal) project, which will irrigate 180,000 acres of rice lands in the Burdwan and Hooghly Districts of Bengal was commenced during the year 1926-27 Excellent progress has been made with the Sarda-Oudh Canals in the United Provinces and the system was inaugurated by H E the Viceroy in the autumn of 1928 This project will irrigate more than a million acres

A comprehensive irrigation programme extending over a period of 14 years is under investigation in the Central Provinces The possibility of increasing irrigation in the North-West Frontier Province is receiving attention, whilst in Bombay Presidency there is a proposal to increase the supply in Lake Fife either by raising the present dam or by constructing subsidiary storage dams in branch valleys

Meteorology.

The meteorology of India like that of other countries is largely a result of its geographical position The great land area of Asia to the northward and the enormous sea expanse of the Indian Ocean to the southward are determining factors in settling its principal meteorological features When the Northern Hemisphere is turned away from the sun, in the northern winter, Central Asia becomes an area of intense cold The meteorological conditions of the temperate zone are pushed southward and we have over the northern provinces of India the westerly winds and eastward moving cyclonic storms of temperate regions, while, when the Northern Hemisphere is turned towards the sun, Southern Asia becomes a super-heated region drawing towards it an immense current of air which carries with it the enormous volume of water vapour which it has picked up in the course of its long passage over the wide expanse of the Indian Ocean, so that at one season of the year parts of India are deluged with rain and at another persistent dry weather prevails.

Monsoons —The all-important fact in the meteorology of India is the alternation of the seasons known as the summer and winter monsoons During the winter monsoon the winds are of continental origin and hence, dry, fine weather, clear skies, low humidity and little air movement are the characteristic features of this season The summer rains cease in the provinces of the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab about the middle of September after which cool westerly and northerly winds set in over that area and the weather becomes fresh and pleasant These fine weather conditions extend slowly eastward and southward so that by the middle of October, they embrace all parts of the country except the southern half of the Peninsula, and by the end of the year have extended to the whole of the Indian land and sea area, the rains withdrawing to the Equatorial Belt Thus the characteristics of the cold weather from October to February over India are —Westerly winds of the temperate zone over the extreme north of India, to the south of these the north-east winds of the winter monsoon or perhaps more properly the north-east Trades and a gradually extending area of fine weather which, as the season progresses, finally embraces the whole Indian land and sea area Two exceptions to these fine weather conditions exist during this period, *viz*, the Madras coast and the north-west of India In the former region the north-east winds which set in over the Bay of Bengal in October coalesce with the damp winds of the retreating summer monsoon, which current curves round over the Bay of Bengal, and blowing directly on to the Madras coast gives to that region the wettest and most disturbed weather of the whole year, for while the total rainfall for the four months June to September, *i e*, the summer monsoon, at the Madras Observatory amounts to 15 36 inches the total rainfall for the three months October to December amounts to 29 48 inches The other region in which the weather is unsettled, during this period of generally settled conditions, is North-west India. This region during January, February and part of March is traversed by a succession of shallow storms from the westward The number and character of these storms vary very largely from year to year and in some years no storms at all are recorded In normal years, however, in Northern India periods of fine weather alternate with periods of disturbed weather (occurring during the passage of these storms) and light to moderate and even heavy rain occurs In the case of Peshawar the total rainfall for the four months, December to March, amounts to 5·26 inches while the total fall for the four months, June to September, is 4·78 inches, showing that the rainfall of the winter is, absolutely, greater in this region than that of the summer monsoon These two periods of subsidiary "rains" are of the greatest economic importance The fall in Madras is, as shown above, of considerable actual amount, while that of North-west India though small in absolute amount is of the greatest consequence as on it largely depend the grain and wheat crops of Northern India

Spring Months —March to May and part of June form a period of rapid continuous increase of temperature and decrease of barometric pressure throughout India During this period there occurs a steady transference northward of the area of greatest heat In March the maximum temperatures, slightly exceeding 100° occur in the Deccan, in April the area of maximum temperature, between 100° and 105°, lies over the south of the Central Provinces and Gujarat, in May maximum temperatures, varying between 105° and 110°, prevail over the greater part of the interior of the country while in June the highest mean maximum temperatures exceeding 110° occur in the Indus Valley near Jacobabad Temperatures exceeding 120° have been recorded over a wide area including Sind, Rajputana, the West and South Punjab and the west of the United Provinces, but the highest temperature hitherto recorded is 126° registered at Jacobabad on June 12th, 1897 During this period of rising temperature and diminishing barometric pressure, great alterations take place in the air movements over India, including the disappearance of the north-east winds of the winter monsoon, and the air circulation over India and its adjacent seas, becomes a local circulation, characterised by strong hot winds down the river valleys of Northern India and increasing land and sea winds in the coast regions These land and sea winds, as they become stronger and more extensive, initiate large contrasts of temperature and humidity which result in the production of violent local storms These take the forms of dust storms in the dry plains of Northern India and of thunder and hailstorms in regions where there is interaction between damp sea winds and dry winds from the interior These storms are frequently accompanied with winds of excessive force, heavy hail and torrential rain and are on that account very destructive

a dobatable area running roughly from Hissar in the Punjab through Agra, Allahabad and part of Chota Nagpur to Orissa, where neither current of tbo monsoon prevails In this area the rainfall is uncertain and would probably be light, but that the storms from the Bay of Bengal exhibit a marked tendency to advance along this track and to give it heavy falls of occasional rain

The total rainfall of tho monsoon period (June to September) is 100 inches over part of the west coast, the amount diminishes eastward, is below 20 inches over a large part of the centre and east of the Peninsula and is only 5 inches in South Madras, it is over 100 inches on the Tenasserim and South Burma coast and decreases to 20 inches in Upper Burma, it is over 100 in tho north Assam Valley and diminishes steadily westward and is only 5 inches in the Indus Valley

The month to montb distribution for the whole of India is —

May	2 6	inches
June	8 3	"
July	11 9	"
August	10 5	"
September	7 2	"
October	3·2	"

Cyclonic storms and cyclones are an almost invariable feature of the monsoon period In the Arabian Sea they ordinarily form at the commencement and end of the season, *viz*, May and November, but in the Bay they form a constantly recurring feature of tho monsoon season. The following gives the total number of storms recorded during tho period 1877 to 1901 and shows the monthly distribution —

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl	May	June
Bay of Bengal	.	.	1	4	13	28

	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Bay of Bengal	41	36	45	34	22	8

	Jan.	Feb	Mar	Apl	May	June
Arabian San	..	..	..	2	15	

	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Arabian Sea	2	..	1	1	5	..

The preceding paragraphs give an account of the normal procession of the seasons throughout India during the year, but it must be remembered, that every year produces **variations from the normal**, and that in some years these variations are very large This is more particularly the case with the discontinuous element rainfall The most important variations in this element which may occur are —

(1) Delay in the commencement of the rains over a large part of the country, this being most frequent in North Bombay and North-west India

(2) A prolonged break in July or August or both

(3) Early termination of the rains, which may occur in any part of the country

(4) The determination throughout the monsoon period of more rain than usual to one part and less than usual to another part of the country Examples of this occur every year

About the middle of September fine and fresh weather begins to appear in the extreme north-west of India This area of fine weather and dry winds extends eastward and southward, the area of rainy weather at the same time contracting till by the end of October the rainy area has retreated to Madras and the south of the Peninsula and by the end of December has disappeared from tho Indian region, fine clear weather prevailing throughout. This procession with the numerous variations and modifications which are inseparable from meteorological conditions repeats itself year after year

(*For monsoon of* 1931, *see page* 312)

INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The India Meteorological Department was instituted in 1875 to combine and extend the work of various provincial meteorological services which had sprung up before that date The various duties which were imposed on the department at the time of its formation were from time to time supplemented by new duties The main existing functions, more or less in the historical order in which they were assumed, may be briefly summarised as follows —

(*a*) The issue of warnings to ports and coastal districts of the approach of disastrous storms Since the introduction of wireless telegraphy this has been extended to include the issue of torm warnings to ships in Indian seas

(*b*) The maintenance of systematic records of meteorological data and the publication of climatological statistics These were originally undertaken in order to furnish data for the investigation of the relation between weather and disease

(*c*) The issue to the public of up to date weather reports and of rainfall forecasts These duties were originally recommended by a Committee of Enquiry into the causes of famine in India

(*d*) Meteorological researches of a general character, but particularly regarding tropical storms and the forecasting of monsoon and winter rainfall

(*e*) The issue of seasonal rainfall forecasts

(*f*) The issue of telegraphic warnings of heavy rainfall by special telegrams to district officers on departmental warning lists (*e g*, canal and railway engineers), and by means of the ordinary daily weather telegrams to the public in general

(*g*) Supply of meteorological, astronomical and geophysical information in response to enquiries from officials, commercial firms or private individuals

(*h*) Technical supervision of rainfall registration carried out under the control of provincial Government authorities

(*i*) The study of temperature and moisture conditions in the upper air by means of instrument carrying balloons and of upper winds by pilot balloons

(g) The issue of weather reports and warnings to air craft

(h) Special investigations at the Airship Base Karachi In addition to these meteorological duties the India Meteorological Department was from time to time made responsible for various other important duties, such as—

(i) Determination of time in India and the issue of time signals also the determination of errors of chronometers for the Royal Indian Marine and the Royal Navy

(m) Observations and researches on terrestrial magnetism at Bombay

(n) Regular study (mainly by spectroscopic examination) of the sun at the Solar Physics Observatory at Kodaikanal

(o) Maintenance of seismological instruments at various centres

Organisation prior to the demands of aviation—It is necessary to note that practical meteorology implies a meteorological organisation, not merely individual meteorologists relying upon their own personal and purely local observations The making of a single forecast in any of the larger meteorological offices of the world requires the organised co operation of some hundreds of persons In India some 250 observers co operate daily to take simultaneous observations at about 200 separate places and hand in their reports to telegraphists, who transmit them to centres, where for rapid assimilation clerks decode them and chart them on maps, meteorological experts then draw therefrom the conclusions on which their forecasts are based There are other observatories which take observations for climatological purposes, but do not telegraph them

As aviation has been and still is making rapidly increasing demands on meteorologists in India, it is easier to understand the constitution and needs of the department If we first consider the organisation prior to the demands of aviation In order to carry out the functions imposed upon it, the department had a central office, five principal sub offices and 26 pilot balloon observatories and supervised 270* weather observatories, principally of the third class distributed over a region stretching from Persia, Aden and Zanzibar on the west to Burma on the east A brief summary is given below of the work at each of the principal observatories and offices —

Headquarters Office, Poona—The general administration of the department is carried on by the headquarters office in Poona It receives the telegraphic reports of morning observations collected at practically all pilot balloon and 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th class observatories and issues daily a telegraphic summary of general weather conditions with forecasts of probable changes in weather during the next twenty four hours It serves as the main forecasting centre for the Indian area and prepares and publishes the Daily, Weekly and Monthly Weather Reports and an Annual volume entitled the "India Weather Review" It undertakes the issue of heavy rain warnings for practically the whole country excepting north east India, and the issue of warnings for storms in the Arabian Sea It is responsible for practically all climatological work in India and for the design, specification, test and supply of special meteorological instruments On its transfer from Simla to Poona the headquarters office was equipped as an upper air observatory and a first class weather observatory and has also been designed to provide facilities for research in theoretical and practical meteorology

Meteorological Office and Observatory, Alipore, Calcutta—The Alipore office serves as a regional forecast centre and is responsible for the publication of the Calcutta Daily Weather Report for north-east India, for storm warning in the Bay of Bengal and heavy rainfall warning in north east India It has complete charge of all 2nd 3rd, 4th and 5th class observatories in north east India (from Assam to Orissa), while its other duties consist in supplying all weather observatories with ordinary instruments and stores, keeping a stock of such instruments, and supplying time signals by time ball to the Port of Calcutta and by wireless to shipping at sea It is also a first class weather observatory, pilot balloon observatory and seismological station

Upper Air Observatory, Agra—Agra Observatory is the headquarters of upper air work in India It is responsible for maintaining all the pilot balloon observatories in India and neighbouring countries and supplying them with necessary equipment for carrying on daily pilot balloon observations and supervising their work All data from pilot balloon observatories are collected, checked and statistically summarised at Agra This observatory is also the principal centre of upper air research work in India There is a seismological station attached to this observatory

Colaba and Alibag Observatories—These observatories specialise in the study of geophysics, particularly terrestrial magnetism and seismology, and in addition carry on the duties of a first class weather observatory They take star or sun observations for the determination of time and are responsible for the time-ball service at the Bombay Harbour and the rating of chronometers belonging to the Royal Indian Marine and Royal Navy

Kodaikanal—The Observatory at Kodaikanal specialises in the study of the physics of the sun, and is specially equipped for spectroscopic observations and research This observatory also undertakes the duties of a first class weather observatory and a seismological station

* The actual numbers were 10 first class, 2 second class, 200 third class, 29 each fourth and fifth class A first class weather observatory is furnished with autographic instruments for continuously recording pressure, temperature, humidity, wind direction and velocity and rainfall, in addition to instruments read by eye At a second class weather observatory observations are taken two or three times daily and are telegraphed to one or more forecasting centres A third class observatory takes readings (*a*) daily at 8 hours and sends the data by telegram to one or more forecasting centres or (*b*) twice daily at 10 hours and 16 hours, but does not telegraph A fourth class observatory records observations (*a*) [illegible] rature, wind and rainfall or (*b*) of temperature and rainfall only, while a fifth [illegible] records and telegraphs only rainfall amounts

Madras—The most important duty of the Observatory is the supply of time by time ball signal to local shipping and to the whole civil population of India by telegraphic signal throughout the Indian telegraph system The observatory issues the *Madras Daily Weather Report* throughout the year and in addition carries out the duties of a first class surface observatory and of a pilot balloon station

Special organisation to meet the needs of aviation—The above represented the activities of the department prior to the introduction of aviation in India With the development of civil and military aviation and rather rapid expansion of their activities in recent years fresh duties of a different character devolved upon the department and necessitated a more or less complete overhaul of the pre existing arrangements

Definite recommendations regarding the nature of information to be supplied to aircraft, the exhibition of current weather information at aerodromes and the meteorological organisation of international airways have been embodied in Annexe G of the International Convention of Air Navigation In accordance with these recommendations, expert meteorologists should be stationed at aerodromes at reasonable intervals along the airway to supply *en clair* to the aviation personnel current information and forecasts of weather conditions along the routes up to the next aerodrome of the same class Forecast centres should be established at least at each main aerodrome along aerial routes and forecasts prepared at such centres should be transmitted to the other aerodromes for the information of pilots These recommendations involve the opening up of new forecast centres in India Other recommendations refer to hours and kind of observations and manner of codifying them

A comparison of the practices in Europe and the United States of America and various International recommendations with the past Indian programme of telegraphing observations once daily shows that at each observatory in India fuller and more frequent observations should be taken and be made available to aviators in internationally approved codes, and that the number of observatories should be increased

It has therefore become necessary to arrange for the preparation of **two weather charts per day** at such regional forecast centres in India as are specially concerned with aviation, to raise to 2nd class status most of the existing weather observatories reporting to these centres and to create some new observatories * Further, on account of the fuller observations required, new instructions for observers have been drawn up, new registers for the recording of observations and new telegraphic codes more in conformity with international agreement and suited to the changed method of reporting of observations have been prepared These have been introduced at observatories from the Persian Gulf to north west India and will be introduced elsewhere as air routes extend

The forecast centres already started or proposed to meet the needs of aviators are Quetta, Peshawar, Karachi, Delhi and Rangoon, while work at the existing offices at Calcutta and Poona will require to be extended

Quetta and Peshawar—Aviation on a regular basis was first started in this country by the Royal Air Force in north west India, and the necessity for opening local forecast centres was first experienced there Two forecast centres were accordingly started four years ago at Quetta and Peshawar, each under an R A F Meteorologist who was entrusted with the charge of issuing forecasts of weather over the Lahore-Peshawar Quetta Karachi air routes for R A F aeroplanes and detailed local forecasts and warnings each for his own immediate neighbourhood The Meteorological Department supplies instruments for the use of the R A F Meteorologists, meets the cost of the staff of clerks and observers at each centre and supplies data by telegram from its observatories The technical work done at these stations is supervised by the Director-General of Observatories

Karachi—For civil aviation preparations had to be made for the first time by the department in aid of the Cairo Karachi aeroplane service A new forecast centre was established at Karachi, its initial function being the issue of weather reports and forecasts for the flying section Karachi to Charbar In connection with the larger Imperial Airship Scheme which has its own distinctive demands on meteorological services, India was asked to undertake responsibility for supplying information for the section extending from Basra to Karachi Necessary schemes were drawn up and Government decided that action should be taken in three distinct and separate stages As a result of the preliminary scheme, additional surface observatories were established along the flying route, and pilot balloon observatories to determine the upper air currents were started at Bahrein, Muscat and Gwadar, thus enabling the Karachi Office to gather and study an increased supply of weather information from the Arabian and Mekran coasts Arrangements were made for the preparation of two charts daily at Karachi, based on 4 and 14 hours G M T † observations telegraphed from stations in the Persian area and parts of north-west India

In order to meet the requirements of the **London-Karachi Air Mail Service** arrangements were completed for issuing through the Karachi Civil Wireless Station synoptic weather broadcasts on short wave at regular intervals, also for supplying weather reports by wireless to aeroplanes in flight and for receiving synoptic broadcasts from Baghdad and Egypt The forecast office is temporarily located in Karachi

* In connection with the Bushire to Rangoon aviation schemes 10 new pilot balloon observatories and 36 new weather observatories have been started or proposed, while a change in the status of more than half the existing 3rd class observatories has been proposed If these schemes are sanctioned the numbers of observatories will be 13 first, 175 second, 67 third, 29 fourth and 22 fifth class observatories

† Greenwich Mean Time Add 5½ hours to convert to Indian Standard Time.

cantonment and will be transferred to Drigh Road civil aerodrome, when buildings are provided there Meanwhile a first class weather observatory and pilot balloon station have been started at Drigh Road The weather observatories in Persia and Arabia and along the Mekran coast are under the charge of the Meteorologist at Karachi

On the newly-opened Karachi Delhi air route, the Karachi forecast centre is responsible for weather reports and forecasts between Karachi and Jodhpur

Delhi—A forecast centre has recently been opened at Delhi and will be specially responsible for the supply of weather reports and forecasts to aviators between Jodhpur and Allahabad or Gaya A pilot balloon and first class weather observatory is attached to this office

Calcutta.—In connection with the Delhi Calcutta and Calcutta-Rangoon air routes, proposals have been made to extend the existing duties of this centre It will become responsible for weather reports and forecasts to aviators between Allahabad or Gaya and Akyab

Rangoon—The establishment of a new forecast centre and first class observatory at Rangoon under a trained Meteorologist has been proposed If sanctioned, it will become responsible for weather reports and forecasts to aviators between Akyab and Victoria Point

Poona—The Poona office is at present responsible for weather reports and forecasts to aviators on routes outside northern India

Investigational work—Besides the routine duties such as issue of weather reports forecasts and warnings of storms and heavy rain the Indian Meteorological Department has undertaken during recent years a number of investigations in theoretical and practical meteorology and other allied subjects the most important among them is the study of the free atmosphere over the country by means of various types of balloons The Agra observatory and its substations the number of which has grown rapidly in the last two or three years and is over 30 at present observe and record wind velocities in the upper layers of the atmosphere These data are not only of great assistance in connection with weather forecasting and storm warning but have also proved useful for forecasts of seasonal rainfall A method of forecasting the winter rainfall in northern India from upper air data is being developed and is already in tentative use in the department

Measurements of pressure temperature and humidity up to heights of [illegible] by means of sounding balloons [illegible] made at Agra [illegible] and have [illegible] stratosphere [illegible] ceases to fall with height but remains constant or increases with height The base of the stratosphere is about 12 miles above sea level in the India latitudes It appears that although the lowest temperature over the surface of the earth occurs near the poles, the lowest free air temperatures occur at heights of about 12 miles above the equatorial regions, thus giving rise to the apparently paradoxical truism that the coldest air lies over the equator

At the Poona Weather Office modern European theories of meteorology have been applied to the study of Indian weather charts The physical aspects of weather were studied and attempts were made to recognise masses of air having different histories and physical properties Diagnosis of weather charts by such means has been frequently successful and the new ideas have been found helpful in forecasting under Indian conditions

Other scientific activities of the Department consist in the seismographic records at various centres magnetic work at Alibag and Bombay and Solar Physics observations at the Kodaikanal observatory A careful study has been made at Bombay of microseisms which are believed to be due to sea waves and appear to furnish early indications of the existence of disturbed weather out at sea Other interesting experiments on geophysical subjects have been undertaken or completed at Bombay in recent years Recently the observatory at Kodaikanal has undertaken the collection of spectrograms for the determination of the amount of ozone in the upper air by means of a Dobson's spectrograph which has been loaned to the observatory

With a view to study the origin and nature of nor'westers the violent local storms which almost every year cause considerable loss of life and property in north-east India a scheme for detailed weather observations in that area was drawn up in 1927 The details of the scheme were worked out at Calcutta and the scheme has been in progress since the beginning of last year A special expedition was arranged to study the upper air conditions over Bengal during the [illegible] nor'wester season

At Karachi arrangements [illegible] the study of special [illegible] connection with [illegible] important [illegible]

Average Montly and Annual Mean of Air Temperature at Selected Stations in India

Stations	Elevation in feet	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Mean
HILL STATIONS.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
*Shillong	4,920	49 5	51 8	60 4	65 2	66 0	68 8	70 0	69 2	68 4	63 1	56 5	50 7	61 7
Darjeeling	7,376	40 1	41 6	49 7	56 2	58 3	59 9	61 5	60 9	59 4	55 2	47 8	41 8	52 7
Simla	7,224	38 8	40 6	51 5	59 3	66 0	66 9	64 3	62 8	60 9	56 7	50 1	43 4	55 1
Murree	6,333	40 5	41 1	51 1	61 2	68 3	72 3	69 4	67 2	65 9	61 3	52 8	45 0	58 0
Srinagar	5,204	30 7	33 0	45 1	55 7	63 9	69 9	73 0	70 8	64 0	53 2	44 0	36 3	53 3
Mount Abu	3,945	58 2	61 0	69 9	78 0	79 8	74 9	69 8	67 6	69 6	71 6	65 2	59 9	68 8
*Ootacamund	7,327	54 0	55 5	58 6	61 5	61 3	58 2	56 9	57 4	57 3	57 2	55 4	54 3	57 3
*Kodaikanal	7,688	55 0	56 7	59 6	61 5	61 9	59 4	57 6	57 8	57 6	56 9	54 9	55 0	57 8
COAST STATIONS														
Karachi	49	65 3	68 4	75 0	80 6	84 7	86 8	84 3	82 4	82 0	80 0	74 0	67 4	77 6
Veraval	18	69 4	70 2	74 0	79 1	81 5	82 5	80 0	79 1	79 0	79 5	77 2	72 3	77 0
Bombay	37	74 5	74 8	78 0	82 1	84 6	82 4	79 5	79 4	79 4	80 7	79 3	76 4	79 3
Ratnagiri	110	76 2	76 0	78 5	82 8	84 3	80 7	78 3	78 4	78 2	79 8	79 5	77 6	79.2
Mangalore	65	78 2	79 3	81 1	83 9	83 5	78 8	77 1	77 3	77 6	78 9	79 8	79 0	79 6
Calicut	27	77 8	79 8	81 6	83 6	83 1	78 5	76 7	77 4	78 3	79 1	79 5	78 3	75 9
Negapatam	31	75 5	77 4	80 5	84 8	87 7	87 0	85 6	84 4	83 4	80 9	78 3	76 0	81 8
Madras	22	75 3	76 6	79 5	84 1	88 7	88 4	85 7	84 5	83 9	80 8	77 9	75 7	81 8
Masulipatam	15	73 6	76 7	80 3	85 2	89 8	87 8	83 9	83 4	83 0	81 2	77 4	74 0	81 4
Gopalpur	21	70 0	74 8	78 3	81 6	84 1	83 7	81 8	82 0	82 2	79 6	74 3	69 8	78.6
Rangoon	57	74 7	77 3	81 2	85 0	82 2	79 5	78 8	78 7	79 1	80 0	78 3	75.6	79.2

* As the average mean figures for Shillong, Ootacamund and Kodaikanal are not available means of normal maximum and minimum temperatures uncorrected for diurnal variation are given.

Average Monthly and Annual Means of Air Temperature at Selected Stations in India

Stations	Elevation in feet	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Mean.
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Toungoo	183	70 0	74 7	81 9	86 7	85 3	81 3	80 1	80 1	81 3	81 4	77 4	71 6	79 3
Mindalay	250	68 8	73 8	82 1	89 2	88 5	85 4	85 2	84 7	83 5	82 5	75 9	69 5	80 8
Silchar	104	63 8	67 0	73 9	78 0	80 1	81 4	82 6	82 4	81 7	79 7	73 1	66 1	75 9
Calcutta	21	65 2	70 3	79 3	85 0	85 7	84 5	83 0	82 4	82 6	80 0	72 4	65 3	77 9
Burdwan	99	65 7	70 0	80 4	86 7	86 5	84 9	83 6	82 8	83 1	80 7	73 0	66 3	78 6
Patna	183	60 8	65 3	76 9	86 2	88 0	86 4	83 5	83 1	83 3	79 5	70 1	62 2	77 1
Benares	267	60 0	65 3	76 6	86 8	91 3	89 4	84 1	83 1	83 0	77 9	67 8	60 2	77 2
Allahabad	309	59 5	64 9	76 8	87 6	92 5	90 8	84 5	83 2	83 0	77 6	67 5	59 8	77 3
Lucknow	368	58 7	63 7	75 2	86 4	90 6	90 2	85 3	83 4	83 2	77 1	66 3	58 9	76 6
Agra	555	60 1	64 8	76 7	88 1	94 0	93 4	86 0	84 2	84 2	79 4	68 7	61 2	78 4
Meerut	738	56 0	60 1	71 1	82 7	88 4	89 4	85 0	83 2	81 7	74 7	63 5	56 7	74 4
Delhi	718	57 0	62 2	74 1	86 2	91 7	92 2	86 4	84 5	83 9	78 5	67 6	59 6	77 1
Lahore	702	53 0	57 3	69 0	80 9	88 9	93 0	89 1	87 1	84 8	75 7	63 2	54 6	74 7
Multan	420	55 6	59 8	71 6	82 9	91 4	94 9	92 7	90 4	88 0	78 6	67 1	57 7	77 5
Jacobabad	186	57 3	62 4	74 5	85 5	94 2	97 7	95 0	91 6	88 8	79 2	67 9	58 9	79 3
Hyderabad (Sind)	96	63 6	67 1	77 6	86 2	91 6	91 7	88 6	86 0	86 0	82 7	73 4	65 0	79 9
Bikaner	771	59 2	63 6	76 6	88 4	94 1	94 7	90 4	87 3	87 4	82 4	70 5	61 4	79 6
Rajkote	429	66 8	70 0	77 4	85 1	89 2	87 5	81 7	80 6	80 8	80 4	71 1	68 4	78 5
Ahmedabad	163	70 3	74 0	82 7	91 2	92 9	89 4	83 7	83 0	83 5	81 3	78 3	72 9	82 1
PLATEAU STATIONS														
Akola	930	68 5	73 7	81 9	90 1	93 3	86 2	80 6	78 9	79 7	77 9	71 7	66 8	79 2
Jubbulpore	1,327	61 8	66 8	76 5	86 3	91 9	85 7	79 0	78 0	79 0	74 8	66 6	60 3	75 6
Nagpore	1,025	68 8	74 3	82 4	90 6	94 5	86 6	80 4	79 4	80 4	78 4	72 2	67 1	79 6
Raipur	970	67.7	73 6	81 9	90 3	93 6	86 0	79 6	79 0	80 3	78 1	71 5	66 0	79 0
Ahmednagar	2,152	67 1	71 3	77 5	82 5	83 8	79 2	76 2	74 9	74 5	75 1	70 5	67 1	75 0
Poona	1,840	69 8	73 9	80 1	83 9	83 8	78 7	74 9	73 7	74 4	76 2	72 5	68 9	75 9
Sholapur	1,590	72 7	77 7	84 2	88 4	88 9	81 8	78 9	77 7	77 3	77 7	74 6	71 3	79 3
[illegible]aum	2,539	69 8	73 0	77 5	79 2	78 0	72 8	70 1	69 7	70 4	72 9	70 9	69 3	72 8
[illegible]bad (Deccan)	1,690	70 4	77 1	83 1	88 0	90 1	82 6	77 9	77 1	77 4	76 8	72 3	69 1	78 5
[illegible]ore	3,021	67 5	72 0	76 7	79 9	78 5	74 0	72 0	71 8	71 8	71 8	69 6	67 5	72 8
	1,475	73 2	79 6	85 6	89 2	89 0	83 4	80 9	80 6	80 2	79 1	75 3	72 5	80 8

Average Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Selected Stations in India.

Stations.	Elevation in feet	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Total
Hill Stations		in	in	in	in	in	in	in	in	in	in	in	in	in
Shillong	4,020	0 49	0 81	1 85	4 29	10 06	16 46	13 48	12 79	14 75	6 23	0 98	0 25	82 44
Darjeeling	7,376	0 76	1 08	2 01	4 08	7 83	24 19	31 74	25 98	18 34	5 35	0 24	0 20	121 80
Simla	7,224	3 21	3 07	2 48	2 32	3 71	7 84	18 42	17 87	6 17	1 19	0 41	1 28	67 97
Murree	6,333	3 73	4 14	3 96	3 62	2 09	3 41	12 51	13 40	5 64	1 86	1 27	1 37	57 90
Srinagar	5,204	3 36	4 24	3 10	3 30	2 72	1 77	2 78	1 95	1 18	1 14	0 41	1 08	27 03
Mount Abu	3,945	0 27	0 31	0 15	0 08	0 97	5 59	22 05	21 51	9 58	1 46	0 28	0 24	62.49
Ootacamund	7,327	0 35	0 38	1 00	3 46	5 93	6 18	5 91	4 70	4 44	8 57	4 00	1 65	46 00
Kodaikanal	7,688	1 17	1 48	3 59	5 29	6 47	4 01	3 89	5 99	6 70	12 49	8 17	5 57	64 82
Coast Stations.														
Karachi	49	0 64	0 30	0 15	0 13	0 03	0 43	3 16	1 77	0 66	0 04	0 16	0 19	7 66
Veraval	18	0 01	0 03	0 00	0 00	0 02	5 31	8 92	7 27	2 40	0 81	0 66	0 10	25 53
Bombay	37	0 12	0 02	0 01	0 05	0 55	20 56	24 56	14 91	10 93	1 76	0 47	0 05	73 99
Ratnagiri	110	0 60	0 02	0 05	0 15	1 27	31 32	34 25	20 19	12 53	3 62	0 65	0 06	104 71
Mangalore	65	0 13	0 07	0 11	2 06	7 26	38 47	37 39	22 88	11 09	7 90	1 97	0 50	129 83
Calicut	27	0 17	0 16	0 79	3 70	9 04	36 46	29 36	14 89	7 39	9 12	3 80	1 32	116 20
Negapatam	31	1 15	0 72	0 32	1 02	1 81	1 30	1 74	3 29	3 55	10 08	15 02	11 23	51 23
Madras	22	0 83	0 28	0 37	0 65	1 96	2 06	3 80	4 66	4 84	10 93	13 30	5 25	48 93
Masulipatam	15	0 17	0 16	0 26	0 40	1 34	4 33	5 67	6 09	6 56	8 36	4 43	0 53	38 30
Gopalpur	21	0 23	0 43	0 56	0 73	2 01	5 76	6 11	7 20	6 86	9 84	3 50	0 72	43 95
Rangoon	57	0 11	0 23	0 16	1 74	11 73	18 30	21 37	19 65	15 89	7 12	2 52	0 07	98 89

Average Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Selected Stations in India

Stations.	Elevation in feet	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Total.
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS		In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In.	In	In	In
Toungoo	183	0 06	0 12	0 08	1 90	6 13	11 63	17 18	18 53	11 46	6 95	1 25	0 16	78 05
Mandalay	250	0 06	0 08	0 21	1 19	5 26	5 71	3 26	4 10	6 21	4 54	1 67	0 28	42 69
Silchar	104	9 61	2 32	7 91	13 56	15 72	20 39	19 98	18 69	13 95	6 40	1 41	0 54	121 13
Calcutta	21	0 29	1 02	1 14	1 54	5 60	11 04	12 31	12 69	10 40	3 87	0 62	0 31	60 83
Burdwan	99	0 18	0 89	1 21	2 20	5 50	10 17	12 32	11 49	8 59	3 93	0 63	0 13	57 51
Patna	181	0 72	0 53	0 35	0 30	1 70	7 76	11 31	10 72	7 82	2 89	0 20	0 14	41 51
Benares	267	0 74	0 51	0 33	0 16	0 56	5 45	12 54	11 19	8 54	2 24	0 17	0 17	40 59
Allahabad	309	0 82	0 48	0 38	0 14	0 20	5 09	12 24	10 83	8 32	2 40	0 25	0 23	39 52
Lucknow	368	0 90	0 45	0 32	0 11	0 01	5 14	11 30	11 32	6 61	1 33	0 08	0 11	39 20
Agra	555	0 55	0 43	0 25	0 10	0 61	2 81	9 67	7 11	4 11	0 59	0 06	0 20	26 70
Meerut	788	1 05	0 83	0 63	0 34	0 70	3 60	9 37	7 61	4 55	0 43	0 08	0 40	29 62
Delhi	718	1 02	0 61	0 67	0 35	0 71	3 18	8 38	7 14	4 42	0 39	0 10	0 13	27 70
Lahore	702	0 87	1 14	0 80	0 51	0 80	1 86	6 05	4 88	2 10	0 43	0 11	0 17	20 70
Multan	420	0 30	0 36	0 12	0 27	0 39	0 43	2 19	1 66	0 60	0 07	0 06	0 27	7 11
Jacobabad	186	0 28	0 27	0 25	0 17	0 15	0 10	1 18	1 25	0 19	0 01	0 10	0 15	4 10
Hyderabad (Sind)	96	0 24	0 22	0 10	0 07	0 11	0 41	2 61	2 77	0 54	0 00	0 10	0 05	7 22
Bikaner	771	0 38	0 24	0 18	0 14	0 81	1 65	3 29	3 14	1 08	0 09	0 06	0 18	11 27
Rajkote	420	0 05	0 10	0 01	0 01	0 31	5 21	10 89	6 11	3 75	0 67	0 33	0 06	27 80
Ahmedabad	163	0 02	0 10	0 01	0 03	0 46	3 94	11 49	8 26	4 12	0 55	0 19	0 05	29 52
PLATEAU STATIONS														
Akola	930	0 45	0 18	0 41	0 16	0 31	5 12	8 74	6 48	6 24	2 14	0 44	0 58	31 27
Jubbulpore	1,327	0 72	0 52	0 48	0 22	0 47	8 53	18 82	15 13	8 98	1 55	0 37	0 26	55 15
Nagpore	1,025	0 58	0 12	0 57	0 46	0 68	8 41	13 19	9 79	8 11	2 14	0 51	0 46	45 62
Raipur	970	0 30	0 33	0 50	0 50	0 76	9 38	14 94	12 72	7 75	2 09	0 62	0 20	50 27
Ahmednagar	2,152	0 27	0 12	0 15	0 40	1 16	4 73	3 03	3 60	6 75	3 12	0 89	0 41	21 66
Poona	1,840	0 18	0 05	0 13	0 58	1 45	5 35	6 90	4 03	4 18	4 11	0 85	0 20	28 26
Sholapur	1,590	0 06	0 08	0 29	0 63	1 09	4 41	1 19	5 42	7 77	3 63	0 87	0 30	28 74
Belgaum	2,539	0 06	0 03	0 19	2 05	2 73	9 32	15 37	9 15	4 05	5 09	1 33	0 24	49 91
Hyderabad (Deccan)	1,690	0 05	0 12	0 67	0 73	0 78	4 41	6 22	6 76	7 10	2 98	1 53	0 17	31 55
Bangalore	3,021	0 06	0 22	0 72	1 19	4 53	3 13	4 13	6 00	7 11	6 71	2 61	0 59	36 83
Bellary	1,475	0 10	0 03	0 12	0 83	1 93	1 84	1 11	2 18	4 12	4 04	1 20	0 20	18 30

Famine.

To the student of Indian administration nothing is more remarkable than the manner in which great problems arise, produce a corresponding outburst of official activity to meet them and then fall into the background This general truth is illustrated by a study of the history of famine in India For nearly forty years it was the bogey of the Indian administrator The forecasts of the rains were studied with acute anxiety The actual progress of the rains was followed with no less anxiety, and at the first signs of a bad or poor season the famine relief machine was furnished up and prepared for any emergency The reason for this is clear if we examine for a brief space the economic condition of the Indian peasantry Nearly three-quarters of the people are directly dependent on agriculture for their daily bread Very much of this agriculture is dependent on the seasonal rains for its existence Immense areas in the Bombay Presidency, Madras, the United Provinces and Central India are in a region of erratic and uncertain rainfall The rainy season is short and if for any natural reason there is a weakness, or absence, of the rain-bearing currents, then there is either a poor harvest or no harvest at all In Western lands everyone is acquainted with the difference between a good and a poor season, but western countries offer no parallel to India, where in an exceptionally bad year wide tracts of thickly populated land may not produce even a blade of grass In the old days there were no railways to distribute the surplus of one part of India to the districts where the crop had failed There were often no roads The irrigation works were few and were themselves generally dependent on the rainfall for their reserves The people lived from hand to mouth and had no store of food to fall back upon Nor had they any credit In the old days then they died Commencing with the Orissa famine in 1865-67 the Government of India assumed responsibility for the saving of human life in such crises After the famine of 1899 1900 this responsibility was also shouldered by the Indian States Stage by stage this responsibility was expressed in the evolution of a remarkable system of famine relief covering the whole field But now that machinery has reached a remarkable degree of perfection, it is rusting in the official armouries, because the conditions have changed The whole of India is covered with a network of railways, which distributes the produce of the soil to the centres where food is required The extension of irrigation has enormously increased the product of the soil and rendered large areas much less dependent on the monsoon rainfall At the same time the scientific study of the problems of Indian agriculture has raised the capacity of even the "dry" zones. The peasantry has accumulated a certain reserve against the rainless days from the prosperity which accompanied the period of high prices The rapid spread of the co-operative credit movement has mobilised and strengthened rural credit The spread of manufacturing enterprise has lightened the pressure on the soil The relation of famine to the question of Indian administration has therefore changed In an exceptionally bad year it may create administrative difficulties, it has ceased to be an administrative and social problem

Famine under Native Rule.

Famines were frequent under Native rule, and frightful when they came "In 1630," says Sir William Hunter, in the History of British India, "a calamity fell upon Gujarat which enables us to realise the terrible meaning of the word famine in India under Native rule. Whole cities and districts were left bare of inhabitants" In 1631 a Dutch merchant reported that only eleven of the 260 families at Swally survived He found the road thence to Surat covered with bodies decaying on the highway where they died, there being none to bury them. In Surat, that great and crowded city, he could hardly see any living persons, but 'the corpses at the corner of the streets lie twenty together, nobody burying them Thirty thousand had perished in the town alone Pestilence followed famine" Further historical evidence was adduced by Sir Theodore Morrison in his volume on the Economic Transition of India It has come to be seen that whilst railways have checked the old-fashioned practice of storing grain in the villages they have made the reserves, where they exist available for the whole of India In India there is now no such thing as a food famine, the country always produces enough food for the whole of the population, famine when it comes is a money famine and the task of the State is confined to providing the means for those affected by drought to earn enough to buy food The machinery whereby this is done will be examined after we have seen the experiences through which it was evolved

History of Recent Famines

The Orissa famine of 1865-67 may be taken as the starting point because that induced to first great and organised effort to combat distress through State agency It affected 180,000 square miles and 47,500,000 people The Bengal Government was a little slow in appreciating the need for action, but late food was poured into the district in prodigious quantities Thirty-five million units were relieved (a unit is one person supported for one day) at a cost 95 lakhs The mortality was very heavy, and it is estimated that a million people or one-third of the population, died in Orissa alone This was followed by the Madras famine of 1866, and the famine in Western India of 1868-70 The latter famine introduced India to the great migration from Marwar which was such a distinguishing feature of the famine of 1899-1900, it is estimated that out of a total population of a million and a half in Marwar, one million emigrated There was famine in Behar in 1873-74, then came the great South Indian Famine of 1876 78 This affected Madras, Mysore Hyderabad and Bombay for

two years and in the second year extended to parts of the Central and United Provinces and to a small tract in the Punjab The total area affected was 257,000 square miles and the population 58,500,000 Warned by the excessive expenditure in Behar and actuated by the desire to secure economy the Government relief programme was not entirely successful The excess mortality in this famine is said to have been 5,250,000 in British territory alone Throughout British India 700,000,000 units were relieved at a cost of Rs 8½ crores Charitable contributions from Great Britain and the Colonies aggregated Rs 81 lakhs

The Famine Codes

The experiences of this famine showed the necessity of placing relief on an organised basis The first great Famine Commission which sat under the presidency of Sir Richard Strachey, elaborated the Famine Codes, which amended to meet later experience, form the basis of the famine relief system to day They recommended (1) that employment should be given on the relief works to the able-bodied, at a wage sufficient for support, on the condition of performing a suitable task, and (2) that gratuitous relief should be given in their villages or in poor houses to those who are unable to work They recommended that the food supply should be left to private agency, except where that was unequal to the demands upon it They advised that the land owning classes should be assisted by loans, and by general suspensions of revenue in proportion to the crop failure In sending a Famine Code to the provincial governments, the Government of India laid down as the cardinal feature of their policy that the famine wage "is the lowest amount sufficient to maintain health under given circumstances Whilst the duty of Government is to save life, it is not bound to maintain the labouring population at its normal level of comfort" Provincial codes were drawn up, and were tested by the famine of 1896-97 In that 307,000 square miles were affected, with a population of 69,500,000 The numbers relieved exceeded 4,000,000 at the time of greatest distress The cost of famine relief was Rs 7¼ crores, revenue was remitted to the extent of Rs 1¼ crore, and loans given aggregating Rs 1¾ crore The charitable relief fund amounted to about Rs 1¾ crore, of which Rs 1¼ crore was subscribed in the United Kingdom The actual famine mortality in British India was estimated at 750,000 The experiences of this famine were examined by a Commission under Sir James Lyall, which reported that the success attained in saving life and the relief of distress was greater than had ever been recorded in famines, comparable with it in severity, and that the expense was moderate But before the Local Governments had been given time to digest the proposals of this Commission or the people to recover from the stock, the great famine of 1899-1900 supervened

The Famine of 1899-1900

This famine affected 475,000 square miles with a population of 59,500,000 In the Central Provinces, Berar, Bombay, Ajmer, and the Hissar district of the Punjab famine was acute it was intense in Rajputana, Baroda, Central India, Hyderabad and Kathiawar It was marked by several distinctive features The rainfall over the whole of India was in extreme defect, being eleven inches below the mean In several localities there was practically no rain There was in consequence a great fodder famine, with a terrible mortality amongst the cattle The water supply was deficient, and brought a crop of difficulties in its train Then districts like Gujarat, where famine had been unknown for so many years that the locality was thought to be famine immune, were affected, the people here being softened by prosperity, clung to their villages, in the hope of saving their cattle, and came within the scope of the relief works when it was too late to save life A very large area in the Indian States was affected, and the Marwaris swept from their impoverished land right through Central India like a horde of locusts, leaving desolation in their train For these reasons relief had to be given on an unprecedented scale At the end of July 4,500,000 persons were supported by the State, Rs. 10 crores were spent on relief, and the total cost was estimated at Rs 15 crores The famine was also marked by a widespread acceptance by Indian States of the duty hitherto shouldered by the Government of India alone—the supreme responsibility of saving human life. Aided by loans to the extent of Rs 3½ crores, the Indian States did a great deal to bring their administration into line with that in British India Although actual deaths from starvation were insignificant, the extensive outbreaks of cholera and the devastating epidemic of malaria which followed the advent of the rains induced a famine mortality of approximately a million The experiences of this famine were collated by the Commission presided over by Sir Antony MacDonnell This Commission reported that taking the famine period as a whole the relief given was excessive, and laid down certain modified lines The cardinal feature of their policy was moral strategy Pointing out that if the people were assisted at the start they would help themselves, whilst if their condition were allowed to deteriorate it proceeded on a declining scale, they placed in the forefront of their programme the necessity of "putting heart into the people" The machinery suggested for this purpose was the prompt and liberal distribution of taccavi loans, the early suspension of revenue, and a policy of prudent boldness, starting from the preparation of a large and expansive plan of relief and secured by liberal preparations, constant vigilance, and a full enlistment of non-official help The wage scale was revised, the minimum wage was abolished in the case of able-bodied workers, payments by results were recommended, and proposals were made for saving cattle

The modern system

The Government of India are now in possession of complete machinery to combat the effects of drought In ordinary times Government is kept informed of the meteorological conditions and the state of the crops, programmes of suitable relief works are kept up to-date, the country is mapped into relief circles, reserves of tools and plant are stocked

If the rains fail, policy is at once declared non-officials are enlisted, revenue suspended and loans for agricultural purposes made Test works are then opened, and if labour in considerable quantities is attracted, they are converted into relief works on Code principles Poor houses are opened and gratuitous relief given to the infirm On the advent of the rains the people are moved from the large works to small works near their villages, liberal advances are made to agriculturists for the purchase of plough, cattle and seed When the principal autumn crop is ripe, the few remaining works are gradually closed and gratuitous relief ceases All this time the medical staff is kept in readiness to deal with cholera which so often accompanies famine, and malaria, which generally supervenes when the rains break

Famine Protection

Side by side with the perfection of the machinery for the relief of famine has gone the development of famine protection The Famine Commission of 1880 stated that the best, and often the only means of securing protection from the extreme effects of famine and drought, are railways and irrigation These are of two classes, productive and protective Productive works being estimated to yield profits which will pay interest and sinking fund charges are met from loans, protective works, which do not pay, directly from revenue In order to guarantee that there should be continuous progress with protective works the Famine Insurance Grant was instituted in 1876 It was decided to set apart from the general revenues Rs 1½ crores annually or million sterling The first charge on this is famine relief, the second protective works, the third the avoidance of debt The chain of protective railways is now practically complete Great progress is being made with protective irrigation Acting on the advice of the Irrigation Commission an elaborate programme of protective irrigation works has been constructed, particularly in the Bombay Deccan—the most famine-susceptible district in India—and in the Central Provinces

Under the Statutory Rules framed under the Government of India Act of 1919 Provincial Governments (except Burma and Assam) are required to contribute from their resources a fixed sum every year for expenditure on famine These annual assignments can be expended on relief of famine only, the sum not required for this purpose is utilised in building up a Famine Relief Fund The Fund provides, as its main and primary object, for expenditure on Famine Relief proper, the word "Famine" being held to cover famine due to drought or other natural calamities The balance at the credit of the Fund is regarded as invested with the Governor-General-in Council and is available for expenditure on famine, when necessary and, under certain restrictions on protective and other works for relief of famine

The Outlook

Such in brief is the official programme and organisation which has been built up out of the experience and practice of the past Yet everything goes to show that Government activity to save human life will never be wanted in the future on the colossal scale of former times, even so recently as 1899-1900 Each succeeding failure of the rains indicates that there has been in silent progress an economic revolution in India In the year 1918 the rains failed more seriously and over a wider area than during any monsoon in the recent history of India The deficiency in the rainfall was more marked than in the great famine of 1899. Yet such was the increased resisting power of the people that instead of a demand for State relief from over five millions the maximum number at any time in receipt of public assistance was never so large as six hundred thousand The shock to the social life of the community was insignificant, the effects of the drought completely disappeared with the good rains of the following year

Increased Resisting Power

The causes of this economic change in the conditions of India, whose influence is widespread are many We can only briefly indicate them here There is a much greater mobility in Indian labour Formerly when the rains failed the ryot clung to his village until State relief in one form or another was brought almost to his doors Now at the first sign of the failure of the rains he girds up his loins and goes in search of employment in one of the industrial centres, where the supply of labour is, when general economic conditions are normal rarely equal to the demand, or on the constructional works which are always in progress either through State or private agency in the country Then the ryot generally commands some store of value, often misterm'd a hoard The balance of exports in favour of India in normal times is approximately £50 millions a year The gold and silver bullion in which this is largely liquidated is distributed all over the country, in small sums or in ornaments, which can be drawn upon in an emergency The prodigious coining of rupees during the last two years of the war, and the continuous absorption of gold by India, represent small diffused savings, which take this form owing to the absence of banking institutions and lack of confidence in the banking system There has been a large extension of irrigation More than one-third of the land in the Punjab is now under irrigation, and in other Provinces, particularly in the famine-susceptible tracts of the Bombay Deccan, irrigation works have been constructed, which break the shock of a failure of the rains The natural growth of the population was for some years reduced by plague and famine diseases, followed by the great influenza epidemic of 1918-19, which swept off five millions of people This prevented the increase of congestion, but brought some areas particularly in the Indian States, below their former population supporting capacity (The 1931 census showed an increase of over 30 million in the population since 1921) The increase of railways distributes the resources of the country with ease, the spread of the co-operative credit movement has improved rural credit Finally, there is the considerable development of manufacturing industry, which is generally short of labour and helps to absorb the surplus of a famine year Whilst the Government is completely equipped with a famine code, there is no reason to suppose that there will ever recur such an emergency as

The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the Trust during the past nineteen years, the figures at the end of 1920 being the latest available for a complete year

Year	Income	Expenditure										Total Expenditure
		Madras	Punjab	Bombay	Ajmere Merwara	Bihar and Orissa	United Provinces	Bengal	Central Provinces	Assam	Khairpur State	
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs			Rs
1911	1,17,652											
1912	(a) 1,45,537			1,36,000								1,36,000
1913	1,21,635			23,500								23,500
1914	1,22,695						1,00,000					1,00,000
1915	1,24,499						(c) —38,593					(c) —38,593
1916	1,29,206						(c) —3,305	25,000				21,695
1917	1,56,125											
1918	1,26,962											
1919	1,34,092	30,500		3,00,000			3,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000			8,30,500
1920	1,16,917					50,000	(c) —21,480					28,520
1921	(b) 1,23,221						50,000		50 000			1,00,000
1922	1,19,825	25,000										25,000
1923	1,22,093	(c) —2,503										(c) —2,503
1924	1,33,518	1,50,000	45,000									1,95,000
1925	1,24,225	(c) —479		30,000								29,521
1926	1,28,600				11,000							11,000
1927	1,58,033			3,00,000		1,00,000						3,98,163
1928	1,27,442		1,00,000	(c) —1,837 1,310								1,01,510
1929	(d) 1,52,303		1,75,000	(e) 1,50,000			25,000		25,000	1,00,000	25,000	(e) 5,00,000
1930	1,15,239			(e) 25,000		..						—25,000
	24,68,419	2,02,518	3,20,000	9,13,973	11,000	1,50,000	4,11,622	1,25,000	1,75,000	1,00,000	25,000	24,34,113

(a) Includes a bequest of Rs 26,545
(b) Includes Rs 3,366 refunded from the grant made in 1900 for the maintenance of Rajputana Orphans
(c) Represent refunds from grants made in previous years
(d) Includes Rs 182 and Rs 25 000 refunded from the grants made in 1927 to Bihar and Orissa and Bombay respectively
(e) In addition a sum of Rs 25,000 being the surplus balance of the grant made in 1927 to the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund, was allowed to be transferred to the Bombay Government for relief of distress in Sind

that of 1899 Famine can now be efficiently met by the liberal distribution of tagavi, the suspension and remission of the land revenue demand, the relief of the aged and others who cannot work, the provision of cheap fodder for the cattle, with possibly some assistance in transporting the affected population of the famine-affected tract to the industrial centres

The increased resisting power of the people was effectively demonstrated during the famine of 1920–21, which was due to the failure of the monsoon towards the end of the year 1920 The distress which appeared in the end of 1920 persisted during the early months of 1921 and regular famine was declared in parts of Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Baluchistan Local distress prevailed also in Bengal, Punjab and Central India The largest number of persons on relief of all kinds did not exceed 0 45 million which was considerably less than 3% of the total population of the area affected by the failure of the monsoon

The Indian People's Famine Trust

Outside the Government programme there is always scope for private philanthropy especially in the provision of clothes, help for the superior class poor who cannot accept Government aid, and in assisting in the rehabilitation of the cultivators when the rains break At every great famine large sums have been subscribed, particularly in the United Kingdom, for this purpose, and in 1899-1900 the people of the United States gave generous help With the idea of providing a permanent famine fund, the Maharaja of Jaipur gave in 1900 a sum of Rs 15 lakhs, in Government securities to be held in trust for the purposes of charitable relief in seasons of general distress

This Trust in a few years became swollen to Rs 28,10,000 and has ever since been maintained at that figure It is officially called the Indian People's Famine Trust, and was constituted under the charitable endowment Act, 1890 The income of the Trust is administered by a board of management consisting of 13 members appointed from different provinces and Indian States, Sir Ernest Burdon, KT, CSI, CIE, ICS, Auditor General in India, is the Secretary & Treasurer of the Trust The money is invested and the principal never taken for expenditure The income from it is utilised for relief work as necessary and unexpended balances are temporarily invested, so as to make available in years of trouble savings when expenditure is not necessary The temporary investments—in Government Securities—at the end of 1930 stood at Rs 3,88,716-4 0 and the cash balance at the same time was Rs 37,687-8-2, so that the total available for expenditure at the commencement of 1931 was Rs 4,14,000 The returns for 1931 were not complete when this chapter was revised

The whole conditions to meet which the Trust was founded have changed in recent years This is the result of the improved policy of Government in regard to famine relief and of the difference in the meaning of the word famine in consequence of the improvement of transport communications and other factors affected by modern progress An area stricken by failure of seasonal rains now obtains supplies from other regions in a manner impossible before the development of railways and of modern marketing practice and Government help its people by loans given direct or through Co operative Societies to tide them over the period of scarcity The experience of successive visitations of scarcity in different parts of the country also proves that the general economic progress of the people makes them able to meet temporary periods of stress in a manner formerly unimaginable Famine in the old terrible sense of the term has in fact ceased to occur This was well illustrated by the events of 1919, when the land suffered from a failure of the rains more general throughout India and worse in degree than any previously recorded by the Meteorological Department but the crisis was borne with a minimum of suffering The demands upon the Famine Trust have consequently so greatly diminished in their original sense that hardly any money is now distributed from it for the relief of famine in the proper sense of the word, resulting from rain failure and expenditure has mainly become grants of assistance to sufferers from floods The total expenditure upon real famine in the old sense was only Rs 50,000 during the year 1929, while expenditure on relief of distress caused by floods was Rs 4,75,000 in the same year The terms of the Trust fortunately, permit of management on lines according with modern needs

Hydro-Electric Development.

India promises to be one of the leadiug counties of the world in regard to the development of hydro-electric power and great strides in this direction have already been made Iudia not only specially lends itself to projects of the kind, but peremptorily demands them Cheap motive power is one of the secrets of successful industrial development and the favourable laitial conditions caused by the war, the enthusiasm for industrial development which has seized uearly all classes of educated Indians, and the special attentiou which the circumstances of the war have compelled Government to direct towards the scientific utilisation of Indian natural resources all point to a rapid growth of iudustrial enterprise in all parts of India withiu the next few years Indeed, the process, for which sound foundations had been laid before the war, is now rapidly under way India is severely handicapped compared with other lands as regards the generation of power by the consumption of fuel, coal or oil These commodities are all difficult to obtain, and costly in India except in a few favoured areas Coal supplies, for example, are chiefly centred in Beugal and Chota Nagpur aud the cost of transport is heavy Water power aud its transmissiou by electricity offer, on the other hand, immense possibilities, both as regards the quantity available aud the cheapness at which the power can he rendered, in all parts of India

Water power schemes, pure and simple, are generally difficult in India, because the power needs to be continuous, while the rainfall is only during a small portion of the year Perennial rivers with sufficient water throughout the year are practically non-existent in India Water, therefore, must be stored for use during the dry season Favourable sites for this exist in many parts in the mountainous and hilly regions where the heaviest rainfalls occur and the progress already made in utilising such opportunities by the electrical transmission of power affords high encouragement for the future Further, hydro-electric schemes can frequently be associated with important irrigation projects the water being first used to drive the turbines at the generating stations and then distributed over the fields

The Industrial Commission emphasized the necessity for a Hydrographic Survey of India On this recommendation the Government of India in 1918 appointed the late Mr G T Barlow, C.I E, then Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, United Provinces, to undertake the work, associating with him Mr J W Meares, M.I C E, Electrical Adviser to the Government of India Mr Barlow died, but Mr Meares issued a preliminary report in September, 1919, summarising the present state of knowledge of the problem in India and outlining a programme of investigation to be undertaken in the course of the inquiry Mr Meares showed that industries in India now absorb over a million horse power, of which only some 285,000 h p is supplied by electricity from steam, oil or water the water power so far actually in sight amounts to 1½ million horse-power, but this excludes practically all the great rivers, which are at present uninvestigated Thus the minimum flow of the seven great rivers eastward from the Indus is stated to be capable of giving not less than three million horse-power for every thousand feet of fall from the Himalayas, while similar considerations apply to rivers in other parts Some doubt is expressed as to the estimate of seven million horse-power in the Irrawaddy and Chindwin rivers, given in the report of the London Conjoint Board of Scientific Studies

The Report points out that the Bombay Presidency holds a unique position owing to its great existing and projected schemes at Lonavla, the Andhra Valley, the Nila Mula and the Koyna Valley aud has the still greater advantage of possessing a firm ready to develop its resources

Bombay Hydro-Electric Works

The greatest water-power undertakings in India—and in some respects the greatest in the world—are the Tata hydro-electric schemes recently brought to fruition, and constantly undergoing expansion, for the supply of power in the city of Bombay Bombay is after London the most populous city in the British Empire and it is the largest manufacturing town in Asia Its cotton mills and other factories use over 100,000 horse power of mechanical energy and until a year or two ago this was almost entirely provided by steam, generated by coal coming from a distance—mostly Bengal The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Scheme, now an accomplished fact, marked one of the big steps forward made by India in the history of its Industrial development It was the product of the fertile brain of Mr David Gostling, one of the well known characters of Bombay, nearly a generation ago The exceptional position of the Western Ghats, which rise 2,000 feet from sea-level which a very short distance of the Arabian Sea, and force the monsoon as it sweeps to land, to break into torrential rain at the mountain passes was taken full advantage of and the table lands behind the Ghats form a magnificent catchment area to conserve this heavy rainfall in Mr Gostling pressed the scheme on the attention of Mr Jamsetji Tata for years, and with perseverance collected data which he laid before that pioneer of the larger industries in India He summoned the aid of experts from England to investigate the plan The scheme was fully considered for six long years Meanwhile both Mr J N Tata and Mr David Gostling passed away, but the sons of the former continued the work of their father and on Mr Gostling's death, Mr R B Joyner's aid was sought to work out the Hydraulic side of the undertaking

The scheme completed, a syndicate secured the license from Government and an endeavour was made to enlist the support of financiers of England who tried to impose terms which were not acceptable Meanwhile, the attention of Sir George Clarke (now Lord Sydenham), then Governor of Bombay, and an engineer of distinction himself, was drawn to the scheme The interest shown by him drew the attention of Indian Chiefs in the Presidency of Bombay and outside it to its possibilities, funds flowed in and a company was started

The hydro electric engineering works in connection with the project are situated at and about Lonavla above the Bhor Ghat The rainfall is stored in three lakes at Lonavla, Walwhan and Shirawta, whence it is conveyed in masonry canals to the forebay or receiving reservoir The power-house is at Khopoli, at the foot of the Ghats, whither the stored water is conveyed through pipes, the fall being one of 1,725 feet In falling from this height the water develops a pressure of 750 lbs per square inch and with this force drives the turbines or water wheels The scheme was originally restricted to 30,000 electrical horse power, but the Company, in view of the increasing demand for power from the Bombay mills, decided to extend the works by building the Shirawta Dam, the capacity of the scheme being increased to more than 40,000 electrical horse power The works were formally opened by H E the Governor of Bombay on the 8th February 1915 At present there are about 44 mills with motors of the aggregate B H P of 55,000 H P in service In addition to the cotton and flour mills which have contracted to take supply from the Company for a period of ten years, an agreement has been completed whereby the Tata Hydro-Electric Company, the Andhra Valley Power Supply Company and the Tata Power Company between them supply the whole of the electric power required by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, and also the power for the electrification of the Harbour Branch and Bombay-Kalyan section of the G I P Railway There remain many prospective buyers of electrical energy and the completion of the Company s full scheme will not suffice for all such demands Besides the Bombay cotton mills, which alone would require about 100,000 horse power there are, for instance, tramways, with possibilities of suburban extensions The probable future demand is roughly estimated at about 160,000 H P Recently the Company has embarked upon a considerable scheme of extensions, these involving the impounding of a fourth lake at Kundley, near Lonavla, the duplication of the pipe line and the installation of additional machinery at the power house at Khopoli

Investigations undertaken by Mr H P Gibbs, with a view to further developing the electrical supply led to the discovery of a highly promising water storage site in the valley of the Andhra River, situated near the present lakes previously overlooked, as altogether different treatment and design were required In this instance the draw off point is 11 miles upstream from the dam and at a level 112 ft. above the lowest river bed level at the dam The water is taken through a tunnel 8,700 ft long driven in solid trap rock through the scarp of the ghauts of which the pressure pipes are an extension Seventy feet of the upper water in the lake can be drawn off comprising 75 per cent of the total amount of water stored both above and below draw off level A scheme was prepared to be carried out by a separate company and providing for holding up the Andhra River by a dam, about a third of a mile long and 192 feet high, at Tonerwadi This dam holds up a lake nearly twelve miles long, the further end of which approaches the brink of the Ghats at Khand Here, a tunnel, a mile and a quarter long, carries the water to the surge chamber, whence it enters the pipes for a vertical drop of about 1,750 feet to the generating station at Bhivpuri, about 17 miles from the generating station at Khopoli The scheme is designed to yield 100,000 horse power in its full development Power is being supplied to some thirty factories in Bombay absorbing roughly 40,000 electrical horse-power, as well as to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company and to the G I P Railway for the first stage of their electrification scheme

Just as the Andhra project has been developed as a northward extension of the original scheme, so a southward development also originated by Mr Gibbs and developable on lines similar to those of the Andhra project in now practically completed under the name of the Nila Mula scheme, the name arising from the fact that the valleys of the Nila and Mula rivers are being dammed for the conservation of water for it A company entitled The Tata Power Co, Ltd, was floated in the autumn of 1919

A lake having an area of sixteen square miles and a catchment area of 112 square miles has been formed at Mulshi by the erection of a masonry dam 4,100 feet in length and 158 feet in height At the end of the lake opposite to the site of the dam, a tunnel has been cut through the Western Ghats to a total length of 14,500 feet, at the further end of which the water enters the pipe line and descends to the turbine power house at Bhira, 1,750 feet below The head of water is sufficient to generate 150,000 electrical horse-power at 11,000 volts, and after being transformed up to 110,000 volts the current is transmitted to the receiving station at Dharavi, Bombay, through an overhead line approximately 80 miles in length Five generating units each of 30,000 electrical horse-power are being erected, and of these two are already in commercial operation The power will be absorbed by mills, factories and local area not yet electrified in Bombay and suburbs as well as by the B B & C I Railway's suburban service the G I P Railway's electrified service within thirty miles of Bombay and the evergrowing needs of the B E S & T Company

Nearly 100 miles southward of this Messrs Tata propose to erect two dams in the huge valley of the Koyna river, proposed by Mr A T Arnall and developable on lines similar to the two projects by Mr Gibbs above mentioned partly to supply power to Bombay and partly to develop a great assembly of electro-chemical industries near the power installation The prelimi

nary investigations for this scheme are still pro ceeding The catchment area for the lake will be 346 square miles and there will he a total storage after the rains of 112,600 million cubic feet, which will be sufficient to supply a normal load of 350,000 horse power for 8 000 hours per year The preliminary estimates provided for a capital of Rs 810 lakhs to carry out the scheme

Mysore Installation

The first hydro electric scheme undertaken in India or, indeed, in the East, was that on the River Cauvery, in Mysore State, which was inaugurated, with generating works at Sivasamudram, in 1902 The Cauvery rises in the British district of Coorg, and flows right across Mysore The first object with which the installation was undertaken was the supply of power to the goldfields at Kolar These are 92 miles distant from Sivasamudram and for a long time this was the longest electrical power transmission line in the world Current is also sent to Bangalore, 59 miles away, where it is used for both industrial and lighting purposes

The initial undertaking has constantly been expanded since its inauguration, so that its total capacity, which was at first 6,000 horse power, is now approximately 25,000 h p This is the maximum obtainable with the water which the Cauvery affords and, therefore with the number of consumers, large and small, rapidly increasing, the necessity of a completely new installation elsewhere, to be operated in parallel with or separately from that at Sivasamudram, has been recognised Two projects offer themselves The first would involve the use of the River Shimsha, a tributary of the Cauvery which has natural falls, and the second, known as the Mekadatu project, would have its power house on the Cauvery, 25 miles down-river from Sivasamudram and just within the borders of Mysore State, adjacent to the Madras Presidency The head of water available at Sivasamudram is 400 feet, that on the Shimsha 618 feet net, which would generate 39,500 o h p At Mekadatu the Cauvery runs in rapids and a dam and a channel 20,000 feet long with a 22½ feet bed would be necessary There would be three generating units, each giving an output of 4,000 e h p Future extensions yielding an additional 8,000 h p could be made The progressive spirit which has marked the management of the works since their inception now characterises the manner in which the problem of further extensions are being considered.

Works in Kashmir

A scheme of much importance from its size, but more interesting because of the developments that may be expected from it than for the part which its current supply already plays in the life of the countryside, is one installed a few years ago by the Kashmir Durbar, utilising the River Jhelum, near Baramulla, which lies thirty-four miles north-west of Srinagar The head works of the Jhelum power installation are situated six and a half miles from the power house and the main connection between the two is a great timber flume These works and the forebay at the delivery end of the flume have a capacity for carrying water sufficient for the generation of 20,000 electrical horse power Four pipes 600 feet long lead from the forebay to the power house, and from forebay to water-wheel there is an effective head of 395 feet There are four vertical waterwheels, each coupled on the same shaft to a 1,000 k w, 3-phase, 2,300 volt, 25-period generator running at 500 r p m, and each unit is capable of taking a 25 per cent overload, which the generator end is guaranteed to maintain with safety for two hours The power house is of sufficient capacity to allow of 15,000 k.w generating plant being installed within it Two transmission lines run side by side as far as Baramulla, 21 miles distant, at which point one terminates. The other continues to Srinagar, a further 34 miles The installation at Baramulla was originally utilised for three floating dredgers and two floating derricks, for dredging the river and draining the swampy countryside and rendering it available for cultivation, but these operations have temporarily been curtailed, so that only one dredger is now in operation The lighting of Baramulla has been taken in hand with satisfactory results and it is expected that the lighting demand will rapidly increase and that a small demand for power will soon spring up At Srinagar, the line terminates at the State silk factory, where current is supplied not only for driving machinery and for lighting, but for heating The greater part of Srinagar city is now electrically lighted and during the past year a motor load of over 100 k w has been connected with the mains, motors being hired out to consumers by the Electrical Department This step was taken with a view to educating the people in the use of electric power and it has been entirely successful

Recent Progress

Apart from the development of the three projects in the Bombay Presidency the past few years have witnessed comparatively little progress in hydro-electric works Construction is proceeding, however, on the Mandi Project in the Punjab, which will utilize the water of the Uhl river for the generation of power with which a large number of towns in that province will be electrified The scheme has been formulated in three stages The first will develop 48,000 horse power from the ordinary discharge of the river, the second involves the formation of a storage reservoir by the construction of a dam and would double the electrical output, whilst the third would utilize the same water several miles down-stream and provide an additional 64,000 horse-power Only the first stage is at present being constructed Another interesting project is the hydro electric grid scheme in the United Provinces which will carry electric power to a large number of towns and villages and will, it is anticipated, assist greatly in the development of rural areas

A small plant was completed and put into operation at Naini Tal during 1923, and the erection of another small plant was commenced

at Shillong, but otherwise there is nothing to record. It is interesting to note, however, that preliminary investigations are proceeding within view to the erection of hydro electric plants in various parts of India. In the tea districts of Kalimpong and Kurseong, for example, it is proposed to harness a promising water-power site and to supply current to an important area in which are situated more than two hundred tea factories.

The Sutlej Hydro-Electric Project, at one time appeared to be one of the most promising propositions in the country but owing to financial considerations it has now been indefinitely shelved. In Southern India a large number of sites have been investigated, and of these one on the Pykara river in the Nilgiris and another on the Kallar river on the borders of Travancore have been selected for development if and when the financial considerations can be satisfactorily settled. The Pykara river scheme is of some magnitude and it is estimated that upwards of 50,000 horse power will be available for electro-chemical industries which it is proposed to establish at Calicut on the West Coast. The Kallar river project is very much smaller, but it is interesting in being a scheme in which the Government of Madras and the Travancore Darbar will be jointly responsible, for the power house will be located on the British side of the river and the current transmitted to and distributed in Travancore state. Finally, there is a big combined project of hydro electrification and irrigation in Hyderabad State. This scheme is still very much in the air, but the fact that it is under consideration is worthy of being placed on record in view of the somewhat unusual circumstance in India, that the tail water from the turbines will be made available for agricultural purposes and not allowed to run to waste.

The fact that the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company has shut down its steam driven generating plant and now takes its supply in bulk from the various Tata companies has been recorded above, and it is of more than passing interest to note that the Poona Electric Supply Company has recently adopted a similar course. This is a phase of hydro-electric distribution which is quite in its infancy in India, but it is possible to foresee the time when every village within a couple of hundred miles of a hydro electric power station will receive its supply of electric current in bulk, thus greatly reducing capital and administrative charges and minimising the price of current to the consumer. It is a system which has become somethin, of a fine art in California, where current is transmitted by overhead wires for many hundreds of miles at a pressure of 200,000 volts, or double the pressure commonly employed in India for overhead long-distance transmission.

INTEREST TABLE.

From 5 to 12 per cent on Rupees 100

Calculated for 1 Year, 1 Month (Calendar), 1 Week, and 1 Day (365 Days to a Year) the Decimal Fraction of a Pie for the Day being shown for the Day.

Per cent.	1 Day	1 Week	1 Month	1 Year
	Rs A P	Rs. A P.	Rs A P	Rs. A P
5	0 0 2·030	0 1 6	0 0 8	5 0 0
6	0 0 3 156	0 1 10	0 8 0	6 0 0
7	0 0 3 682	0 2 1	0 9 4	7 0 0
8	0 0 4 208	0 2 5	0 10 8	8 0 0
9	0 0 4·734	0 2 9	0 12 0	9 0 0
10	0 0 5 260	0 3 0	0 13 4	10 0 0
11	0 0 5 786	0 3 4	0 14 8	11 0 0
12	0 0 6·312	0 3 8	1 0 0	12 0 0

Local Self-Government.

A field of the administration of India profoundly affected by the Reforms of 1919 is that of local government. This is one of the subjects transferred to Indian ministers, and under their leadership considerable developments have been essayed. On the whole, the progress of local government in India for the past quarter of a century has been disappointing. The greatest successes have been won in the Presidency towns, and particularly by the Municipality of Bombay. The difficulties in the way of progress were manifest. Local government had to be a creation—the devolution of authority from the Government to the local body, and that to a people who for centuries had been accustomed to autocratic administration. Again, the powers entrusted to local bodies were insignificant and the financial support was small. There are however many indications that the dry bones of the mofussil are stirring.

Throughout the greater part of India, the village constitutes the primary territorial unit of Government organisation, and from the villages are built up the larger administrative entities—tahsils, sub divisions, and districts.

"The typical Indian village has its central residential site, with an open space for a pond and a cattle stand. Stretching around this nucleus lie the village lands, consisting of a cultivated area and (very often) grounds for grazing and wood cutting. The inhabitants of such a village pass their life in the midst of these simple surroundings, welded together in a little community with its own organisation and government, which differ in character in the various types of villages, its body of detailed customary rules and its little staff of functionaries, artisans and traders. It should be noted, however, that in certain portions of India, *e.g.*, in the greater part of Assam, in Eastern Bengal, and on the west coast of the Madras Presidency, the village as here described does not exist, the people living in small collections of houses or in separate homesteads."—(*Gazetteer of India*.)

The villages above described fall under two main classes, *viz.*—

Types of Villages.—"(1) The 'severalty' or ryotwari village which is the prevalent form outside Northern India. Here the revenue is assessed on individual cultivators. There is no joint responsibility among the villagers, though some of the non-cultivated lands may be set apart for a common purpose, such as grazing, and waste land may be brought under the plough only with the permission of the Revenue authorities, and on payment of assessment. The village government vests in a hereditary headman, known by an old vernacular name, such as *patel* or *reddi*, who is responsible for law and order, and for the collection of the Government revenue. He represents the primitive headship of the tribe or clan by which the village was originally settled."

"(2) The joint or landlord village, the type prevalent in the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Frontier Province. Here the revenue was formerly assessed on the village as a whole, its incidence being distributed by the body of superior proprietors, and a certain amount of collective responsibility still, as a rule, remains. The village site is owned by the proprietary body, who allow residences to the tenantry, artisans, traders and others. The waste land is allotted to the village, and, if wanted for cultivation, is partitioned among the shareholders. The village government was originally by the *punchayet* or group of heads of superior families. In later times one or more headmen have been added to the organisation to represent the village in its dealings with the local authorities, but the artificial character of this appointment, as compared with that which obtains in a ryotwari village is evidenced by the title of its holder, which is generally *lambardar*, a vernacular derivative from the English word 'number.' It is this type of village to which the well-known description in Sir H. Maine's *Village Communities* is alone applicable, and here the co-proprietors are in general a local oligarchy with the bulk of the village population as tenants or labourers under them."

Village Autonomy.—The Indian villages formerly possessed a large degree of local autonomy, since the native dynasties and their local representatives did not, as a rule, concern themselves with the individual cultivators, but regarded the village as a whole, or some large landholder as responsible for the payment of the Government revenues, and the maintenance of local order. This autonomy has now disappeared owing to the establishment of local, civil and criminal courts, the present revenue and police organisation, the increase of communications, the growth of individualism, and the operation of the individual *ryotwari* system, which is extending even in the north of India. Nevertheless, the village remains the first unit of administration, the principal village functionaries—the headman, the accountant and the village watchman—are largely utilised and paid by Government, and there is still a certain amount of common village feeling and interests.

Punchayets.—For some years there was an active propaganda in favour of reviving the village council tribunal, or *Punchayet*, and the Decentralisation Commission of 1908 made the following special recommendations:—

"While, therefore, we desire the development of a *punchayet* system, and consider that the objections urged thereto are far from insurmountable, we recognise that such a system can only be gradually and tentatively [illegible] and that it is impossible to suggest [illegible] and definite method of procedure. We think that a commencement should be made by [illegible] certain limited powers to *Punchayets* [illegible] villages in which circumstances are favourable by reason of homogeneity, [illegible] conce, and freedom from factions. [illegible] power might be increased [illegible] warrant, and with experience, it [illegible] easier to apply the system [illegible] Such a policy [illegible] year, will [illegible]

much patience, and judicious discrimination between the circumstances of different villages, and there is a considerable consensus of opinion that this new departure should be made under the special guidance of sympathetic officers"

This is, however, still mainly a question of future possibilities, and for present purposes it is unnecessary to refer at greater length to the subject of village self-government Various measures have been passed, but it is too early to say what life they have The Punjab Government has passed a Village Punchayat Act, which enables Government to establish in a village, a system of councillors to whom certain local matters, including judicial power, both civil and criminal of a minor character, may be assigned In Bihar a Village Administration Act has been passed for the administration of village affairs by villagers themselves, including minor civil and criminal cases Other Governments are taking steps in the same direction

Municipalities —The Presidency towns had some form of Municipal administration, first under Royal Charters and later under statute, from comparatively early times, but outside of them there was practically no attempt at municipal legislation before 1842 An Act passed in that year for Bengal, which was practically inoperative, was followed in 1850 by an Act applying to the whole of India Under this Act and subsequent Provincial Acts a large number of municipalities was formed in all provinces The Acts provided for the appointment of commissioners to manage municipal affairs, and authorised the levy of various taxes, but in most Provinces the commissioners were all nominated, and from the point of view of self-government, these Acts did not proceed far It was not until after 1870 that much progress was made Lord Mayo's Government, in their Resolution of that year introducing the system of provincial finance, referred to the necessity of taking further steps to bring local interest and supervision to bear on the management of funds devoted to education, sanitation, medical charity, and local public works New Municipal Acts were passed for the various Provinces between 1871 and 1874, which, among other things, extended to the elective principle, but only in the Central Provinces was popular representation generally and successfully introduced In 1881-2 Lord Ripon's Government issued orders which had the effect of greatly extending the principle of local self-government Acts were passed in 1883-4 that greatly altered the constitution, powers, and functions of municipal bodies, a wide extension being given to the elective system, while independence and responsibility were conferred on the committees of many towns by permitting them to elect a private citizen as chairman Arrangements were made also to increase municipal resources and financial responsibility, some items of provincial revenue suited to and capable of development under local management being transferred, with a proportionate amount of provincial expenditure, for local objects The general principles thus laid down have continued to govern the administration of municipalities down to the present day

The Present Position —There are some 777 Municipalities in British India, with something over 19 million people resident within their limits Of these municipalities, roughly 710 have a population of less than 50,000 persons and the remainder a population of 50,000 and over As compared with the total population of particular provinces, the proportion resident within municipal limits is largest in Bombay, where it amounts to 20 per cent, and is smallest in Assam where it amounts to only 2 per cent In other provinces it varies from 4 to 9 per cent of the total population Turning to the composition of the Municipalities, considerably more than half of the total members are elected and there is a steady tendency to increase this proportion. Ex-officio members are only 7 per cent and nominated 25 per cent Elected members are almost everywhere in a majority Taking all municipalities together, the non-officials outnumber the officials by nearly six to one The functions of municipalities are classed under the heads of Public Safety, Health, Convenience and Instruction For the discharge of these responsibilities, there is a municipal income of Rs 14 03 crores derived principally from taxation, just over one-third coming from municipal property, contributions from provincial revenues and miscellaneous sources Generally speaking, the income of municipalities is small, the four cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Rangoon together providing nearly 40 per cent of the total The heaviest items of this expenditure come under the heads of "Conservancy" and "Public Works" which amount to 15 per cent and 14 per cent respectively, "Water supply" comes to 13 per cent, "Drainage" to 6 per cent and "Education" to no more than 8 per cent In some localities the expenditure on education is considerably in excess of the average In the Bombay Presidency, excluding Bombay City, for example, the expenditure on education amounts to more than 21 per cent of the total funds, while in the Central Provinces and Berar is is over 17 per cent

District Boards —The duties and functions assigned to the municipalities in urban areas are in rural areas entrusted to district and local Boards In almost every district of British India save in the province of Assam, there is a board subordinate to which are two or more sub-district boards, while in Bengal, Madras and Bihar and Orissa, there are also Union Committees Throughout India at large there are some 207 district boards with 582 sub-district boards besides 457 Union Panchayats in Madras This machinery has jurisdiction over a population which was over 214 millions in 1929-30. Leaving aside the Union Committees and Union Boards or Panchayats the members of the Boards numbered a little over 10,000 in 1929 30, of whom 73 per cent were elected As in the case of municipalities the tendency has been throughout India to increase the elected members at the expense of the nominated and the official members The Boards are practically manned by Indians, who constitute 96 per cent of the whole membership Only 11 per cent of the total members of all boards are officials of any kind The total income of the Boards in 1929-30 amounted to Rs 16 37 crores, the average income of each board being Rs 2,00,000 The most important item of revenue is provincial

rates, which represent a proportion of the total income varying from 25 per cent in Bombay and in the N W F Province to 62 per cent in Bihar and Orissa The principal objects of expenditure are education which has come remarkably to the front within the last three years and civil works such as roads and bridges Medical relief is also sharing with education though in a less degree the lion's share of the available revenue

Improvement Trusts —A notable feature in the recent sanitary history of India is the activity played by the great cities in the direction of social improvements In Bombay and Calcutta the Improvement Trusts are continuing their activities which are described in a separate chapter (q v) In Bombay the work of the Improvement Trust is being developed by the Bombay Development Directorate Other cities are beginning to follow the examples of these great cities and Improvement Trusts have been constituted in Cawnpore, Lucknow and Allahabad in the United Provinces and in several of the larger cities of the Provinces of India Their activities have, however, been severely curtailed by the financial stress

Provincial Progress —There was passed in *Bengal* in 1919 a Village Self-Government Act embodying the policy of constituting Union Boards at the earliest possible date for groups of villages throughout the province The number of these boards continues to increase, rising from 1,500 to more than 2,000 Though they are in their infancy as yet, many of them show a remarkable aptitude for managing their own affairs

In *Bombay* the development of village self-government is also proceeding, as the result of an Act for constituting, or increasing the power of village committees, which was passed in 1920 by the Legislative Council In this presidency, some 75 out of 157 municipalities had a two thirds elected majority of councillors in the year 1920, and a distinct step forward has been projected by the administration in the direction of liberalizing the constitution of all municipal bodies The policy of appointing a non official president has been extended both to district and sub-district boards, and a large number of non-officials have also been appointed presidents of sub-districts (taluka) boards In *Madras* also the institutions of local self-government continued to progress in an encouraging manner The number of district boards in the Presidency was 24, with 882 members The number of sub-district boards rose from 119 to 121 The total number of Municipal Councils rose from 73 to 80 and the proportion of Indian to European and Anglo-Indian members further increased. In 1920 21 there were 54 municipal councils, consisting entirely of Indian members as against 41 in the previous year The average imposition of taxation per head of population is still very low being only about Rs 2 Nonetheless, 28 towns in the Presidency possess a protected water supply and water works schemes are either under execution or in contemplation in a number of others The number of educational institutions maintained by municipal councils rose to 1 016 which was 90 more than in the previous year while the net educational charges amounted to Rs 12 61 lakhs

In the *United Provinces* the new District Boards, which consist of non official members only, with elected non official Chairmen, were plunged straight way into financial difficulties In some cases the necessity for retrenchment was immediate resulting in the curtailment of medical relief and of allotments for the ordinary repairs of roads Additional taxation has so far not been generally imposed and the Boards are still suffering from inexperience in husbanding public money and obtaining the full value for their expenditure In the case of Municipal Finances, there has been some change for the better The new Municipalities have shown a great interest in all forms of civic activity but they are still hampered in their work by political and communal obsessions They are reluctant to impose new taxation but a considerable programme of expenditure lies before them The restoration of municipal roads, the abatement of the dust nuisance and the renewal of water works plant are problems calling almost everywhere for immediate solution On the whole, the position is more hopeful since the rapid progress which was being made towards Municipal insolvency has been arrested

In the *Punjab* municipal administration continued to show improvement, the general attitude of the members in regard to their responsibilities being promising for progress in the future Generally speaking the finances are in a more satisfactory position than was the case in previous years Expenditure on water supply schemes is steadily increasing

Three Acts of considerable importance, providing for the creation of improvement trusts for the more effective administration of smaller towns and for the establishment of village panchayats have been passed Further, Municipalities and District Boards have been reconstituted in a more democratic form

In the *Central Provinces*, the year 1920 witnessed the passing of a Local Self Government Act intended to guide into proper channel the undoubtedly growing interest in public matters The continued reduction of official members and chairman and the wider powers of control given to local bodies have been an incentive to the development of local self government leading to an increased sense of public duty and responsibility Another very important measure regulating municipalities was passed into law in 1922 Its chief feature are the extension of the Municipal franchise, the reduction of official and nominated member, the extension of the powers of Municipal Committees and the relaxation of official control

In the *North West Frontier Province*, the institution of local self government [illegible] what of a foreign growth [illegible] municipal committee [illegible] of their responsibilities [illegible] to be frequent [illegible] official members is gradually [illegible] Municipal administration [illegible] Government [illegible] that the [illegible] to take a very [illegible] that the [illegible] impose [illegible] tory Commercial [illegible] local [illegible] public [illegible] advantage [illegible]

Local Government Statistics

Municipalities.—With this general introduction we can now turn to the statistical results of the working of Local Self-Government. The following table gives information as to the constitution of municipal committees, taxation, &c., in the chief provinces in 1929-30.—

Province	Population within Municipal Limits	Number of Municipalities	Number of Members of Committees	Classification of Members: Official	Classification of Members: Non-Official	Income	Incidence per Head of Population: Rates and Taxes	Incidence per Head of Population: Total Income (excluding Extraordinary and Debt)	Expenditure
						Rs	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs
Presidency Towns									
Calcutta	1,077,264	1	90	1	89	3,75,57,628	17 14 9	22 0 8	3,49,73,158
Bombay City	1,175,914	1	108	4	104	17,76,14,504	24 1 5	28 3 6	17,87,40,000
Madras City	528,791	1	50	1	49	99,55,509	8 11 6	12 1 3	87,94,103
Rangoon	335,491	1	34	3	31	1,28,21,781	22 1 0	30 2 10	1,32,40,959
District Municipalities									
Bengal (excluding Calcutta)	2,014,203	117	1,661	133	1,528	1,17,33,796	3 8 10	4 13 9	1,17,56,139
Bihar and Orissa	1,249,038	61	1,027	122	905	49,11,956	2 3 1	3 4 6	46,37,166
Assam	168,587	25	283	7	276	12,35,553	4 3 11	7 0 3	12,31,763
Bombay (excluding Bombay City)	2,677,272	154	3,096	204	2,892	4,45,24,222	6 1 2	8 10 11	4,61,13,736
Madras (excluding Madras City)	2,517,338	81	1,684	16	1,668	2,07,06,126	2 7 8	5 13 7	2,08,63,006
United Provinces	2,917,150	85	1,137	13	1,124	1,78,47,715	3 11 9	5 9 1	1,86,56,186
Punjab	1,845,804	107	1,245	109	1,136	1,52,50,744	4 4 11	7 8 8	1,47,98,772
N.-W. Frontier Province	159,469	6	121	32	89	15,85,817	5 6 2	9 6 9	14,64,339
Central Provinces and Berar	1,079,637	68	1,207	53	1,154	87,23,871	4 8 11	6 15 0	85,89,682
Burma (excluding Rangoon)	814,922	57	817	79	738	80,08,707	4 3 3	9 3 6	81,86,362
British Baluchistan	28,238	1	37	5	32	7,40,981	18 3 3	23 4 3	6,69,308
Ajmer-Merwara	145,048	4	58	5	53	6,64,602	2 14 8	4 6 4	7,03,503
Coorg	12,076	5	61	19	42	56,449	2 14 9	4 10 3	44,767
Delhi	248,302	1	37	3	34	28,13,568	5 10 9	11 1 5	24,86,474
Bangalore	118,940	1	28	8	20	10,37,460	4 15 6	8 2 4	10,76,885
Total 1929-30	19,113,474	777	12,781	817	11,964	37,77,90,990	6 9 11	9 5 9	37,70,26,301

District and Local Boards

The following table gives the membership, Income and Expenditure of District and Local Boards in the same financial year —

Province	No of Boards	No of Members		Income (excluding Balances)							Expenditure				
		Elected	Ex officio and Nominated	Provincial Rates	Civil Works	Other Sources	Total	Incidence per Head			Education	Civil Works	Sanitation Hospitals etc	Debt and Miscellaneous	Total
				Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	a	p	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Madras	(a)612	6,373	2,201	1,11,99,006	1,13,98,203	2,92,50,853	5,18,48,067	1	1	8	1,22,15,108	1,08,70,569	11,37,981	1,76,07,900	5,39,17,962
Bombay	240	3,312	985	50,40,130	29,01,030	1,45,17,508	2,24,00,071	1	9	0	1,18,51,391	17,17,217	13,11,961	11,27,176	2,24,74,045
Bengal	103	1,287	754	80,03,090	16,86,003	51,01,560	1,48,86,322	0	5	2	19,07,911	55,00,105	33,00,149	21,02,161	1,32,10,956
United Provinces	48	1,407	95	76,78,386	15,25,070	1,10,06,607	2,02,10,063	0	7	1	1,00,71,118	59,25,155	19,50,302	3,38,170	2,01,94,281
Punjab	29	813	366	61,14,639	26,08,602	1,27,53,061	2,15,16,304	1	1	10	1,06,77,012	21,21,551	28,17,655	79,51,871	2,16,00,992
Bihar and Orissa	65	835	283	73,59,301	10,11,020	63,55,091	1,47,50,111	0	6	7	18,35,115	51,11,716	23,02,909	23,06,108	1,15,76,078
Central Provinces and Berar	108	1,393	483	25,38,816	8,65,730	50,23,855	93,26,410	0	8	2	31,81,398	16,14,311	5,11,618	37,70,827	91,01,211
Assam	19	360	101	10,71,649	11,00,616	15,83,529	37,61,791	0	8	9	13,53,112	11,58,180	6,17,579	5,57,632	39,86,909
North West Frontier Province	5		222	2,67,863	2,20,147	9,08,523	14,86,533	0	10	7	8,91,587	1,78,318	1,26,920	2,02,051	14,98,906
Ajmer Merwara	1	16	27	29,852	62,983	36,904	1,29,739	0	3	2	45,696	11,859	10,961	30,071	1,32,192
Coorg	1	13	7	68,308	60,155	46,342	1,34,005	1	2	0	65,381	11,069	25,078	14,210	1,19,668
Delhi	1	11	8	32,519	17,691	1,86,525	2,36,738	1	3	5	1,29,655	50,715	14,417	13,294	2,07,081
Total, 1929-30	1,246	15,820	5,535	1,94,17,948	2,00,59,227	8,75,81,478	10,10,58,453	0	10	8	6,05,09,374	4,17,05,001	2,02,36,755	3,77,81,751	16,12,33,511

(a) Includes 157 Union Panchayets with 3,911 elected and 1,221 ex officio and nominated members

Calcutta Improvement Trust.

The Calcutta Improvement Trust was instituted by Government in January, 1912, with a view to making provision for the improvement and expansion of Calcutta by opening up congested areas, laying out or altering streets, providing open spaces for purposes of ventilation or recreation, demolishing or constructing buildings and re housing the poorer and working classes displaced by the execution of improvement schemes

The origin of the Calcutta Improvement Trust must, as in the case of the corresponding Bombay body, upon which the Calcutta Trust was to a large extent modelled, be looked for in a medical enquiry which was instituted into the sanitary condition of the town in 1896, owing to the outbreak of plague It was estimated that the Trust might in the ensuing 30 years have to provide for the housing of 225,000 persons The population of Calcutta proper, which includes all the most crowded areas, was 649,995 in 1891, and increased to 801,251, or by 25 per cent, by 1901 The corresponding figure according to the 1911 Census was 896,067 and this had increased by 1921 to 993,508

The problem of expansion was difficult, because of the peculiar situation of Calcutta, which is shut in on one side by the Hooghly and on the other by the Salt Lakes

Preliminary investigations continued for several years, so that it was only in 1910 that legislation was eventually introduced in the provincial legislature and the Trust instituted by it The Bill provided for a large expenditure on improvement schemes and the provision of open spaces and for special local taxation to this end It also provided for the appointment of a wholetime chairman of the Board of Trustees and the membership of the Trust was fixed at eleven

The following constituted the Board of Trustees at 31st March 1931 —Mr J A L Swaa C I E, I C S, Chairman, Mr J C Mukherjea, Bar-at-Law, Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation (*ex-officio*), Mr D J Cohen elected by the Corporation of Calcutta under Section 7 (1) (*a*) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, Mr Prabhudoyal Himatsingh, elected by the elected councillors, Corporation of Calcutta, under Section 7 (1) (*b*) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, as modified by the Amendment Act of 1926, Mr Charu Chandra Biswas, C I E, elected by Councillors other than elected Councillors of the Corporation of Calcutta, under Section 7 (1) (c) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, as modified by the Amendment Act of 1926, Mr G Morgan, C I E, elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Sir Hari Sankar Paul, Kt, elected by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Mr Unsud Dowla Rai Badridas Goenka Bahadur, C I E, Rai Bahadur Dr Haridhan Dut, appointed by the Local Government

During the 19 years that it has now been at work, the Trust have decided, and partly or entirely carried through, several improvement schemes for opening up congested areas, laying out or widening streets and providing open spaces

In Central Calcutta many highly insanitary *bustees* have been done away with and several roads of an improved type laid out, the most important of which is the Chittaranjan Avenue, 100 ft wide which at present extends from Beadon Street to Chowringhee, and will shortly be extended to Shambazar Street on the north It is intended ultimately to extend it up to the Chitpur bridge But at present there is the direct connexion between Chitpur bridge and the Barrackpore Trunk Road, as Lackgate Road has been severed by the sidings of the Eastern Bengal Railway In these circumstances the Board considered that traffic would be better served by postponing the extension to Chitpur Bridge and constructing a road to Shambazar which is the terminus of the Barrackpore Trunk Road and of the Dum-Dum-Tessore Road A scheme known as Scheme No XXXVII has been published under Section 43 of the Calcutta Improvement Act which provides *inter alia* for the extension of Chittaranjan Avenue up to Raja Rajballab Street and for the construction of a new 84 feet road connecting it with Cornwallis Street The section of Chittaranjan Avenue near the Chowringhee end is well placed for commerce and trade and is likely before long to gain increased importance by being linked up with Dalhousie Square by means of a new road 84 feet wide which the Trust proposes to construct between Mission Row and Mangoe Lane

In the north of the City, two large and thirteen small parks have been constructed in different quarters Of the two large parks one is named Chittaranjan Park and the other Cossipore Chitpore open space measuring 53 bighas and 156 bighas respectively The Cossipore Chitpore Park has a small artificial lake and the layout of the area surrounding the lake has been taken in hand Four football grounds have been provided for schools and clubs of North Calcutta Some tennis courts are also being made The Chittaranjan Park has also been provided with play grounds Several wide roads have been driven through this highly congested area The approaches to the City have also been adequately widened

Some progress has also been made with that highly congested Area to the West of the City by opening up new roads and widening the existing ones This Scheme is known as Maydapati, Scheme No XXVII

The most important work which the Trust has in hand at present is the construction of the main east and west thoroughfare, 84 feet wide across the centre of the city between Manikitala and Strand Road The portion between Upper Circular Road and Chittaranjan Avenue has been completed as also the section of this thoroughfare between Central Avenue and Upper Chitpore Road

The engineering works in the portion between Upper Chitpur Road and Strand Road have made good progress and Calcutta will shortly have a wide thoroughfare extending from Strand Road to Manikitala Bridge and intersecting Chitpur Road, Chittaranjan Avenue, Cornwallis Street and Circular Road At the instance of the Corporation of Calcutta, a large storm water relief sewer, which will drain an area of about 163 acres, has been laid in this road from Chittaranjan Avenue westwards to Strand Road From there it will be carried to the river by the Corporation

Of the other schemes in progress in the centre of the town the most important is the construction of a new 60 feet road connecting Darpanarayan Tagore Street with Pathurighat Street Its importance lies in the fact that it is portion of a new thoroughfare which will run through the middle of Burrabazar and connect Harrison Road with Nimtalla Ghat Street The widening of Kalakar Street in Burrabazar, which forms the southern section of this road will be taken up at once if a Bill which was introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council in February 1931 is passed into law

The Suburban Areas to the South and South East of Calcutta required greater attention and extensive development schemes were undertaken Several open spaces and squares have been made in various parts Insanitary tanks requiring approximately 2 crores C ft of earth have been filled up Russa Road which forms the southern approach to the town has been widened to 150 ft for a length of one mile and 100 ft for a length of another mile It now gives a most pleasant drive from Chowringhee to Tollygunge To improve the drainage of this area a 100 ft wide East to West road, from Ballygunge Railway Station to Chetla Bridge, and for recreation an artificial lake of 167 bighas with adequate grounds has been completed

Another small lake has also been completed and a road is being constructed round it to link up with the road surrounding the main lake The road round the main lake has been surfaced with asphalt and lighted with electricity and is much frequented in the evenings Sites for Club houses adjoining the main lake have been allotted to several clubs Excavation has been continued in a new section of the lake which is to be attractively laid out with an island to which the public will have access by means of a footbridge The Calcutta Tramways Co Ltd, have now extended tram tracks from Russa Road along New Sewer Road to Ballygunge Station

The Board of Trustees have framed a scheme for the extension southwards of Lansdowne Road which has received Government sanction and acquisition of land is in progress, the Board in pursuance of its policy of carrying out schemes in the centre of the town and in the suburbs simultaneously, so as to have an adequate supply of suburban sites for residential buildings to meet the needs of those displaced from overcrowded areas in the centre of the town has also framed a scheme known as Scheme No XXXIII for the improvement of another section of the undeveloped area between Russa Road and the Lake District This too has received sanction of Government and land acquisition is in progress

To the east of the city, several new roads have been constructed in Scheme No VIIIC (New Ballygunge Road Park Circus to Old Ballygunge Road) They are now open to traffic, and the majority of them are surfaced with asphalt Arrangements have been made for lighting the roads with electricity The development of Calcutta east of Lower Circular Road, between Park Circus and Middle Road Entally, is a pressing need, but the work can only proceed slowly in small sections The Trust in the execution of this scheme cannot ignore the bustee dwellers, who are pushed further east, as the development from bustee conditions to blocks of masonry buildings proceeds The utilisation of highly-improved lands for bustee purposes is not in economic proposition, but at the same time, it is necessary to provide the essentials of sanitation for the working classes

The linking up of Amherst Street with London Street by a broad thoroughfare has commenced The Trust is constructing a large park near Park Circus, Scheme No VIII, known as Eastern Park, measuring 65 bighas It will have a large playing field for football and tennis

The public squares vested in the Calcutta Corporation in 1911 had a total area of about 96 acres In 1912, Mr Bompas, the first Chairman of the Trust, pointed out that in the ratio, viz, about 9 per cent of its public open spaces which measured about 1,250 acres (including the Maidan, the Horticultural and the Zoological Gardens) to its total acreage, Calcutta was almost on a par at that time with London possessing 6,675 acres of public parks or gardens, while its percentage exceeded that of New York, Berlin and Birmingham But about 1,000 acres of Calcutta's 1,250 was accounted for in the Maidan and new open spaces in other parts of Calcutta were an urgent need Up to date the Trust had added (including the new lake at Dhakuria)—another 250 acres

Lastly for the housing of the displaced population the Trust has undertaken on a large scale the following schemes —

In the early stages three blocks of three storied tenement buildings containing 252 lettable rooms were built in Wards Institution Street for persons of the poorer classes It was found, however, that the persons displaced preferred to take their compensation and migrate to some place where they could erect *bastis* of

their own, the class of structures they were accustomed to live in These chawls were then filled with persons of limited means, *e g*, school masters, poor students, clerks and persons of the artisan class As many as 1,200 people are housed in these chawls, these buildings, including land, cost Rs 2,44,368 and are let at very low rents—ground floor rooms at Rs 5 per mensem and top floor rooms on Rs 6 per mensem, each room measuring 12′×12′ with a 4 ft verandah in front opening on to a central passage 7 ft wide The total collection of rent during the year 1930-31 including previous year arrear was Rs 15,372

As these chawls failed to attract the people for whom they were meant, the Board next tried an experiment in providing sites for bustees Two sites with a lettable area of 16 bighas were acquired within the area of Maniktola Municipality, but they failed to attract because they were out of the way and were expensive

KERBALA TANK LANE RE-HOUSING SCHEME — In this scheme 4 detached and 35 semi-detached houses were built The detached houses were sold as this scheme never became popular with the class of tenants for whom they were originally intended Owing to this unpopularity the Board further decided to throw open to tenants of all classes 18 out of the remaining 35 semi detached houses This change of policy, however, produced no effect on the letting

Owing to want of suitable tenants the entire dwellings in Kerbala Tank Re-housing scheme had been sold by private sale shortly after the 31st March 1927

BOW STREET RE-HOUSING SCHEME —Seven blocks of buildings containing one-roomed, two roomed and three-roomed suites have been constructed to re-house Anglo-Indians displaced by the operations of the Trust This scheme has proved a striking success There are 132 suites for letting and the rent received from these suites during the year 1930-31, amounted to Rs 35,800

PAIKPARA RE-HOUSING SCHEME —This scheme has an area of 36 bighas well laid out in 96 building sites Further re-housing scheme has not been undertaken by the Trust but special facilities are offered to dishoused persons for securing land in various improved areas for reinstatement purposes

BRIDGES —Some progress has been made in replacing the old bridges of Calcutta, which is hemmed in by canals and railway lines inadequately bridged, by modern and up to-date bridges to suit the growing traffic requirements The opportunity is being taken of widening the Maniktala, Narkeldanga and Beliaghata Bridge approaches on both sides—on the west (in the case of Maniktala and Narkeldanga Bridges) right up to Circular Road The new bridges of the city, will in their traffic capacity compare favourably with those of London The new Bridges at Maniktala, Beliaghata and at Shambazar have roadways of 37 feet, with two footpaths each 10 feet in width The Chitpore Bridge for which estimates amounting to Rs 2,64,000 have been sanctioned is to have the same traffic capacity as the new Kidderpore Bridge, *viz* a roadway aggregating 60 feet in width with two footpaths each 10 feet wide The Alipore Bridge, the reconstruction of which has been taken in hand, is to have a roadway of 30 feet (3 traffic widths) and 2 footpaths of 6 feet each, and these are also to be the probable widths of the Tollygunge and Hastings Bridges which need re building The Chelsea, Hammersmith and Waterloo Bridges have all-over widths of 45, 39 and 42 feet, respectively, the roadways being 29, 27 and 28 feet, that is 3 traffic widths Even London Bridge with an all-over width of 65 feet has only a 37-foot roadway (4 traffic widths) and Westminster Bridge which is 84 feet in width spares only 54 feet (*i e*, 6 traffic widths, like the 60 feet of Kidderpore Bridges for wheeled traffic

FINANCIAL —Capital charges during the year 1930-31 amounted to Rs 44 92 lakhs which included Rs 33 19 lakhs spent on land acquisition and Rs 9 56 lakhs on engineering works The 10 year 6 per cent Debenture loan of 1920-21 of Rs 50 lakhs contracted for a term of 10 years with the Imperial Bank of India as collateral security for a cash credit was recalled during 1930-31 The gross expenditure of the Trust on Capital Works up to the end of the year 1930 31 was Rs 12,20,11,198 To meet this large expenditure, the Trust has borrowed Rs. 2,48,50,000, other Capital receipts (mainly from the sale of land and buildings) have yielded Rs 6,03,42,601 and the revenue fund from its annual surplus (after providing for the service of loans) has contributed Rs 3 68 crores to Capital Works

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The transfer of the Trust to the Municipality has been effected by an Act of Legislature called 'The City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, 1925 (Bombay Act No XVI of 1925) By virtue of this Act the powers and duties of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have been transferred and the property and rights belonging to the said Trustees have now been vested in the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay which is referred to as the Board, the President of the Corporation being also the President of the Board

The execution of the powers and the performance of the duties vested in the Board is entrusted to a committee called the 'Improvements Committee' subject to the general control of the Board The Improvements Committee consists of eighteen members, that is to say, fourteen elected members and four nominated members. Of the elected members eleven are elected by the Board, one by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, one by Indian Merchants' Chamber and one by the Millowners' Association out of their own bodies respectively The nominated members are appointed by Government by notification, three of them being chosen from among the following —

(i) The Director of Development, Bombay,

(ii) the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust,

(iii) the Collector of Bombay, and

(iv) the Executive Engineer, Presidency District,

and the fourth by Government to represent labour from among the members of the Board

The Municipal Commissioner has the right of being present at a meeting of the Committee and of taking part in the discussions thereat but he shall not vote upon or make any proposition at the meeting The Chief Officer, who is the Chief Executive Officer, is appointed by the Board subject to confirmation of Government He has the same right of being present at a meeting of the Board and of the Committee and of taking part in the discussions thereat as a member of the said Board or Committee, but he must not vote upon or make any proposition at such meeting He exercises general supervision and control over the acts and proceedings of all officers and servants of the Board in matters of executive administration and is directly responsible to the Board

The specific duties of the Trust are to construct new and widen old streets, open out crowded localities, construct sanitary dwellings including those required for the Bombay City Police The Trust derives its income from certain Government and Municipal lands vested in the Trust and the schemes it has undertaken The Trust receives a contribution from Municipal revenues amounting to a definite share in the general tax receipts—approximating to 2 per cent on assessments and subject to no maximum Works are financed out of loans raised by the Board By the close of 1930 31 the Board had raised Rs 10,30 lakhs by loans and their total capital receipts (including grants of Rs 54 lakhs received from Government) amounted to Rs 18,28 lakhs out of which they had spent Rs 124 lakhs on the improvement of Government and Municipal lands temporarily vested in the Trust and Rs 16,82 lakhs on their acquired estates and office buildings The Trust have provided in their chawls accommodation for 45,000 persons

The present Chairman and members of the Improvements Committee are as follows —

Mr Jafferbhoy Abdoolabhoy Lalljee, *Chairman*

Mr Ahmed F Currimbhoy

Mr C W L Arbuthnot, C I E, B E, B A (P U I), J P

Mr B G Parulekar

Dr J A Collaco, L M & S

Dr Alban J de Souza, B A, L M & S, I M S

Mr E R Hirjibehedin

Mr G G Morarji

Mr K F Nariman, B A, LL B

Mr M A Karanjawala, M A, LL B

Mr Manu Subedar, B A, B Sc (Econ), Bar at-Law

Mr Meyer Nissim, M A

Mr Mohamed Umer Abdul Rasul

Mr W R S Sharpe

Mr R H Parker

Rao Bahadur R S Asavle

Mr J W Smyth, I C S

Sir Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, Kt, C B E

Municipal Commissioner—Mr H K Kirpalani, M A (Bom), B A (Oxon), I C S

Chief Officer—Mr H B Shivdasani, M A (Cantab), J P

Chief Accountant—Mr Narayen T Chawathey, (on leave prior to retirement) Mr E B Bharucha (acting)

Estate Agent—Mr H G W[illegible] A M I E

Executive Engineer—Mr D N.

The Indian Ports.

The administration of the affairs of the larger ports (*Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Rangoon and Chittagong*) is vested by law in bodies specially constituted for the purpose They have wide powers, but their proceedings are subject in a greater degree than those of municipal bodies to the control of Government. At all the ports the European members constitute the majority and the Board for Rangoon consists mainly of European members

Figures for 1929-30 relating to income, expenditure and capital debt of the six principal ports managed by Trusts (Aden is excluded from the tables) as obtainable from the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (India) are shown in the following table —

——	Income	Expenditure	Capital Debt
	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Calcutta	3,43 98,110	3,65,42,388	25,67,48,003
Bombay	2,99,31,018	2,96,09,025	22,21,13,077
Madras	46,31,021	45,33,938	1,72,80,036
Karachi	73,73,769	73,61,887	4,05,50,000
Rangoon	82,10,981	81,99,554	5,18,64,842
Chittagong	7,68,118	8,85,071	17,77,130*

* Includes the first instalment of Rs 15 lakhs of a loan of Rs, 50 lakhs from the Government of Bengal

CALCUTTA.

The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta are as follows —

Mr F H Lidderton, Chairman

Mr W A Burns, Deputy Chairman and Traffic Manager (on leave)

Elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce — Mr P H Brown C B I , Mr G W Jeeson Mr A McD Liddis (on leave), Mr K J Nicolson (Offg), Mr T W Dowding, Mr C deM Kellock (on leave), Mr S D Gladstone (Offg), Mr J Reid Kay

Elected by the Calcutta Trades Association — Mr Mark Leslie

Elected by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce — Mr S C Ghosh Mr Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Dr Narendra Nath Law, M A , B L , F R S Ph D

Elected by the Indian Chamber of Commerce — Mr G L Mehta

Elected by the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta — S K Roy Choudhury

Nominated by Government — Capt C A Scott D S O , R I M , Mr G L Colvin, C B , C M G , D S O Mr R D T Alexander, Mr N Pearce, Mr M Slade, I C S

The principal officers of the Trust are—

Traffic Manager — Mr W A Burns, (on leave), Col H H Hudson, D S O , M C (Offg)

Chief Accountant — Mr N G Park, C A. (on leave), Mr J Dand, C A (Offg)

Chief Engineer — Mr J. R Rowley, A K C, M Inst C E

Deputy Conservator — Commander C. V L Norcock, O B E , R N

Medical Officer — Lt -Col W L Harnet M B, F R C S , I M S

Consulting Engineer and London Agent — Mr J. Angus, M Inst C E

The traffic figures and the income of the Trust for the last fifteen years are as follows —

Year	Docks			Jetties	Stream		Nett tonnage of shipping entering the Port	Income.
	General Exports	Coal Exports	Imports	Imports	Exports	Imports		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Rs
1914-15	920,6[illegible]	2,633,80[illegible]	700,177	917,078			3,714,344	1,44,50,349
1915-16	1,054,985	1,610,645	570,997	788,481			2,967,798	1,59,35,456
1916-17	1,185,159	1,994,528	444,210	686,010			2,804,680	1,57,23,482
1917-18	995,112	1,014,993	363,383	633,693			2,094,011	1,58,39,175
1918-19	1,097,562	1,333,28[illegible]	482,403	575,833			2,292,462	1,90,53,513
1919-20	1,146,479	2,264,976	653,066	713,748			2,941,846	2,23,55,614
1920-21	1,133,719	3,016,400	413,357	685,080			4,017,514	2,66,08,032
1921-22	974,783	1,687,222	607,361	622,411			3,446,021	2,19,17,042
1922-23	1,414,166	1,174,041	304,109	680,053			3,336,722	2,64,75,522
1923-24	1,722,305	1,325,801	221,035	761,920			3,621,243	2,60,89,027
1924-25	1,779,034	1,495,015	290,412	874,714			3,845,788	2,78,23,364
1925-26	1,491,442	1,796,409	352,714	951,442	2,231,637	1,601,041	3,887,560	3,21,27,748
1926-27	1,465,851	2,476,701	455,577	963,297	2,344,800	1,513,885	4,177,118	3,12,02,188
1927-28	1,537,371	2,817,443	480,367	1,007,017	2,689,187	1,606,728	4,638,569	3,38,82,124
1928-29	1,750,969	2,644,256	1,164,631	1,049,668	2,524,201	1,706,559	4,818,881	3,41,82,729
1929-30	1,985,042	3,016,185	853,452	829,902	2,589,653	1,646,032	4,985,999	3,43,98,110
1930-31	1,440,371	2,389,393	646,844	553,317	2,145,837	1,552,502	4,381,953	2,80,73,490

BOMBAY.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES —*Nominated by Government* —Mr W R S Sharpe, (Chairman), Sir Ernest Jackson, Kt, C I E, Mr A L Tylden Patterson, Mr J A Stewart, I C S, Rear-Admiral H T Walwyn, *C B, D S O, R N*, Mr Syed Munawar Mr C W E Arbuthnot, C I E, Mr H K Kirpalani, I C S, and Major-General H Needham, C B, C M G, A S O

Elected by the Chamber of Commerce —Mr G L Winterbotham, Mr L C Reid, Mr W L Clement, Mr R R Haddow and Mr G H Cooke

Elected by the Indian Merchants' Chamber — Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt, C I E, M B E, Mr Lalji Naranji, Mr *Lakhmidas* Rowjee Tairsee, Mr Vithaldas Damodar Govandji and Mr Vithaldas Kanji

Elected by the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay —Mr Meyer Nissim and Mr Hoosenally M Rahimtoola

Elected by the Millowners' Association — Mr A Geddis

The following are the principal officers of the Trust —

Dy Chairman—Vacant

SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT

Secretary, N M Morris, *Deputy Secretary*, A S Bakre, M A, Bar-at-Law, *Head Clerk*, J D Mhatre

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT'S DEPARTMENT

Chief Acctt, C P Gay, *Deputy Acctt*, J F. Pereria, B A, *Sr Asstt Acctt*, W L McDonnell, *Asstt Acctt* R O Collyer, *Junior Asstt Acctts*, H W Scott and A N Moos *Cashier*, V D Jog, *Ry Audit Inspectors*, R Cour Palais and M J Murzello, *Supdt*, *Stores Accounts Branch*, O Hyde, *Supdt*, *Establishment Branch*, A R Javeri

CHIEF ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

Chief Engineer, G E Bennett, M Sc, M Inst C.E, M I, Mech E, *Deputy Chief Engineer*, A Hale-White, M A, M I C E, *Executive Engineers*, F P G Carron, M Inst C E, G E Terrey A M I C E J A Rolfe, *Senior Asstt E*

P E Vazifdar, L C E, F M Surveyor, B Sc, (Glas), A M I C E, E L Everatt, A M I C E, H N Barla, L C E, *Chief Draftsman*, L B Andrew, M I Struct E, *Personal Asst to the Chief Engineer*, T B Hawkins, *Mechanical Superintendent*, R McMurray, M I Mech E *Asstt Mechanical Superintendents*, R B Mc Gregor, A M I M E, B C Sharpe, A M I M E, S J Watt, M I L E, W O A Young, B Sc, (Eng), *Chief Foreman*, A C Strelley, M I Mar E

DOCKS MANAGER'S DEPARTMENT

Docks Manager, C N Rich, B A *Deputy Docks Managers*, T A Borlsson, W G H Templeton and F Seymour Williams, D S O, *Deputy Manager (Office)*, P A Davies *Asstt Docks Managers, 1st and 2nd Grade*, E C Jolley, A Mattos, L E Walsh, F J Warder, E J Kall, D L Lynn, C O A Martinez P B Fenner Nanabhoy Framji, Ardeshir Maneekji and J M Duarte, *Cash Supervisor*, T D'Silva, *Cashier*, Robert Fernandez

RAILWAY MANAGER'S DEPARTMENT

Railway Manager, D G M Mearns, *Deputy Railway Managers*, A F Watts and H A Gaydon *Asstt Railway Managers*, S G N Shaw, P M Boyce and M E A Kizilbash, *Asstt Traffic Supdt*, W H Brady, *Office Supdt*, Subrahmanya Raghunathan

PORT DEPARTMENT

Deputy Conservator, Commander A G Kinch, D S O, R I M (Retired), *Senior Dock Master, Alexandra Dock*, C H Croie Rees, *Dock Master Alexandra Dock*, L G Worthington, *Dock Master, Victoria Dock*, A J Milnes, *Dock Master, Prince's Dock*, F W Lloyd, *Port Department Inspector and Inspector of Police, Bombay Port Trust Harbour Patrol*, W P Bigg, *Office Supdt*, Moses Samuel

PILOT ESTABLISHMENT

Harbour Master, R Walker, *Master Pilots*, J W. Hart, and N L Davidson

PILOTS

G Robson, C T Willson, J I Williams, G England C B M Thomas, J S Nicholson, R C Vlut, A M Thomson, H W L T Davies, H H Church, W I Brown, W L Friend, R H Fridlander, W Sutherland and H Lloyd Jones

LAND AND BUNDERS DEPARTMENT

Manager, I H Taylor I S I, M I S I *Deputy Manager*, J C Durant *Personal Asstt to the Land Manager*, R G Deshmukh, B A, L L B *Office Supdt*, W O'Brien, *Asstt Managers*, S J Plunkett, W H Cummings and C P Watson, *Chief Inspector*, G C Battenberg, *Head Clerk*, D A Pereira

CONTROLLER OF STORES DEPARTMENT

Controller of Stores, H I Jones *1st Assistant*, W J Wilson, *2nd Assistant*, L I Davidson *Statistical Supdt*, H I Barrett

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Administrative Medical Officer Dr W Nunan B A, M D, B Ch *Medical Officer*, Dr I D Barla, M B, M C S (South District), Dr A D Karkhanawalla, M B B S (North District), *Superintendent, Antop Village*, Dr M Vijayakar, L M & S

The revenue of the Trust in 1930-31 amounted to Rs 2,49,26,731 The expenditure amounted to Rs 2,60,98,625 The result of the year's working was a deficit of Rs 12,71,414 under General Account which has been met from the Revenue Reserve Fund, and a surplus of Rs 99,520 under Pilotage Account which has been transferred to the vessels Replacement fund The balance of the Revenue Reserve Fund at the close of the year amounted to Rs 70,82,740 The aggregate capital expenditure during the year was Rs 11,20,150 The total debt of the Trust at the end of the year amounted to Rs 22,09,74,000

The trade of the Port of Bombay during the last official year aggregated 185 crores in value

The following statement shows the number of steam and square rigged vessels which during recent years have entered the docks or been berthed at the harbour walls and paid dues excluding those which have remained for unloading and loading in the harbour stream —

Year	Number	Tonnage nett
1911-12	1,519	2,767,913
1912-13	1,566	2,926,506
1913-14	1,579	3,135,597
1914-15	1,880	4,417,035
1915-16	1,794	3,939,721
1916-17	2,112	5,031,572
1917-18	2,069	4,746,578
1918-19	2,058	4,526,846
1919-20	2,164	4,874,820
1920-21	2,029	4,589,627
1921-22	2,123	4,895,065
1922-23	1,907	4,429,263
1923-24	2,044	4,661,904
1924-25	1,890	4,500,636
1925-26	1,894	4,570,03[illegible]
1926-27	1,842	4,386,312
1927-28	2,027	4,861,341
1928-29	1,966	4,828,375
1929-30	1,965	4,895,[illegible]
1930-31	1,970	4,773,4[illegible]

The two dry docks were occupied during the year 1930-31 by 156 vessels the total tonnage amounting to 517,7[illegible]3 tons which was less than the previous year by 44,721 tons

KARACHI.

The members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi are as follows —

Chairman —I M Brigan, B Sc, M Inst C E

Appointed by Government —G N Bower, B A, (Collector of Customs) C C T Brereton, A P I, (Divisional Superintendent, North Western Railway) Major A G Armstrong (D A A and Q M G Sind Independent Brigade Area) Mir Ayub Khan, Barrister at Law

Elected by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce — J B N Graham A C (Graham's Trading Co, Ltd) (Vice Chairman elected by the Board) I I Price C I I, O B E, Barrister at Law (Cooper & Co) G H Rassieu (Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co, Ltd), A S Micrulachi (Rallli Brothers)

Elected by the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association —Lala Jagannath Balaram B Sc, R K Sidhwa

Elected by the Players and Shippers Chamber — Tanshed N R Mehta, Haridas Lalji

Elected by the Karachi Municipality — Tikamdas Wadhumal, M A (Oxon), Barrister at Law

The Principal Officers of the Trust are —

Chief Engineer —W P Shepherd-Barron, M C, M Inst C E

Deputy Chief Engineer—H A L French, M Inst C E

Chief Accountant —B A Inglet F A, C A

Traffic Manager —A A L Flynn

Deputy Conservator —J A Scarr

Chief Storekeeper —R A Donde

Secretary —L J Mascarenhas

The Revenue receipts and expenditure of the Port of Karachi for the year 1930 3 were as under —

Revenue receipts (excluding the Port Fund Account) Rs 72,00,127 Revenue Expenditure Rs 70,13,466 Surplus Rs 1 86,861 Reserve Fund Rs 45,10,990

The number of vessels which entered the Port during the year 1930 31 exclusive of vessels put back and fishing boats was 1,150 with a tonnage of 2,587,825 as against 2,808 with a tonnage of 2,601,231 in 1929 30 970 steamers of all kinds entered the Port with a tonnage of 2,464,851 against 937 and 2,495,739 respectively in the previous year Of the above, 741 were of British nationality

Imports landed at the Ship Wharves during the year totalled 594,701 tons against 645,569 tons in the previous year Total shipments from the Ship Wharves were 581,725 tons in 1930 31 against 425,020 tons in 1929 30

MADRAS.

The following gentlemen are the Trustees of the Port of Madras —

Officials —G G Armstrong O B E, M C, V D, M Inst C, Chairman and Traffic Manager, C R Watkins O B E, (Collector of Customs) and Capt F H Marsden, I I M (Presidency Port Officer)

Non Officials —(1) Nominated by Government F B Wathen, M B E, V D M Inst T Sir Percy Rothera, Kt, O B E, M Inst C E, I M. I E, (2) Representing Chamber of Commerce Madras —W O Wright, D M Reid, G A Bambridge, F Birley, (3) Representing Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras —M R Ry M Ct M Chidambaram Chettiyar Avargal, The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur G Narayanaswamy Chetty Garu, C I E., (4) Representing Madras Trades Association.—J M. Smith, M. A Angus, (5) Representing Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants Association —M R Ry Diwan Bahadur M Balasundaram Naidu Garu, (6) Representing Madras Piece goods Merchants Association —M R Ry C Subbiah Chetty Avargal

Principal Officers are —Chief Engineer, W Fyffe, M Inst C E, M I Struct E, Executive Engineer, G P Alexander, A M Inst C E, Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, Major E G Bowers, M C M I E E, A I R O, Assistant Mechanical, Engineer, S W White, M I Mar F A M I N A, Executive Engineer, Rao Bahadur K Ganapathi Kudwa Avl, B A, B C E, Assistant Engineer, V Dayananda Kamath B A, B E, Assistant Engineer, S Nagabushnam, B A, M E, A I E E, Assistant Engineer, (Electrical), K Subramania Iyer, M F Deputy Traffic Manager, J G Lord, Assistant Traffic Managers, I W Stooke, James Chance, M S Venkataraman B A and L A Abraham B A F C I, Chief Accountant, Rao Bahadur S Narayana Aiyar, M A, Deputy Chief Accountant, V Sundaramanjulu Chettiar, Deputy Chief Accountant (Engineering), V Muthuswami Aiyer, B A, Office Manager, G M Ganapathi Iyer

The receipts of the Trust during the year on Revenue account from all sources were Rs 38,07,647 as against 45,31,021 in 1929-30 and the gross expenditure out of revenue was Rs 38,38,530 of which a sum of Rs 80,000 represents the amount transferred from revenue balances to the credit of certain Reserve funds created in 1928 29 818 vessels with an aggregate net registered tonnage of 2,968,056 tons, called at the port during the year against last year's figure of 878 vessels with a net registered tonnage of 3,081,851 tons

RANGOON.

The personnel of the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon is comprised of seventeen members—

Appointed by Government—J A Cherry, C I E, M L C, (Chairman), J R D Glascott, C.I E, (Vice-Chairman), W T Henry M L C, Captain P C H Lane, R I M (Principal Port Officer) and A O Deas

Ex-officio—Messrs B L Stevenson B A, I C S (*Chairman*, Rangoon Development Trust), A R Bennett, B A, M B E, (Collector of Customs), and J R D Glascott, C I E, (Agent, Burma Railways)

Elected by the Burma Chamber of Commerce—Messrs M L Burnet, C G Wodehouse, The Hon'ble K B Harper and J B Glass

Elected by the Rangoon Trades Association—E A Heath

Elected by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce—Lee Boon Tin

Elected by the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce—S N Hajl and B T Thakur

Elected by the Burmese Chamber of Commerce—U Thein Maung, B A, M M F, M L C

Elected by the Rangoon Municipal Corporation—M M Ohn Ghine, M L C

Principal Officers are—

Secretary—C Witcher
Chief Accountant—D H James, A C A
Chief Engineer—E C Niven, M Inst C E
Deputy Conservator—H N Gilbert
Traffic Manager—E J B Jeffery
Port Surveyor—Commander C M L Scott, R N (Retd)

The income and expenditure on revenue account for the Port of Rangoon in 1930 31 were —

	Rs
Income	80,72,444
Expenditure	80,95,416

The capital debt of the Port at the end of the year was Rs 5,51,61,169 The balance (including investments at cost) at the credit of the different sinking funds on 31st March 1931 was Rs 2,04,50,630

The total sea-borne trade of Rangoon during the year 1930-31 was 5,240,904 tons of which 1,551,027 tons were imports, 3,671,005 tons exports and 18,932 tons transhipment The tonnage of goods passed over the Commissioners' premises during the year amounted to 3,272,009 tons The total number of vessels (excluding Government vessels) entering the Port was 1,799 with a total net registered tonnage of 4,414,462 the number of vessels being the same with a decrease of 86,301 tons in the net tonnage as compared with the previous year

CHITTAGONG.

Chittagong in Eastern Bengal, lying on the right bank of the river Karnafuli at a distance of 12 miles from the sea, was already an important Port in the sixteenth century, when the Portuguese gave it the name of Porto Grande

The construction of the Assam-Bengal Railway has facilitated the transport of trade with Assam and Eastern Bengal for which the Port of Chittagong is the natural outlet

The chief exports are tea and jute and imports piece-goods, salt, oil and machinery

FOREIGN TRADE 1930 31	Rs (in lakhs)
Imports	(*a*) 134 79
Export	(*b*) 559 93
COASTING TRADE 1930-31	
Imports	(*c*) 304 92
Exports	(*d*) 75 91

PORT COMMISSIONERS

Chairman—A R Leishman, C I E V D (on leave) R L Bilss, V D (officiating)
Vice Chairman—A H Kenear, I C S

Commissioners—Lt Commander A R Rattray, R I M, M O Marchant, H S R Bajagian, I M Hooper, J A Olive, J Richardson, La Mohan Choudhury, Rai Upendra Lal Roy Bahadur, B L, Suresh Chandra Banerjee, Hajee Nazoo Meab Sowdagar

Secretary to the Port Commissioners—Lt Commander A R Rattray, R I M

Port Engineer—F J Green, B Sc, A M I C E, M I M E, M I Struct E

Vessels of 25 feet draught can be accommodated during the greater part of the year at four jetties which are fitted with modern equipment and capable of quick despatch

Two additional jetty berths will shortly be constructed

Considerable improvement in the depths of the navigable channels of the Karnafuli River has been effected by dredging operations and River training works Further training works are now being carried out

VIZAGAPATAM HARBOUR PROJECT

The question of creating a harbour at Vizagapatam to supply an outlet for a large area of fertile country adjacent to the east coast of India, hitherto undeveloped, with considerable mineral resources and without suitable access to the outside world, was first formulated by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company That the creation of such a port would have beneficial influence on this area was unquestioned, for it is pointed out that Vizagapatam, lying as it does in front of the only practicable gap in the barrier of the Eastern Ghats, is formed by nature to be the outlet of the Central Provinces, from which a considerable amount of trade has taken this route in the past, even with the imperfect communications, hitherto available A necessary complement of the scheme is the construction of the proposed railway from Parvatipuram to Raipur which, with the existing coastline of the Bengal Nagpur Railway would make a large and rich area tributary to the proposed port, and obviate the long and expensive circuit by Calcutta A link would also be supplied in the most direct route to Rangoon from Europe by way of Bombay, while, from an imperial point of view, the possible provision of a fortified port on the long and almost unprotected stretch of coast between Colombo and Calcutta is held to be a consideration of great importance The lofty projecting headland of the Dolphin's Nose would offer facilities for this purpose

The Government of India with the approval of the Secretary of State and the Legislative Assembly, have sanctioned the construction of the new railway line from Raipur to Parvatipuram and the work is in progress They have also decided to develop the port of Vizagapatam under their direct control and the port has accordingly been declared to be a Major Port

The scheme for the construction and development of the harbour will be carried out by progressive stages according to the demands of trade The first stage, which is now in process of construction, consists of a wharf containing three deep water steamer berths, each of 550 feet in length and dredged to a depth of 30 feet, one of which is being equipped for mechanical loading of manganese ore and the other two with transit sheds, and a passenger waiting room will be provided in the vicinity for the convenience of Rangoon passengers In continuation of this wharf a lightering berth and deep water moorings for three additional steamers will be provided

The estimated cost of the first section including equipment is about 309 lakhs and the time required to complete it will depend on the period that dredging and reclamation work will take It is anticipated, however, that it will be possible to berth ships in the new harbour sometime in 1933

The work is being carried out by a staff of engineers under direct charge of an Engineer-in Chief who comes under the administrative charge of an Administrative Officer for the development scheme, a post which is held *ex officio* by the Agent of the B N Railway An advisory committee consisting of the above mentioned officers and representatives of the Local Government, the Vizagapatam port administration and the commercial interests concerned, has also been constituted to advise in the development of the harbour

Excellent progress has been made with the scheme and a considerable area of the inner harbour has already been dredged to a depth of 30 feet A large area of land has already been reclaimed and development roads have been constructed The quay wall for the manganese berth and the produce berth is completed The Railway facilities in consultation with the Harbour are in course of being provided Arrangements have also been made with the Municipality for the supply of water to the harbour area during construction

In addition to the Suction Dredger, a Rock Breaker and Dipper Dredger is at work in the Entrance Channel removing the rock and hard overlay, and a Dragline Dredger for dredging such areas as can be reached from the shore

Although it is anticipated that the completion of the inner harbour and its approaches to the point where ocean going vessels can be admitted will not be until 1933, a sufficient depth of water has been available over the bar and right up to the quays since the end of 1930 thus permitting trade being transferred to the new quays of the inner harbour Cargo is consequently being carried between the quays and steamers lying in the roads by means of lighters and tugs The effect of this change is that proper quays, adequate storage and proper railway facilities are available in place of the meagre facilities previously in force on the old wharf while the carriage of cargo between steamer and shore is effected by means of lighters of approximately 50 tons capacity instead of by surf boats with a capacity of only 2½ tons per boat It is therefore, apparent that the facilities available for trade during this intermediate stage are substantially greater than they have been in the past

Education.

Indian education is unintelligible except through its history Seen thus, it affords the spectacle of a growth which, while to one it will appear as a blunder based on an initial error easily avoided, to another it stands out as a symbol of sincerity and honest endeavour on the part of a far-sighted race of rulers whose aim has been to guide a people alien in sentiments and prejudices into the channels of thought and attitude best calculated to fit them for the needs of modern life and western ideals There is to-day no subject in the whole area of administrative activity in India which presents greater complexities and differences of opinion than education Government, local bodies and private persons of learning have in the past devoted their limited funds to meeting the demands of those who perceived the benefits of education, rather than to cultivating a desire for education where it did not exist The result is that the structure has become top-heavy The lower classes are largely illiterate, while the middle classes who constitute the bulk of the *intelligentsia* are in point of numbers at least educated to a pitch equal to that of countries whose economic conditions are more highly developed As might be expected from this abnormal distribution of education, the form which it has eventually assumed contains corresponding defects There have, however, in recent years been strong movements, leading to the passing of Primary Education Acts in several Provinces, in favour of the expansion of primary education among the masses

The Introduction of Western Learning—In the early days of its dominion in India, the East India Company had little inclination for the doubtful experiment of introducing western learning into India Warren Hastings, the dominating figure of the time, was a genuine admirer of the laws and literature of the East His policy was to enable the ancient learning to revive and flourish under the protection of a stable government, and to interfere as little as possible with the habits and customs of the people Even the Act of 1813 which set apart a lakh of rupees for the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of the sciences was interpreted as a scheme for the encouragement of Sanskrit and Arabic In the following year the Court of Directors instructed the Governor-General to leave the Hindus "to the practice of usage, long established among them, of giving instruction in their own homes, and to encourage them in the exercise and cultivation of their talents by the stimulus of honorary marks of distinction and in some cases by grants of pecuniary assistance"

It was from sources other than Government that the **desire for western knowledge** arose in India In 1816, David Hare, an English watchmaker in Calcutta, joined hands with the enlightened Brahmin, Mohan Roy, to institute the Hindu College for the promotion of western secular learning The new institution was distrusted both by Christian missionaries and by orthodox Hindus, but its influence grew apace Fifteen years later, the Committee of Public Instruction in Bengal reported that a taste for English had been widely disseminated and that independent schools, conducted by young men reared in the Hindu College, were springing up in every direction In Bombay, the Elphinstone Institution was founded in memory of the great ruler who left India in 1827 A still more remarkable innovation was made in 1835 by the establishment of the Calcutta Medical College, whose object was to teach "the principles and practice of medical science in strict accordance with the mode adopted in Europe" Many pronounced the failure of the undertaking to be inevitable, for, under the Hindu custom the higher castes were forbidden to touch the dead This obstacle was surmounted by Madusudan Gupta who, with a few courageous pupils, began the dissection of a human body From that time onward Indians of the highest castes have devoted themselves with enthusiasm and with success to the study of medicine in all its branches

Another impetus to the introduction of western learning was the devotion of **Christian missionaries** The humanitarian spirit, which had been kindled in England by Wesley, Burke and Wilberforce, influenced action also in India Carey, Marshman and Ward opened the first missionary College at Serampore in 1818, and twelve years later, Alexander Duff reversed the whole trend of missionary policy in India by his insistence on teaching rather than on preaching, and by the foundation of his school and College in Calcutta In Madras, the missionaries had been still earlier in the field, for as early as 1787 a small group of missionary schools were being directed by Mr Schwarz The Madras Christian College was opened in 1837 In Bombay, the Wilson School (afterwards College) was founded in 1834

Lord William Bentinck's minute of 1835 (based upon Macaulay's minute) marks the somewhat tardy acceptance by Government of the new policy Government then determined while observing a neutral attitude in religious matters to devote its available funds to the maintenance of secondary schools and colleges of western learning to be taught through the medium of English But this decision did not entail that Oriental learning should be neglected, still less that the development of the vernaculars should be discouraged Other changes powerfully contributed to the success of the new system The freedom of the press was established in 1835, English was substituted for Persian as the language of the Courts in 1837 and in 1844 Sir Henry Hardinge ordained that preference in Government appointments should be given to those who had received a western education In the following decade the new learning took firm root in India and, though the Muhammadans still held aloof, the demand for English schools outstripped the means of Government for providing them Fortunately there has been of late a marked appreciation among Muslim leaders of the need of improving the instructional level of their co-religionists, and in many of the provinces of India a great impulse towards educational advance among the Muhammadan community is now noticeable.

GROWTH AND ORGANISATION OF ENGLISH EDUCATION

An epoch in Indian educational history is marked by Sir Charles Wood's despatch in 1854. Perhaps its most notable feature was the emphasis which it laid on the importance of primary education. The old idea that the education imparted to the higher classes of society would filter down to the lower classes was discarded. The new policy was boldly "to combat the ignorance of the people which may be considered the greatest curse of the country." For this purpose Departments of Public Instructions were created on lines which do not differ very materially from the Departments of the present day. The despatch also broke away from the practice followed since 1835 whereby most of the available public funds had been expended upon a few Government schools and colleges, and instituted a policy of grants in aid to private institutions. "Such a system as this placed in all its degrees under efficient inspection, beginning from the humblest elementary institution and ending with the university, test of a liberal education would impart life and energy to education in India, and lead to a gradual but steady extension of its benefits to all classes of people." Another feature of the despatch was an outline of a university system which resulted in the foundation of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay three years later. The affiliating type of university then became the pivot of the Indian education system. It has undoubtedly been of value in several ways. It enabled Government to select recruits for its service on an impartial basis; it did much, through the agency of its Colleges to develop backward places; it accelerated the conversion of Indians to a zeal for western education; and it cost little at a time when money was scarce. On the other hand, the new universities were not corporations of scholars, but corporations of administrators; they did not deal directly with the training of men, but with the examination of candidates; they were not concerned with learning, except in so far as learning can be tested by examination. The colleges were fettered by examination requirements and by uniform courses; their teachers were denied that freedom which teachers should enjoy; and their students were encouraged not to value training for its own sake but as a means for obtaining marketable qualifications. In certain important respects the recommendations in the despatch were not followed. The Directors did not intend that university tests, as such, should become the sole tests qualifying for public posts; they also recommended the institution of civil service examinations. They did not desire the universities to be deprived of all teaching functions; they recommended the establishment of university chairs for advanced study. They were aware of the dangers of a too literary course of instruction; they hoped that the system of education would rouse the people of India to develop the vast resources of their country and gradually, but certainly, confer upon them all the advantages which accompany the healthy increase of wealth and commerce. The encouragement of the grant-in-aid system was advocated to an even greater extent by the Education Commission of 1882, which favoured the policy of withdrawing higher education from the control of Government within certain limits and of stimulating private effort. In theory the decision was correct, but in practice it was irretrievably wrong. In its fatal desire to save money, Government deliberately accepted the mistaken belief that schools and colleges could be maintained on the low fees which the Indian parent could be expected to pay. And, in the course of time, an unworkable system of dual control grew up, whereby the Universities with no funds at their disposal were entrusted with the duty of granting recognition to schools and the Departments of Public Instruction were encouraged to cast a blind eye on the private institutions and to be content with the development of a few favoured Government institutions. There can be little wonder that, under such a system of neglect and short-sightedness, evils crept in which are now being removed gradually by the establishment of independent Boards of Intermediate Education charged with the administration of the high school and intermediate stages of education.

The Reforms of 1902-4

In 1902, the Universities Commission was appointed by Lord Curzon's Government, and its investigation was followed by the Universities Act of 1904. The main object of the Act was to tighten up control, on the part of Government over the universities, and on the part of the universites over the schools and colleges. The Chancellors of the Universities were empowered to nominate 80 *per cent* of the ordinary members of the Senates and to approve the election of the remainder; the Government retained the power of cancelling any appointment, and all university resolutions and proposals for the affiliation or disaffiliation of colleges were to be subject to Government sanction. The universities were given the responsibility of granting recognition to schools and of inspecting all schools and colleges, the inspection of schools being ordinarily conducted by the officers of the Department of Public Instruction. Permission was also given to the universities to undertake direct teaching functions and to make appointments, subject to Government sanction, for these objects but their scope was in practice limited to post-graduate work and research. The territorial limits of each university were defined, so that universities were precluded from any connexion with institutions lying outside those boundaries. Neither the Commission nor the Government discussed the fundamental problems of university organisation, but dealt only with the immediate difficulties of the Indian system. They did not inquire whether the affiliating system could be replaced by any other mode of organisation, nor whether all schools might be placed under some public authority which would be representative of the universities and of the departments. They assumed the permanent validity of the existing system, in its main features, and set themselves only to improve and to strengthen it.

Statement of Educational Progress in Bri

—	1924-25	1925-26.	1926	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
rea in square miles	1,091,347	1,091,151	1,091,333	1,091,333	1,091,335	1,091,359
opulation .. Male	126,914,196	127,044,953	127,044,953	127,042,963	127,042,463	127,043,304
opulation .. Female	120,183,310	120,288,470	120,288,470	120,285,483	120,285,483	120,287,304
Total Population	247,097,506	247,333,423	247,333,423	247,327,946	247,327,946	247,330,413
Recognised Institutions for Males						
umber of arts colleges	169	196	213	217	223	222
umber of high schools*	2,291	2,396	2,444	2,497	2,556	2,642
iddle Schools English	2,968	3,070	3,201	3,394	3,524	3,663
iddle Schools Vernacular	3,853	4,101	4,728	5,134	5,486	5,766
umber of primary schools	150,919	157,350	162,666	168,648	171,386	172,686
Male Scholars in Recognised Institutions						
arts colleges (a)	63,189	67,988	70,035	71,051	73,936	76,383
high schools * ..	664,593	710,077	739,375	766,078	803,616	843,745
iddle Schools English	302,890	323,910	347,483	380,880	406,087	422,721
iddle Schools Vernacular	416,049	508,676	582,062	656,589	690,647	713,235
primary schools	5,983,260	6,364,437	6,707,479	7,031,554	7,213,518	7,332,678
ercentage of male scholars in Recognised Institutions to male population	6 05	6 5	6 9	7 29	7 49	7 67
Recognised Institutions for Females						
umber of arts colleges §	16	19	19	19	19	19
umber of high schools*	230	238	211	262	278	302
iddle Schools English	252	275	290	295	314	318
iddle Schools Vernacular	446	457	432	417	429	461
umber of primary schools ..	24,077	25,814	26,682	28,651	30,302	31,408

* High schools include vernacular high schools also, in some provinces

§ Includes Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges of the new type

(a) Includes scholars in University Departments and the newly started Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges

Recent Developments.

Government of India Resolutions on Indian Educational Policy—The Indian Universities Act of 1904 was followed by two important resolutions of the Government of India on Indian Educational Policy—one in 1904 and the other in 1913 The resolution of 1904 was comprehensive in character and reviewed the state of education in all its departments The following passage from it summarises the intentions of Government —"The progressive devolution of primary, secondary and collegiate education upon private enterprise and the continuous withdrawal of Government from competition therewith was recommended by the Educational Commission in 1883 and the advice has generally been acted upon But while accepting this policy, the Government of India at the same time recognise the extreme importance of the principle that in each branch of education Government should maintain a limited number of institutions both as models for private enterprise to follow and in order to uphold a high standard of education In withdrawing from direct management it is further essential that Government should retain a general control, by means of efficient inspection, over all public educational institutions" The comprehensive instructions contained in this resolution were followed in the next few years by the assignment to the provinces of large Imperial grants, mainly for University, technical and elementary education The resolution of 1913 advocated, *inter alia*, the establishment of additional but smaller Universities of the teaching type, it reaffirmed the policy of reliance on private effort in secondary education, it recommended an increase in the salaries of teachers and an improvement in the amounts of grants-in aid, and it insisted on proper attention being paid to the formation of character in the education given to scholars of all grades It further discussed the desirability of imparting manual instructions and instruction in hygiene, the necessity for medical inspection, the provision of facilities for research, the need for the staffing of the girls' schools by women teachers and the expansion of facilities for the training of teachers. The policy outlined in 1913 materially accelerated progress in the provinces, but the educational developments foreshadowed were in many cases delayed owing to the effects of the Great War

Department of Education, Health and Lands of the Government of India—In 1910 a **Department of Education** was established in the Government of India with an office of its own and a Member to represent it in the Executive Council The first Member was Sir Harcourt Butler In 1923, the activities of the Department were widened, in the interests of economy, by absorption in it of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture The enlarged Department has been designated the Department of Education, Health and Lands Sir Fazl-i-Husain and Sir Frank Noyce are the present Member and Secretary, respectively The Department possesses an educational adviser styled Educational Commissioner The present Educational Commissioner is Mr R Littlehailes, C I E , M A

Calcutta University Commission—The Report of the Calcutta University Commission was published in August 1919 and in the following January the Government of India issued a Resolution summarising the main features of the Report and the recommendations of the Commissioners

The Government of India drew special attention to the following points in the Report —

(i) High schools fail to give that breadth of training which the developments of the country and new avenues of employment demand

(ii) The intermediate section of University education should be recognized as part of school education and should be separated from the University organisation

(iii) The defects of the present system of affiliated colleges may be mitigated by the establishment of a strong central teaching body, the incorporation of unitary universities (as occasion arises), a modification of the administrative machinery which will admit of fuller representation of local interests, and supervision of different classes of institutions by several appropriately constituted bodies

The Commission gave detailed suggestions for the reorganisation of the Calcuttta University, for the control of secondary and intermediate education in Bengal and for the establishment of a unitary teaching University in Dacca These measures concerned only Bengal but it was generally recognised that some of the criticism made by the Commissioners admit of a wider application Committees were consequently appointed by the Universities of Madras, Bombay, Patna and the Punjab to consider the findings of the Commission In the United Provinces two committees were appointed, one to prepare a scheme for a unitary teaching University at Lucknow, the second to consider measures for the reorganisation of the Allahabad University and the creation of a Board to control secondary and intermediate education

In Bengal the first outcome of the Commission's Report was the passing of the Dacca University Act in the Imperial Legislative Council in March 1920 mentioned in detail elsewhere It is remarkable that the University which appears to have been least affected by the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission has been the Calcutta University itself In spite of many discussions and draft proposals by both the University and the Government the organisation of the Calcutta University has remained unaffected

The Reforms Act—The Reforms Act of 1919 has altered the conditions of educational administration in India Education is now a 'transferred' subject in the Governors' provinces and is, in each such Province, under the charge of a Minister There are, however, some exceptions to this new order of things The education of Europeans is a 'Provincial reserved' subject, *i e.*, it is not within the charge

[illegible]

Administration [illegible] Indian [illegible]

[illegible]

Educational Services.—Until recently, the educational organisation in India consisted mainly of three services—(i) the Indian Educational Service, (ii) the Provincial Educational Service and (iii) the Subordinate Educational Service. The Indian Educational Service came into existence as a result of the recommendations made by the Public Services Commission of 1886, and in 1896 the Superior Educational Service in India was constituted with two divisions—the Indian Educational Service staffed by persons recruited in England and the Provincial Educational Service staffed by persons recruited in India. These two divisions were originally considered to be collateral and equal in status, though the pay of the European recruit was higher by approximately 50 per cent than the pay of the Indian recruit. Gradually, however, status came to be considered identical with pay and the Provincial Educational Service came to be regarded of inferior status to the Indian Educational Service. Later as a result [illegible] lines of the Islington Commission of 1912-16 the Indian Educational [illegible] were thrown open to Indian [illegible] The Provincial Educational Service was [illegible] reorganised and a [illegible] generally with their Indian [illegible] were transferred to the superior [illegible] The reorganisation resulted in a [illegible] increase in the number of the superior "provincial" posts in India. It was then laid down that the proportion of Indians in this service should be on an average [illegible] 50 per cent of the total strength (excluding the posts in Burma).

In 1924 fresh recruitment to the Indian Educational Service was stopped as a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the superior services in India. The Commission recommended that "for the purposes of Imperial government no further recruitment should be made to the all India services which operate in transferred fields. The personnel required for the branch of administration should in future be recruited by local Governments." The Commission further recommended in regard to the question of the future recruitment of Europeans that "it will rest entirely with the local Governments to determine the number of Europeans who may in future be recruited. In this matter the discretion of local Governments is unfettered but we express the hope that Ministers on the one hand will still wish to obtain the cooperation of Europeans in the technical departments and that qualified Europeans on the other hand may be no less willing to take service under local Governments than they were in the past to take service under the Secretary of State." As a result of the acceptance of these recommendations, the Indian Educational Service is dying out and with the gradual retirement of its existing members the history of the service which has had a brief but the record will be brought to an end. The present organisation of education in the provinces is largely the work of members of this service, while in the sphere of higher education, it has trained many men of more than ordinary attainments.

The new Provincial Educational Services, which function under provincial control as the superior educational services, have been constituted in most provinces. These schemes vary from province to province, but it may be generally remarked that, while the rates of pay are not uniform, they consist of two main classes—class I into which the existing Indian Educational Services have been merged for the time being, and class II which may be said to represent the old Provincial Educational Service.

The existing Provincial and Subordinate Educational Services in the provinces have been affected, more in some provinces than others, by the changes which have taken place since 1919. Communal interests have influenced recruitment, and in some places they have influenced promotions also, in a direction which has not always tended towards service contentment. But these results are the natural consequences of the devolution of control of education and power of recruitment to provincial and local authorities and will for some time continue to affect the efficiency of the Education Departments in the provinces.

Statistical Progress

The two tables given below afford useful comparisons with previous years and serve to illustrate the growth and expansion of education in India

(*a*) STUDENTS.

Year.	In Recognised Institutions			In All Institutions (Recognised and Unrecognised)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1901–02	3,493,325	393,168	3,886,493	4,077,430	444,470	4,521,900
1906–07 . ..	4,164,832	579,648	4,744,480	4,743,604	645,028	5,388,632
1911–12 .	5,253,065	875,660	6,128,725	5,828,182	952,539	6,780,721
1916 17 .. .	6,050,840	1,156,468	7,207,308	6,621,527	1,230,419	7,851,946
1921-22	6,401,434	1,340,842	7,742,275	6,962,979	1,418,422	8,381,401
1926–27	8,777,739	1,751,611	10,529,350	9,315,140	1,842,356	11,157,496
1927–28	9,260,266	1,899,890	11,160,156	9,778,737	1,996,445	11,775,222
1928–29	9,515,109	2,032,388	11,547,497	10,028,086	2,137,753	12,165,839
1929–30	9,748,749	2,149,853	11,898,602	10,256,914	2,258,212	12,515,126

(*b*) EXPENDITURE.

Year	Total expenditure on education in British India	
	Public Funds	Total.
	Rs	Rs
1901 02	1,77,03,968	4,01,21,462
1906–07	2,96,34,574	5,59,03,673
1911–12	4,05,23,072	7,85,92,605
1916–17	6,14,80,471	11,28,83,068
1921-22	11,49,01,178	18,37,52,969
1926-27	15,59,23,908	24,58,47,572
1927–28	16,45,80,915	25,82,78,819
1928-29	17,12,24,514	27,07,32 253
1929–30	17,50,03,644	27,42,82,018

In 1929-30, the total expenditure on education in British India amounted to Rs 27,42,82,018 of which 48 3 per cent came from Government funds, 15 5 per cent from District Board and Municipal funds, 22 0 per cent from fees and 14 2 per cent from all other sources

The average annual cost per scholar amounted to Rs 23-0-10 as follows to Government funds Rs 11-2-3, to local funds Rs 3-9-1, to fees Rs 5-1-4 and to other sources Rs 3-4-2

The following table provides an interesting and valuable comment on the state of education in India in 1926-27 Although the statistical returns show more than 11 millions of pupils at school, it will be seen that over 70 per cent of these are in the lower primary stage, and it may safely be deducted that over 80 per cent of those at school never become literate Of course, the total number of pupils at school is not a safe criterion of the state of education, and a sounder standard of comparison would be that number multiplied by the average period spent at school

SCHOLARS BY CLASSES AND AGES (QUINQUENNIAL) IN 1926-27

Class	Primary				Middle			High					Totals
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
Ages—													
Below 5	102,320	1,401	14	2									193,866
5 to 6	968,187	52,186	1,005	48		2							1,022,718
6 to 7	1,306,612	186,166	25,660	1,532	87	3							1,520,069
7 to 8	1,063,902	307,614	113,532	20,457	1,485	172	6						1,507,168
8 to 9	711,600	325,063	187,598	67,378	11,964	1,482	157	14	5				1,305,360
9 to 10	130,117	271,764	219,167	112,081	43,323	9,054	942	86	2	1			1,086,537
10 to 11	252,712	193,250	200,703	145,847	70,705	28,229	7,147	874	23	9			899,619
11 to 12	110,655	123,777	153,912	140,961	83,670	47,410	23,260	5,438	459	40			719,585
12 to 13	78,517	72,609	100,233	113,571	76,794	57,125	37,341	81,739	3,925	365	31		559,280
13 to 14	42,184	38,655	58,971	76,887	60,710	50,769	42,353	25,014	13,667	3,128	309	6	413,835
14 to 15	21,804	20,255	29,790	43,159	38,713	37,571	36,050	28,555	18,277	11,418	2,528	83	291,803
15 to 16	14,797	10,520	11,205	21,215	21,491	23,508	27,320	24,720	19,592	16,475	10,044	450	204,466
16 to 17	11,381	7,625	7,538	10,552	10,175	13,380	17,912	16,961	15,505	16,128	13,077	1,153	141,620
17 to 18	9,090	5,820	4,355	5,206	4,308	6,454	9,682	10,321	10,504	13,209	11,035	2,052	92,096
18 to 19	7,175	1,820	3,187	2,790	1,576	2,048	4,911	5,042	6,078	8,761	7,941	2,283	57,551
19 to 20	8,218	1,891	3,168	1,928	850	958	2,196	2,474	2,926	5,183	5,064	2,034	39,022
Over 20	10,745	11,151	6,544	3,987	904	590	1,285	1,383	1,699	3,987	4,580	2,736	55,566
Total	5,270,999	1,037,978	1,130,791	707,581	126,827	270,155	211,231	140,530	92,662	78,704	54,609	10,806	10,111,079*

* Excludes 5,636 scholars not shown by classes and ages in Assam, of whom 827 scholars have already been excluded in tables IV-A & IV-B

The different types of institutions with the scholars in attendance at them are shown in the following table —

Types of Institutions	Number of Institutions		Number of Scholars	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
Recognised Institutions				
Universities	16	16	8,078	9,027
Arts Colleges	242	241	68,527	70,487
Professional Colleges	71	72	17,652	17,652
High Schools	2 834	2,944	873,168	922,880
Middle School	9,753	10,208	1 238,808	1,323,328
Primary Schools	201 688	204,091	9,013,591	9,224,084
Special Schools	9,190	9,257	327,073	331,144
Total of Recognised Institutions	223 794	226,832	11,547,997	11,898,602
Unrecognised Institutions	34,222	34,114	618,342	616,524
Grand total of all Institutions	258,016	260,946	12,165,839	12,515,126

Primary Education —The primary schools are mainly under the direction of the local boards and municipalities In 1911, the late Mr G K Gokhale pleaded in the Imperial Legislative Council for a modified system of compulsory primary education, but Government was unable to accept the proposal mainly for financial reasons In recent years, eight provincial legislatures have passed Primary Education Acts authorising the introduction of compulsory education by local option Bombay led the way in this matter by a private Bill which was passed into law in February 1918 The other private Bills which followed were those of Bihar and Orissa passed in February 1919, of Bengal passed in May 1919 and of the United Provinces, passed in June 1919 Of the Government measures, the Punjab Act was passed in April 1919, the Central Provinces Act in May 1920, the Madras Act in December 1920 and the Assam Act in 1925 The City of Bombay Primary Education Act of 1920 extends generally the provisions of the 1918 Act to the Bombay Corporation also enabling it to introduce free compulsory education ward by ward Not content with this, the Bombay legislature passed a new Act in 1923 to provide for compulsory elementary education and to make better provision for the management and control of primary education in the Bombay Presidency The Bombay and the United Provinces Acts apply only to municipalities, the Bengal Primary Education Act applies, in the first instance, to municipalities, but is capable of extension to rural areas Boys only are included within the scope of the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa and Bengal Acts, while the Central Provinces Act is capable of extension to girls, and the remaining Acts are applicable to both sexes The United Provinces legislature passed a second Primary Education Act in 1926, *viz*, the United Provinces District Boards Primary Education Act It allows the District Boards to introduce compulsion within their areas All the Acts are drafted on very similar lines If a local body at a special meeting convened for the purpose decides by a two-thirds majority in favour of the introduction of compulsion in any part of the area under its control, it may then submit to Government, for approval, a scheme to give effect to its decision The scheme must be within the means of the local body to carry out with reasonable financial assistance from Government Ordinarily the age limits of compulsion are from six to ten years though provision is made for prolonging the period Provision is also made in all the Acts for the exemption of particular classes and communities and for special exemption from attendance in cases of bodily infirmity Walking distance to a school is generally defined as one mile from the child's home The employment of children, who should be at school, is strictly forbidden and a small fine is imposed for non-compliance with an attendance order The Acts generally provide that, subject to the sanction of the local Government, education where compulsory shall be free The Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920 contained such provision, but it has recently been amended so as to allow fees to be charged in schools under private management situated in areas where education is compulsory, reserving however a number of free places for poor pupils in such schools in areas where there are no free schools Such in brief are the ordinary provisions of the various provincial Education Acts Local bodies have not however shown as yet any great alacrity in availing themselves of the opportunity afforded them by these Acts

Primary Education Committee —A Committee was appointed in 1920 to enquire into

(*i*) The existing facilities for primary education for boys and girls in the N W F P, Ajmer Merwara and Delhi

(*ii*) the possibility of expansion whether on voluntary or compulsory basis with special regard to the attitude and aptitude of the local population, and

(*iii*) the necessity for providing special facilities for the community, generally known as "untouchables", and to make recommendations

This committee reported in 1930 and the Government of India passed their orders in 1931

The majority of these institutions are under the control of provincial department of education. The following tables show in summary form the number of such institutions and of students attending them:—

Type of Institution	1920		1930	
	Institutions	Students	Institutions	Students
Training colleges and normal schools for teachers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	181
Law colleges and schools	16	[illegible]	10	[illegible]
Medical colleges and schools	11	[illegible]	1	10,[illegible]
Engineering colleges and schools	1[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Agricultural colleges and schools	2	[illegible]	24	[illegible]
Commercial colleges and schools	[illegible]	[illegible]	144	9,175
Forest colleges	[illegible]	107	2	10[illegible]
Veterinary colleges		[illegible]		4[illegible]
Technical and Industrial schools	[illegible]	[illegible]	437	2[illegible]
Schools of Art	[illegible]	[illegible]	16	2,[illegible]
Total (British India)	[illegible]	91,[illegible]	[illegible]	97,103

Universities

There are now eighteen Universities in India of which two are situated in Indian States. All these Universities have been incorporated by law for the time being in force. The following statement gives the dates of the various University Acts and the territorial jurisdiction of the different Universities:—

No	University	Dates of Acts	Territorial Jurisdiction
1	CALCUTTA ..	1857, 1904, 1905 and 1921	Bengal and Assam and certain adjacent Indian States
2	MADRAS . .	1857, 1904, 1905 and 1923	The Presidency of Madras excluding certain parts of the Telugu country and Coorg and certain Indian States
3	BOMBAY .. .	1857, 1904, 1905 and 1928	The Presidency of Bombay and certain Indian States (Baroda, etc.)
4	PUNJAB ..	1882, 1904 & 1905 .	The Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and adjacent Indian States (Kashmir, Patiala, etc.)
5	ALLAHABAD	1887, 1904, 1905 and 1921	Allahabad
6	BENARES HINDU .	Oct 1915 .. .	Benares District
7	MYSORE .. .	July 1916 .	Mysore State
8	PATNA . .	Sept 1917 and 1923	Bihar & Orissa and adjacent Indian States
9	OSMANIA . .	1918 ..	Hyderabad
10	DACCA .	April 1920 ..	Radius of 5 miles
11	ALIGARH MUSLIM	Sept 1920 ..	Radius of 10 miles.
12	RANGOON .	Oct 1920 and 1921 .	Burma
13	LUCKNOW .	Nov 1920 ..	Local
14	DELHI .	March 1922	Delhi
15	NAGPUR . .	June 1923 ..	The Central Provinces and Berar.
16	ANDHRA * .	Jan 1926	Parts of the Telegu Country of the Madras Presidency
17	AGRA .	April 1927	United Provinces (excluding the territorial jurisdictions of Allahabad, Benares, Aligarh and Lucknow Universities), Rajputana and Central India
18	ANNAMALAI .	January 1929	Radius of 10 miles

* Actually established after 1925-26

The first University in India, that of Calcutta, was founded in 1857. Between 1857 and 1887 four new Universities, at Bombay, Madras, Lahore and Allahabad were added. These five universities were all of the affiliating type. They consisted of groups of colleges, situated sometimes several hundred miles apart and bound together by a locally constituted central examining body, which determined the qualifications for admission, prescribed the courses of study and set the examinations and exercised a mild form of control over the affiliated colleges. There was nothing under the system to limit the number of institutions affiliated to a University, and for thirty years, i.e., from 1887 to 1917, the growing demand for university education was met, not by the creation of new universities but by enlarging the size of the constituent colleges and by increasing their number. By 1917 this inflation had been carried on so far that the composition of the original five universities stood as follows —

University	Colleges	Scholars
Calcutta	55	28,618
Bombay	17	8,001
Madras	53	10,216
Punjab	24	6,556
Allahabad	33	7,807

It had become obvious that further expansion on the same lines was no longer possible without a serious loss of efficiency and the Government of India had recognised in their resolution of 1913 the necessity of creating new local teaching and residential universities in addition to the existing affiliating universities. The development of this policy was accelerated by the strength of communal feeling and the growth of local and provincial patriotism, leading to the establishment of a number of teaching universities. The new type of universities has since been strongly advocated by the Calcutta University Commission which has offered constructive proposal as to the lines to be followed in university reform.

The Universities of Calcutta and the Punjab—These two Universities alone still retain their old form. On the 27th March 1921 an amending Act was passed by which the Governor General ceased to be the Chancellor of the Calcutta University and now the head of the provincial government is the Chancellor of each of the older universities. The Vice Chancellor is nominated by the Government concerned. The executive body is the Syndicate which is now organised so as to include a larger educational element. Over this body the Vice Chancellor presides, all other members being elected by the Faculties, except the Director of Public Instruction who is a member *ex-officio*. The secretarial work is under the direction of the Registrar. The legislative body is the Senate which consists of from 75 to 100 members, 80 per cent of whom are nominated by the Chancellor, the rest being elected by the Senate, or by its Faculties, or by the body of registered graduates. The Senate is divided into Faculties, which are in most cases those of arts, science, law, medicine, and engineering. There is an oriental faculty in the Punjab University alone. There are also Boards of Studies, whose duties are to recommend text-books or books which represent the standard of knowledge required in the various examinations. The newer universities differ considerably from the older universities in constitution.

Post graduate work—Apart from the general tightening up of university control over its colleges, the chief feature of university development since the passing of the Act of 1904 has been participation by the universities in post-graduate teaching and research. In Madras a small number of university professors have been appointed, in the Punjab the services of a certain number of temporary professors from overseas have been engaged. In Bombay a certain number of college professors and others have delivered lectures to post graduate students under the auspices of the University. But the most notable advance has been made in Calcutta, owing to the energy of the late Sir Asutosh Mookerjee and to the liberality of Sir Tarak Nath Palit and of Sir Rash Behari Ghosh. In 1916, a committee was appointed to investigate the matter. In accordance with its report, new regulations have been passed by the Senate, whereby all post-graduate teaching and research in arts and science in Calcutta is now conducted directly by the University, though many of the college teachers have been invited to take part in the work. Post-graduate councils in arts and science have also been constituted, which comprise all the teachers engaged in the work and a very small number of additional numbers appointed by the Senate. A Committee was appointed by the Senate of the Calcutta University to consider a draft Bill for the reconstitution and reorganisation of the University but it had not submitted its final report at the close of the year 1929-30. Another Committee which was appointed to consider the question of the future of the post-graduate department and connected financial problems submitted its report in 1930.

The University of Madras—This is one of the older universities. It has recently been reconstituted. The reconstituted University while functioning as teaching and residential University in so far as the city of Madras is concerned, continues to exercise its jurisdiction over its mofussil colleges which remain affiliated to it. The administration of the University is in the hands of a Senate which has been so constituted as to include both those who are educationists and those who are connected with the actual business and commercial life. A large elective element has been introduced in its composition. Government control over the details of administration has been decentralised. The affairs of the University are managed by the Senate through a body called the Syndicate, while the Academic Council, another new body, has charge of the academic matters. The affiliated colleges have till recently been entrusted to the care of a new organisation called the Council of Affiliated Colleges which has been abolished by the Madras University Amendment Act of 1929. The Governor-General of India has been associated with the University as its Visitor with certain emergency

powers The Governor of Madras continues to be a Chancellor The Vice Chancellor is an elected whole time officer

The University of Bombay — A new Act was passed by the Legislative Council of the Bombay Presidency in 1925 to reconstitute the University of Bombay so as to enable the University to provide greater facilities for higher education and to conduct post graduate teaching and research in all branches of learning including technology, while continuing to exercise due control over the teaching given by colleges affiliated to it from time to time The chief provisions of the Act are to extend the elective principle to the composition of the various bodies of the University and to centralise the technical part of the work to a new constituted body the Academic Council which is composed entirely of persons connected directly with education The Act also provides that Government shall hereafter make an annual grant of Rs 1,17,000 to the University The Senate of the Senate has been raised from 100 to 150 members (excluding donors and nominees of donors) of whom 90 are elected members This Act was enforced in 1929

The University of Allahabad — This is another old University which has undergone reorganisation In 1921 an Act was passed with a view to establishing a unitary, teaching and residential University at Allahabad while enabling the University to continue to exercise due control over the quality and character of the teaching given in its name by colleges affiliated to the University at Allahabad The Agra University has now relieved it of its affiliating function The Governor General is Visitor, and the Governor of the United Provinces *Chancellor* The *Vice Chancellor* is a whole time officer There is a *Court*, an *Executive Council*, an *Academic Council*, a *Committee of Reference* dealing with expenditure only, a *Council of Associated Colleges* etc

The University maintains a good reputation for research work carried out by staff and students

The Mysore University was constituted under Regulation V of 1916, for the better encouragement and organisation of education in the State His Highness the Maharaja is the Chancellor The University is very similar in its constitution to the older Indian universities, having a Senate of not less than fifty and not more than sixty members, but, unlike the older universities, it gives seats on the Senate to the university professors *ex-officio* It departs from existing practice by centralising university instruction in Mysore and Bangalore, and by conducting the work of the first year of the old college course in a few specially selected high schools This University has been recognised by the Government of India as a University incorporated by law for the time being in force, that is to say its examinations and degrees have been accorded the status of the corresponding examinations and degrees of a University incorporated by law in British India

The Patna University — Much thought has also been given to the evolution of a new type of university which will run abreast of the old Patna University, which was constituted in 1917, is in most of its features a university of the old type, but certain innovations have been made The Chancellor, who is the Governor of the province, may annul any proceeding of the University which is not in conformity with the Act and the Regulations In the Senate the application of the elective principle has been extended, by increasing both the proportion of the elected fellows and the categories of electing bodies and the Senate includes representatives of the teaching staff and of the graduate teachers of recognised schools Further all colleges are given statutory representation on the Senate in the person of their principals The Syndicate is the ultimate authority in academic matters, subject to the proviso that any six of its members have the power to refer such matters to the Senate for review The Vice Chancellor is appointed by the local Government In addition to other duties he has the power to inspect all colleges of the University The colleges affiliated to the University are of two kinds colleges of the University which buildings are situated within a specified area, and external colleges, whose buildings are situated in one of the four following towns Muzaffarpur Bhagalpur Cuttack and Hazaribagh This distinction, however, between colleges of the University and external colleges is now being reconsidered [illegible] and the local Government have [illegible] introduced a Bill in the Local Legislative Council to carry out this The Syndicate has been constituted and now consists of the Vice Chancellor the Director of Public Instruction nine teachers and seven non teachers

The Osmania University, Hyderabad — The Osmania University was established under a Charter promulgated with a *Firman* of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, dated the 22nd September 1918 The fundamental principle underlying the working of the University is that Urdu forms the medium of education, although a knowledge of English as a language is compulsory in the case of all students There is a Bureau of Translation attached to the University which produces text books required for college classes The constitution of the University consists of a Council, a Senate, a Syndicate, Faculties and Boards of Studies There is a Chancellor and a Vice-Chancellor, both *ex officio* officers The executive government of the University including general supervision and control over colleges is vested in the Council which is the highest authority and which performs the function assigned to Government in the case of British Indian Universities The University possesses at present only one constituent college, viz, the Osmania University College, which was opened in 1919 The Osmania University has been recognised by the Government of India as a University incorporated by law for the time being in force, that is to say its examinations and degrees have been accorded the status of the corresponding examinations and degrees of a University established by law in British India

The Hindu University, Benares — The creation of the Hindu University, Benares, forms a landmark in the history of the Indian university system The university is not designed to meet the needs of one province alone, but to draw students from all parts of India

It has [illegible] place [illegible] Its chief [illegible] of separ[illegible] inspired [illegible] duti[illegible] its own [illegible] within [illegible] Indian Universities which [illegible] but an admi[illegible] The constitution [illegible] from those of the other Indian Universities. A distinction is made between [illegible] matters entrusted to [illegible] executive [illegible] Council and academic matters [illegible] to a Senate, with an executive [illegible] called the Syndicate. The Court, which is the supreme governing body [illegible] has the right to review the acts of the Senate, except where the Senate has acted in accordance with the Act, statutes and regulations. With a few exceptions it is composed entirely of Hindus. The Senate has the entire charge of the organisation of instruction in the University and the colleges, the courses of study and the examination and discipline of students and the conferment of ordinary and honorary degrees. The Standing Finance Committee which has recently been constituted by an amendment of the Act is a powerful body without whose approval no expenditure other than that provided for in the Budget shall be incurred by the University.

The University of Dacca.—With the modification of the Partition of Bengal in 1911 Dacca ceased to be the capital of the separate province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Shortly afterwards the Government of India decided to establish a university at Dacca and the Government of Bengal appointed a committee to frame a scheme for the new University. The committee was instructed that the University should be of the teaching and residential and not of the federal type, and that it should be a self-contained organism unconnected with any colleges outside the limits of the city of Dacca. The committee which was presided over by the late Mr. R. (afterwards Sir Robert) Nathan presented its report later in the year. The report is of great value and in it certain new principles are enunciated. Great emphasis was attached to physical training and education and also to the tutorial guidance of the students. The University was to be very largely a State institution, and practically all its teachers and those of its colleges were to be Government servants. Though the colleges were to be separate units, each with its separate staff and buildings, they were to be linked together and with the University by a close form of co-operation. The executive Body, to be called the Council, was to have very considerable powers, subject to the sanction of Government. The Council, which was to be a large and representative body was to be the legislative authority, subject to the control of Government, and in other respects an advisory authority. The total cost of the full scheme was estimated at 53 lakhs, but deducting certain sums which were available from other sources the net cost was put down to nearly 40 lakhs, exclusive of recurring charges. These were expected to involve a net total of about 6½ lakhs annually. Before the scheme thus elaborated (which had received the Secretary of State's sanction) could be taken in hand, the war broke out. The Act constituting the University was passed in April 1920 and Mr. (now Sir) P. J. Hartog, C.I.E. was appointed the first Vice-Chancellor. The Act has since been amended in order to make the Executive Council the chief authority of the University.

The Aligarh Muslim University.—It was the aim of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan years ago to place the benefits of a liberal education within the reach of the Muhammadan community, and in 1875 a school was opened which three years later was converted into the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh. The movement in favour of transforming this college into a teaching and residential university started as early as the end of the last century. In 1911, during the visit of His Majesty the King-Emperor to India, His Highness the Aga Khan made an appeal which resulted in the collection of large subscriptions. A draft constitution was drawn up and a consultative committee was formed. But the draft constitution was not approved by the Secretary of State and on the question of the right of affiliating colleges outside Aligarh in particular, there was a sharp difference of opinion. Government laid down, as in the case of the Hindu University, that the university should not have the power of affiliating Moslem institutions in other parts of India.

On October 15th, 1915, a meeting of the Moslem University Association was held at Aligarh, under the presidency of the Raja (now Maharaja) of Mahmudabad, when it was proposed that the meeting recommends to the Moslem University Foundation Committee the acceptance of the Moslem University on the lines of the Hindu University. It was evident at the meeting that a large number of Indian Moslems were not prepared to accept a constitution for their university similar to that of the Hindu University.

In April 1917, at a meeting of the Foundation Committee the following resolution was passed:—

"That this meeting of the Moslem University Foundation Committee hereby resolves with reference to the letter of the Government of India, Education Department, dated Delhi, 17th February 1917, D. O. No. 60, that the Committee is prepared to accept the best University on the lines of the Hindu University. It further authorises the Regulation Committee appointed at its Lucknow meeting, with the President and Honorary Secretary of the Moslem University Association as its *ex-officio* members, to take necessary steps in consultation with the Hon. the Education Member for the introduction of the Moslem University Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council."

The bill referred to above was ultimately introduced into the Council and was passed in September 1920. The Act came into force on December 1st, 1920.

The University has lately been overhauled in accordance with the recommendations of the Rahimtoola Enquiry Committee.

The University of Rangoon — Plans for a university in Burma had been under consideration for some years. After his arrival in Burma the then Lieutenant-Governor Sir Harcourt Butler thought that, on general grounds and with some reference to the needs of the province, the Rangoon University might usefully be of a more practical type than any yet attempted in India with courses in arts and science, pure and applied, technology, medicine, engineering, agriculture, law, forestry, veterinary, science and training, commerce and architecture. It might perhaps combine with university instruction practical studies at the Chief Court, the Pasteur Institute and the hospitals; and also at the Museum which the local Government was committed to build as soon as funds were available. It is possible in Burma to a greater extent than in any of the older and more advanced provinces in India to concentrate the intellectual energies of the province in one immediate neighbourhood and to develop a really many-sided university. An Act to establish a teaching and residential college at Rangoon was passed on the 24th October 1920. The Act however did not find favour with a section of Burmese and was consequently amended in 1923. The amending Act introduced greater popular and representative elements in the composition of the Council and invested the reformed Council with greater discretionary powers in matters affecting public interest, such as the question of admitting affiliation of *mofussil* colleges or of admitting more colleges to the status of constituent colleges. In short, it rendered the University more suited to the needs and aspirations of the province. The University authorities are the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, the Council (with an executive committee) and the Senate. The Council is the supreme administrative body while the Senate is an academic body with entire control of studies, examination and discipline. The Governor-General, as Visitor, has the right to cause inspection to be made. The University is building up an impressive record of research work.

The Lucknow University — The foundation of this University may primarily be ascribed to the patriotism of the people of Oudh. It is a unitary teaching and residential University incorporated by an Act passed in 1920. The University authorities are (1) the Court, with powers of making statutes, (2) the Executive Council, which administers the property of the University and appoints examiners, (3) the Academic Council, which controls the teaching and advises the Executive Council on all academic matters, (4) a Committee of Reference (a Sub-Committee of the Court) deals with items of new expenditure only. The Governor General, as Visitor, has the same power as in the case of the Rangoon University and other new, or reorganised, universities. The chief need of the University is a Maternity Hospital for the Medical College Students have now to go to Madras for practical training in gynæcology.

The Delhi University — The Delhi University was created by an Act passed in 1922. The University depends for its existence mainly on the generosity of the Government of India who occupy the position of a local Government in relation to it. It is a unitary teaching and residential University, designed on the model recommended by the Calcutta University Commission for the Dacca University, possessing at present three constituent colleges. The Act provides for two schemes — a provisional and a permanent one. Under the provisional scheme, which is in force at present, the constituent colleges remain with their hostels etc. in their existing buildings. They also retain intermediate classes. But there have been instituted, so far as possible and desirable, common classes for graduate teaching. The matriculation examination of an Indian University, or an equivalent examination, is the admission test to the University courses. The permanent scheme contemplates that the existing colleges in Delhi City would become intermediate institutions and that degree classes would be conducted in new buildings to be built in Imperial Delhi. There would be halls and hostels where students would receive tutorial instruction. The Intermediate Examination of an Indian University or an equivalent examination, would become the admission test to the University. The Governor-General is the *ex officio* Chancellor. There is a Pro-Chancellor, a Vice Chancellor and a Rector. The principal governing bodies of the University are a Court, an Executive Council and an Academic Council. A scheme for the reorganisation of the University is at present under the consideration of the Government of India.

The Nagpur University — This University was created by an Act passed in 1923. Its constitution follows the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission and the provisions in other University Acts in so far as they are applicable to local conditions. In particular the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission have been adopted in the matter of the appointment of the Chancellor and the Vice Chancellor and of their powers and duties, the composition and functions of the Court, the Executive and Academic Councils, and the relations of the University with Government. The University Act provides in the first instance for a University of an examining and affiliating type in which the existence of the colleges is preserved as the unit of instruction both in the University centre of Nagpur and in other places which contain colleges admitted to the privileges of the University. The Act is so framed as to permit of a gradual development of the University into a managing and teaching body which may supplement, or entirely replace collegiate by University instruction either by taking over the management of existing colleges or by instituting and maintaining its own colleges.

Andhra University — In January 1926 the Governor General recorded his assent to an Act, passed by the Madras Legislative Council, incorporating a new University in the Madras Presidency. The new University is called the Andhra University and is of an affiliating type and all colleges located in the Telugu country, whether first or second grade, professional or technical, have become affiliated colleges. The University endeavours to develop scientific and technical education with special reference to the industries of the Telugu

[illegible] appoints its own teaching staff and will ultimately fully control and maintain colleges, laboratories and hostels of its own. The Act contains also the possibility of a rapid development in the use of Telugu in the use of the vernacular as the medium of instruction and examination and aims at the ultimate total element of more than one unitary and residential University in the Telugu districts.

It has [illegible] to provide for the payment to the University of a [illegible] annual [illegible] of [illegible] than Rs 13 lakhs for the [illegible] of the University and a non-recurring grant of [illegible] than Rs 7½ lakhs for buildings and equipment. The headquarters of the University have been located at Waltair.

Agra University—The University was established and incorporated by the Agra University Act, 1927 (United Provinces Act No VIII of 1927). It is a purely affiliating University and has seven Allahabad University as its external model. Its territorial jurisdiction embraces the United Provinces (excluding the territorial limits of the Allahabad, Benares Hindu, Aligarh Muslim and Lucknow Universities), Rajputana and Central India.

The Annamalai University, Chidambaram, Madras Presidency—This is a teaching and residential University. Incorporated by an Act of the Legislative Council of the Madras Presidency (Madras Act No I of 1929). It owes its foundation largely to the generosity of Sir Annamalai Chettiyar who has handed over to the University certain institutions established and maintained by him at and near Chidambaram with all the properties attached thereto and has also given a sum of Rs 20 lakhs towards the creation of an endowment fund. The aim of the University is to encourage higher education, and research in the Tamil districts of the Madras Presidency. The Administration of the University is in the hands of a Syndicate, a Senate, a Finance Committee and an Academic Council. The Act provides for a continuous connection with the University of Sir Annamalai Chettiyar and his successor, as the Founder of the University, with certain powers and privileges. The Governor General is the Visitor of the University. The Governor of Fort St George is the Chancellor of the University and the Vice Chancellor is appointed by the Chancellor from a panel of three persons recommended by the Founder.

Inter-University Board—The idea put forward by the Indian Universities Conference in May 1924 for the constitution of a central agency in India took practical shape and an Inter University Board came into being during 1925. Twelve out of fifteen universities joined the Board. Its functions are —

(*a*) to act as an inter university organisation and a bureau of information,

(*b*) to facilitate the exchange of professors,

(*c*) to serve as an authorised channel of communication and facilitate the co-ordination of university work,

(*d*) to assist Indian universities in obtaining recognition for their degrees, diplomas and examinations in other countries,

(*e*) to appoint or recommend, where necessary, a common representative or representatives of India at Imperial or International conferences on higher education,

(*f*) to act as an appointments bureau for Indian universities,

(*g*) to fulfil such other duties as may be assigned to it from time to time by the Indian Universities.

Each member University has to make a fixed annual contribution towards the expenses of the Board.

The meetings of the Board are held yearly. The Board consists of one representative of each of the member Universities and one representative of the Government of India.

The Board has not yet had much influence on University policy in India but it has done a considerable amount of useful work in collecting information and in stimulating thought regarding current University problems. It also put certain universities into touch with distinguished teachers from abroad who were available for lecturing at University centres and arranged for two sectional conferences—the one of representatives of the five universities in the United Provinces and the other of representatives of the two universities in Bengal. In addition to the Hand book of Indian Universities, the Board has issued a pamphlet entitled "Facilities for Oriental Studies and Research at Indian Universities."

Education of Indian Women and Girls—There is still a leeway to be made good. All the influences which operate against the spread of education amongst the boys are reinforced in the case of women by the *purdah* system and the custom of early marriage.

Arts colleges, medical colleges, and the like admit students of both sexes, and a few girls attend them. The Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women at Delhi gives a full medical course for medical students. The Shreemati Nathibai Damodher Thackersey Indian Women's University was started some ten years ago by Professor Karve. It is a private institution and is doing good pioneer work.

The All India Women's Conference on Educational Reform, which holds its meetings annually and has constituent conferences established all over the country, is also doing much useful work. Recently, an All India Women's Education Fund Association has been established in connection with this Conference. This association appointed in 1930 a special committee to enquire into the feasibility of establishing a central Teachers' Training College of a specialised Home Science character. This committee reported at the end of the year recommending the establishment of such a college "on absolutely new lines which would synthesise the work of existing provincial colleges by psychological research" and the Governing Body of the Association supported the proposal at the Annual General Meeting of the Association which has adopted it.

The comparative statement below shows the state of women's education during 1929-30 —

	Institutions			Scholars		
	1919	1929	Increase or Decrease	1919	1929	Increase or Decrease
	1	2		4	5	6
For Females						
Recognized Institutions —						
Arts Colleges	19	19		1,310	1,561	+155
Professional Colleges	8	7	-1	210	227	+17
High Schools	19[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	72,797	61,604	+8,093
Middle Schools	77[illegible]	717	[illegible]	10[illegible]	9,870	+10,467
Primary Schools	1,105	[illegible]	1,10[illegible]	1,19[illegible]	12,1[illegible],013	+10,269
Special Schools	[illegible]	89	[illegible]	1,[illegible]27	14,641	+586
Unrecognized Institutions	,69[illegible]	1,[illegible]	-[illegible]	78,[illegible]	76,872	+1,724
Total	[illegible]	15,163	[illegible]	1,[illegible]7,857	1,38[illegible],6[illegible]	+82,207

Education in the Army —The Army in India undertakes the responsibility of the education of certain sections of the community Its activities are directed into various channels with certain definite objects, which may be summarised as follows —

(i) The education of the soldier, British and Indian, in order to —

(*a*) develop his training faculties,

(*b*) improve him as a subject for military training and as a citizen of the Empire,

(*c*) enhance the prospects of remunerative employment on his return to civil life

(ii) The fulfilment of the obligations of the State to the children of soldiers, serving and ex-service (British and Indian)

(iii) The provision, as far as possible, of training for the children of soldiers, who have died in the service of their country

(iv) The creation of a body of Indian gentlemen educated according to English public school traditions, which should provide suitable candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst

The Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun —A Royal Military College has been established at Dehra Dun The aim of this institution is to provide education on the lines of an English public school for the sons of Indian gentlemen both civil and military, up to the standard required for the passing of the entrance examination of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst

Chiefs' Colleges —For the education of the sons and relatives of the Chiefs and Princes of India, whose families rule over one third of the Indian continent, five Chiefs' Colleges are maintained, viz —

(i) Mayo College, Ajmer, for Rajputana Chiefs,

(ii) Daly College, Indore, for Central India Chiefs,

(iii) Aitchison College, Lahore, for Punjab Chiefs

(iv) Rajkumar College, Rajkote, for Kathiawar Chiefs, and

(v) Rajkumar College, Raipur, for Central Provinces and Bihar and Orissa Chiefs

In point of buildings, staffs and organisation these institutions approach English Public Schools Students are prepared for a diploma examination conducted by the Government of India The diploma is regarded as equivalent to the matriculation certificate of an Indian University A further course of University standard called the Higher Diploma is conducted at the Mayo College The examination for this Diploma is also held by the Government of India Its standard is roughly equivalent to that of the B A diploma of an Indian University

Indigenous Education —Of the 12,515,126 scholars being educated in India 616,524 are classed as attending 'private' or 'unrecognised' institutions Some of these institutions are of importance The Gurukula near Hardwar and Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore's school at Bolpur have attained some fame, Mr Gandhi's school at Ahmedabad has attracted attention and the numerous monastery schools of Burma are well-known Connected with every big Mosque in northern India there is some educational organisation and the schools attached to the Fatehpuri and Golden Mosques at Delhi and the Dar ul-Ulm, Deoband, are noted These institutions generally have a religious or 'national' atmosphere and are possibly destined to play an important part in the future of India

[illegible] Tibbia College, [illegible] Hakim Ajmal Khan [illegible] It [illegible]

Indian students in Foreign Countries — [illegible] to Great Britain, America, Japan and [illegible] ment their [illegible] the number of [illegible] in war 401 The [illegible] 200, and Indian [illegible] the Continent and [illegible] America [illegible] number [illegible] than [illegible] The [illegible] for Great Britain [illegible] follows —

[illegible]	No of Student
1 Oxford University	[illegible]
2 Cambridge University	10[illegible]
London University and other Institutions at London	[illegible]
4 Other British Universities and Welsh University	338
[illegible] Universities	261
6 Irish University	70
7 Inns of Court	[illegible]
Total	2402

As far as can be ascertained there were 25 Indian students at French Universities 49 in German Universities and 20[illegible] in the Colleges and Universities in the United States of America in 192[illegible] The last figure excludes a number of Indians of the student type who were employed in industrial and professional training of various kind but whose names are not recorded on the books of any University or College

Hartog Committee on Education — The most notable event in recent years has been the appointment of the Auxiliary Committee to the Indian Statutory Commission, under the chairmanship of Sir Philip Hartog, to make enquiries into the growth of education in British India and to prepare a review of the growth of education with particular reference to its organisation in British India and its relation to political and constitutional conditions and potentialities of progress The report of the Committee has been published and constitutes a valuable document on the present state of education in India

A Commission appointed by the International Missionary Council and presided over by Dr A D Lindsay, Master of Balliol College, Oxford, recently toured India with a view to investigating the various problems connected with the higher education provided by the various Missionary bodies working in India They have now published their report

The following table gives the latest available figures and other particulars about the Universities —

STATISTICS OF UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA, 1930

University	Type	Original Date of Foundation	Faculties *	No of Members of Teaching Staff: In University Departments	No of Members of Teaching Staff: In Affiliated Colleges	No of Students: In University Departments	No of Students: In Affiliated Colleges	No of Students who graduated in Arts and Science	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 Calcutta	Teaching and Affiliating	1857	A Sc, L, M, Eng	201	1,311	1,142	27,558	1,984	The University also awards degrees in Commerce and Education
2. Bombay	Teaching and Affiliating	1857	A, Sc, L, M	4	521	63	12,607	1,140	The University was reconstituted in 1928 It also awards degrees in Commerce, Education Agriculture and Engineering

* *Abbreviations* — A = *Arts*, Ag = *Agriculture*, Com = *Commerce* Ed = *Education* (*Teaching*), Eng = *Engineering* F = *Forestry*, F A = *Fine Arts* L = *Law*, M = *Medicine*, O = *Oriental Learning*, Sc = *Science* Tech = *Technology* Th = *Theology*

N B — The term "Affiliated Colleges in cols 6 and 8 of the table means all colleges affiliated to, associated with, or recognised by, a University

University	Type	Original Date of Foundation	Faculties*	No. of Members of Teaching Staff: In Univ. Teaching	No. of Members of Teaching Staff: In Affil. Colleges	No. of Students: In Univ. Teaching	No. of Students: In Affil. Colleges	No. of Students in Affil. Colleges	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3 Madras	Teaching and Affiliating	1857	A, Sc, L, M, Eng, Ed, Ag, Com, F, A, O	[illegible]	1,291	110	10,286	1,970	The University was reconstituted in 1923. It also awards degrees or diplomas in Oriental Learning and Economics
4 Punjab	Teaching and Affiliating	1882	O, A, S, M, L, Ag, Com	72	8[illegible]	[illegible]	11,[illegible]17	1,20[illegible]	Faculty of Arts includes Education
5 Allahabad	Unitary	1887	A, Sc, L, Com	108		1,026		277	The University was reconstituted in 1921
6 Benares Hindu	Unitary	1916	A, Sc, O, Th, L, M	188		2,53[illegible]		10[illegible]	Faculty of Science includes Engineering. The University also awards diplomas in Education
7 Mysore†	Unitary	1916	A, Sc, Eng, & Tech, M	271		3,127		387	The University is located at two Centres — Mysore and Bangalore. It also awards degrees in Commerce and Education
8 Patna	Affiliating	1917	A, Sc, Ed, L, Eng, M		323		4,860	385	
9 Osmania†	Teaching	1918	A, Th, Sc, M, Eng, Ed, L, Tech	117	35	734	218	70	
10 Aligarh Muslim	Unitary	1920	A, Sc, L, Ed, Th	74	84	885	816	176	There are no Faculties, but there are Departments of Studies in various subjects. Figures for the Intermediate College of the University are shown under "Affiliated Colleges"

* *Abbreviations* —A = *Arts*, Ag = *Agriculture*, Com = *Commerce*, Ed = *Education (Teaching)*, Eng = *Engineering*, F = *Forestry*, F A = *Fine Arts*, L = *Law*, M = *Medicine*, O = *Oriental Learning*, Sc = *Science*, Tech = *Technology*, Th = *Theology*

† Situated in an Indian State and outside British India.

N B—The term "Affiliated Colleges" in cols 6 and 8 of the table means all colleges affiliated to, associated with, or recognized by, a University

A detailed account of the old and new Universities is given in the preceding paragraphs

University	Type	Original Date of Foundation	Faculties *	No of Members of Teaching Staff: In University Departments	No of Members of Teaching Staff: In Affiliated Colleges	No of Students: In University Departments	No of Students: In Affiliated Colleges	No of Students who graduated in Arts and Science	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11 Rangoon	Teaching and Residential	1920	A, Sc, M Eng, F, Ed	134	12	1,833	106	129	There are no Faculties but there are Boards of Studies in various subjects
12 Lucknow	Unitary	1920	A, Sc, M, L, Com	113	10	1,638	54	146	Diplomas in Education and Oriental Languages are also awarded
13. Dacca	Unitary	1921	A, Sc, L	97		1,288		156	Figures for the Teachers' College, Dacca, which is associated with the University, are not given Medical students, who take their Science courses at the University, are also excluded The University also awards degrees in Commerce and Education
14 Delhi	Teaching	1922	A, Sc, L	11	88	105	1,005	202	
15 Nagpur	Teaching and Affiliating	1923	A, Sc, L, Ed, Ag	5	118	216	1,879	200	
16 Andhra	Affiliating	1926	A, Sc, M, Ed O		309		3,537	405	
17 Agra	Affiliating	1927	A, Sc, Com, L, Ag		332		2 558	521	
18 Annamalai	University	1929	A, Sc, O	56		613			No examination was held during the year

* *Abbreviations* — A = *Arts* Ag = *Agriculture* Com = *Commerce*, Ed = *Education (Teaching)* Eng = *Engineering*, F = *Forestry*, F A = *Fine Arts*, L = *Law*, M = *Medicine*, O = *Oriental Learning*, Sc = *Science*, Tech = *Technology*, Th = *Theology*

N B—The term "Affiliated Colleges" in cols 6 and 8 of the table means all colleges affiliated to associated with, or recognised by, a University

A detailed account of the old and new Universities is given in the preceding paragraphs

Statement of Educational Progress in MADRAS

	1924–25	1925–26	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30
Area in square miles	142,260	142,260	142,260	142,260	142,260	142,260
Population { Male	20,870,749	20,870,749	20,870,749	20,870,749	20,870,749	20,870,749
Population { Female	21,448,236	21,448,236	21,448,236	21,448,236	21,448,236	21,448,236
Total Population	42,318,985	42,318,985	42,318,985	42,318,985	42,318,985	42,318,985
Recognised Institutions for Males						
Number of arts colleges	57	58	[illegible]	[illegible]	60	[illegible]
Number of high schools	324	337	[illegible]	351	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middle Schools { English	204	209	242	[illegible]	197	[illegible]
Middle Schools { Vernacular	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Number of primary schools	40,753	41,640	[illegible]	48,422	[illegible]	[illegible]
Male Scholars in Recognised Institutions						
In arts colleges	10,010	11,[illegible]	12,[illegible]	12,7[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
In high schools	131,854	133,882	[illegible]	141,115	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middle Schools { English	20,858	25,740	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middle Schools { Vernacular	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
In primary schools	1,475,240	1,587,[illegible]	1,714,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Percentage of male scholars in recognised institutions to male population	8.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Recognised Institutions for Females						
Number of arts colleges	5		[illegible]	[illegible]	9	[illegible]
Number of high schools	56	56	56	58	59	[illegible]
Middle Schools { English	46	44	43	42	44	[illegible]
Middle Schools { Vernacular						
Number of primary schools	2,088	3,243	3,399	4,050	4,734	5,210

Statement of Educational Progress in MADRAS—*contd*

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions						
In arts colleges	477	465	490	421	490	516
In high schools	12,001	12,556	13,310	14,324	15,121	16,226
Middle Schools { English	6,329	6,337	6,556	6,015	6,564	7,070
Middle Schools { Vernacular						
In primary schools	423,190	462,998	501,206	553,274	590,811	631,470
Percentage of female scholars in recognised institutions to female population	2·1	2·27	2·5	2·7	2·9	3·1
TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised institutions { Male	1,664,220	1,779,728	1,915,177	2,009,300	2,091,603	2,163,613
TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised institutions { Female	446,049	486,662	525,697	577,238	637,634	661,303
Total	2,110,269	2,266,390	2,440,874	2,856,544	2,729,237	2,824,916
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions	2,194,181	2,346,552	2,523,188	2,660,672	2,702,756	2,870,787
Percentage of total scholars to population { Males	8·3	8·8	9·5	9·9	10·3	10·6
Percentage of total scholars to population { Females	2·1	2·3	2·5	2·8	3·0	3·1
Total	5·2	5·5	6·0	6·2	6·6	6·8
No. of pupils in Class IV { Male				207,675	219,899	228,602
No. of pupils in Class IV { Female				33,873	36,518	39,235
Total	200,678	215,104	240,362	241,548	256,417	267,837
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
From Government funds	1,71,30	1,87,52	2,02,41	2,23,56	2,74,37	2,66,14
From local funds	31,10	35,50	49,14	48,37	55,35	62,30
From municipal funds	12,21	12,89	17,14	16,61	15,79	24,18
Total expenditure from public funds	2,17,71	2,35,91	2,68,72	2,88,54	3,45,51	3,52,62
From fees	84,13	86,75	88,69	89,88	92,00	90,24
From other sources	88,31	93,54	95,31	1,00,49	1,04,74	95,22
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	3,90,49	4,16,20	4,52,72	4,78,91	5,42,31	5,38,08

Statement of Educational Progress in BOMBAY.

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28.	1928-29	1929-30
Area in square miles	123,616	123,616	123,616	123,591	123,621	123,621
Population .. .. Male	10,176,969	10,176,969	10,176,969	10,176,969	10,176,969	10,176,969
Population .. .. Female	9,171,250	9,171,250	9,171,250	9,171,250	9,171,250	9,171,250
Total Population ..	19,348,219	19,348,219	19,348,219	19,348,219	19,348,219	19,348,219
Recognised Institutions for Males						
Number of arts colleges . .	14	13	14	14	14	14
Number of high schools	167	177	187	194	195	201
Middle Schools . English	239	246	[illegible]	[illegible]	91	[illegible]
Middle Schools . Vernacular						
Number of primary schools . . .	11,414	11,9[illegible]	12,[illegible]	12,77[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]
Male Scholars in Recognised Institutions						
In arts colleges .	6,729	6,9[illegible]	6,645	7,344	6,77[illegible]	7,352
In high schools . .	67,818	62,[illegible]10	67,449	71,444	71,[illegible]	76,[illegible]33
Middle Schools . English	18,688	19,149	19,7[illegible]3	22,715	2[illegible]	24,[illegible]
Middle Schools . Vernacular						
In primary schools .	685,911	7[illegible]2,145	757,176	810,[illegible]1	[illegible]	847,[illegible]7
Percentage of male scholars in recognised institutions to male population	7.56	8.27	[illegible]	9.18	9.42	[illegible]
Recognised Institutions for Female						
Number of arts colleges	16	15	15	32	35	60
Number of high schools . . .						
Middle Schools . English	36	38	42	45	42	[illegible]
Middle Schools . Vernacular						
Number of primary schools .	1,481	1,506	1,535	1,620	1,688	1,70[illegible]

Statement of Educational Progress in BOMBAY—*contd*

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions						
In arts colleges	363	395	382	389	418	559
In high schools	8,982	9,548	10,274	11,288	12,423	14,111
Middle Schools — English	3,158	3,220	3,402	30,58	3,694	3,740
Middle Schools — Vernacular						
In primary schools	170,655	182,397	198,917	211,593	221,049	232,926
Percentage of female scholars in recognised institutions to female population	2 02	2 15	2 35	2 51	2 62	2 77
TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised institutions — Male	780,027	840 854	900,411	932,644	956,125	977,234
TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised institutions — Female	130,058	198,587	215,859	229,934	240,398	253,040
Total	975,085	1,039,441	1,116 270	1,162,578	1,196,823	1,230,274
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions	1,021,584	1,077,039	1 151,428	1,191,051	1,230,840	1,265,051
Percentage of total scholars to population — Male	8 11	8 53	9 12	9 43	9 69	9 87
Percentage of total scholars to population — Female	2 14	2 25	2 43	2 58	2 71	2 86
Total	5 28	5 57	5 95	6 18	6 19	6 54
No of pupils in Class IV — Male					103,563	107,268
No of pupils in Class IV — Female					20,890	23,632
Total	106,113	111,899	117,463	123,244	124,453	130,900
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
From Government funds	1,84,47	1,92,80	1,98,58	2,00,20	1,97 68	2,00,00
From local funds	12,48	12,85	19,77	22,52	22,24	18,47
From municipal funds	39,18	65,62	51,58	46,12	49,94	50,73
Total Expenditure from public funds	2,36,13	2,71,27	2,69,93	2,68,93	2 69,26	2,79,19
From fees	60,14	62,38	63,71	68,92	72,00	75,00
From other sources	43,59	43,75	45,99	52,06	55,55	50,02
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	3,39,86	3,77,40	3,82,63	3,89,91	3 97, 1	4,04,21

N B —The figures for *Aden* are under *Bombay* The percentages given above are, however, for the Bombay Presidency only

Statement of Educational Progress in BENGAL

	1924–25	1925–26	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30.
Area in square miles	76,843	76,843	76,843	76,843	76,843	76,843
Population — Male	24,151,222	24,151,222	24,151,222	24,151,222	24,151,222	24,151,222
Population — Female	22,544,314	22,544,314	22,544,314	22,544,314	22,544,314	22,544,314
Total Population	46,695,536	46,695,536	46,695,536	46,695,536	46,695,536	46,695,536
Recognised Institutions for Males						
Number of arts colleges	39†	38	41	42	44	44
Number of high schools	958	997	1,003	1,016	1,038	1,060
Middle Schools — English	1,538	1,586	1,616	1,684	1,741	1,792
Middle Schools — Vernacular	89	81	74	67	68	55
Number of primary schools	37,079	37,131	38,197	39,997	41,240	42,309
Male Scholars in Recognised Institutions						
In arts colleges	23,846	24,718	24,843	22,141	22,[illegible]	22,[illegible]55
In high schools	210,694	233,221	238,048	224,121	238,[illegible]	271,492
Middle Schools — English	127,913	136,891	142,507	153,[illegible]	164,541	170,784
Middle Schools — Vernacular	5,089	5,285	4,782	4,516	4,560	4,002
In primary schools	1,260,130	1,281,312	1,315,094	1,4[illegible]	1,4[illegible]111	1,523,[illegible]03
Percentage of male scholars in recognised institutions to male population.	7 18	7 4	7 8	[illegible]	8 61	8 82
Recognised Institutions for Females						
Number of arts colleges	4	4	4	4	4	4
Number of high schools	38	39	42	46	48	57
Middle Schools — English	37	50	48	52	54	50
Middle Schools — Vernacular	27	26	22	19	15	12
Number of primary schools	13,371	13,789	14,012	15,606	16,416	55

† Includes University classes at Calcutta and Dacca.

Statement of Educational Progress in BENGAL—*contd*

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions						
In arts colleges	271	303	321	358	438	525
In high schools	7,818	8,218	9,234	10,580	11,212	13,087
Middle Schools { English	4,964	6,253	6,360	6,953	7,081	7,218
Middle Schools { Vernacular	2,715	2,660	2,030	1,857	1,101	1,354
In primary schools	355,294	360,243	396,410	431,110	462,987	470,952
Percentage of female scholars in recognised institutions to female population	1 65	1 7	1 8	2 01	2 01	2 23
TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised institutions { Male	1,734,116	1,783,548	1,873,461	1,993,218	2,081,100	2,130,502
TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised institutions { Female	373,011	388,629	416,415	453,130	486,191	502,580
TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised institutions { Total	2,107,127	2,172,177	2,289,876	2,446,078	2,567,157	2,633,082
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions	2,150,912	2,222,012	2,343,380	2,501,712	2,625,222	2,687,836
Percentage of total scholars to population { Male	7 33	7 55	7 94	8 44	8 81	9 01
Percentage of total scholars to population { Female	1 68	1 76	1 88	2 04	2 20	2 26
Percentage of total scholars to population { Total	4 60	4 75	5 02	5 33	5 62	5 7
Number of Pupils in Class IV { Male				110,415	118,428	122,842
Number of Pupils in Class IV { Female				7,498	8,667	9,740
Number of Pupils in Class IV { Total	89,858	91,335	96,342	117,913	126,995	132,582
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
From Government funds	1,33,83	1,43,64	1,47,95	1,40,88	1,53,04	1,54,90
From local funds	15,16	15,37	16,11	16,20	17,23	17,78
From municipal funds	3,96	3,93	6,34	8,90	10,03	11,72
Total Expenditure from public funds	1,52,35	1,62,94	1,70,70	1,74,98	1,80,30	1,84,10
From fees	1,16 36	1,55,21	1,62,20	1,70,95	1,78,31	1,88,07
From other resources	57,75	58 79	64,86	68,79	75,37	71,53
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	3,56,46	3,76,94	3,97,76	4,14,72	4,3,803	4,44,00

Statement of Educational Progress in the UNITED PROVINCES

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30.
Area in square miles	106,497	106,497	106,497	106,497	106,497	106,497
Population .. Male	23,787 745	23,787,745	23,787,745	23,787,745	23 787,745	23,787,745
Population .. Female	21,588,042	21,588,042	21 588 042	21,588 042	21,588 042	21,588,042
TOTAL POPULATION	45,375,787	45,375,787	45,375,787	45,375,787	45,375 787	45,375,787
Recognised Institutions for Males						
Number of arts colleges	37*	37	40	41	42	42
Number of high schools	162†	163	161	161	165	174
Middle Schools — English	76	75	88	95	96	97
Middle Schools — Vernacular	573	598	626	638	636	675
Number of primary schools	17,351	18 221	18 818	19,27[illegible]	20 014	20,069
Male Scholars in Recognised Institutions						
In arts colleges	8,040	9,089	9 513	9,716	10,537	11,001
In high schools	53,038	56,042	60,276	64,674	68,642	73,024
Middle Schools — English	8,220	9,241	10 991	12,453	1[illegible],[illegible]26	13 122
Middle Schools — Vernacular	49,410	54 996	60,546	69,022	76,2[illegible]1	81,096
In primary schools	890,716	962,314	9[illegible],853	1,058 579	10,94 [illegible]55	1,107 518
Percentage of male scholars in Recognised Institutions to male population	4 31	4 62	4 [illegible]	5 22	5 43	5 55
Recognised Institutions for Females						
Number of arts colleges	4*	5	5	5	5	5
Number of high schools	28†	21	27	28	2[illegible]	28
Middle Schools — English	38	13	39	37	45	46
Middle Schools — Vernacular	112	121	153	140	148	166
Number of primary schools	1,443	1,576	1,580	1,657	1,7[illegible]9	1,723

Statement of Educational Progress in the UNITED PROVINCES—*contd.*

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions						
In arts colleges	102	118	133	156	187	216
In high schools	3,396	3,454	3 772	4,552	4,771	5,171
Middle Schools { English	4,210	4 222	4,930	4 480	5,073	5,074
Middle Schools { Vernacular	12 358	13,276	16,371	17,094	17,541	21,577
In primary schools	78,636	89,306	93,112	98,627	1,05,417	111,026
Percentage of female scholars in Recognised Institutions to female population	46	51	0 55	58	0 62	67
TOTAL SCHOLARS in Recognised Institutions { Males	1,026,089	1,110,477	1 161,233	1,243,284	12,92 412	1,315,405
TOTAL SCHOLARS in Recognised Institutions { Females	99,094	110 943	119,215	125,523	1,34 260	144,379
TOTAL	1 125 183	1 221,420	1 280,450	1,368,807	1 426 672	1 462,921
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male & female) in all Institutions	1 192,415	1 293,625	1 349,401	1,434,343	1 491 483	1 521,748
Percentage of total scholars to population { Males	4 57	4 94	5 15	5 47	5 7	5 8
Percentage of total scholars to population { Females	43	54	0 57	60	0 65	0 69
TOTAL	2 62	2 85	2·97	3 16	3 28	3 35
Number of Pupils in Class IV { Males				107,864	114,787	119,767
Number of Pupils in Class IV { Females				4 714	5,180	5,967
TOTAL	56,513	91 443	100 869	112,578	119 967	125,734
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	R	Rs	Rs.
From provincial revenues	1,72,29	1,78,62	1 95,88	2,05 20	2,09,46	2,15 92
From local funds	27,16	30,78	32,57	33 10	35,73	34,18
From municipal funds	9 83	11 24	11,92	12,37	13,89	15,01
TOTAL Expenditure from public funds	2,09,81	2,20,64	2,40,37	2,50,67	2,59,08	2,65,11
From fees	42,14	43,23	46,49	52,92	5,646	60,92
From other sources	52,40	49,67	50 08	50 47	60,39	50,79
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	3,03 85	3 13,54	3,37,79	3 54 06	3 75,93	3,76 82

Statement of Educational Progress in the PUNJAB

—	1924–25	1925–26	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30
Area in square miles ..	99,866	99,866	99,866	99,866	99,866	99,866
Population { Male	11,306,265	11,306,265	11,306,265	11,306,265	11,306,265	11,306,265
Population { Female	9,378,759	9,378,759	9,378,759	9,378,759	9,378,759	9,378,759
Total Population	20,685,024	20,685,024	20,685,024	20,685,024	20,685,024	20,685,024
Recognised Institutions for Males						
Number of arts colleges	21	21	[illegible]	0	32	
Number of high schools	254	285	301	302	315	318
Middle Schools { English	198	209	218	[illegible]	222	235
Middle Schools { Vernacular	1,206	1,753	2,114	2,518	2,516	2,101
Number of primary schools	5,362	5,714	5,912	[illegible]	5,520	[illegible]
Male Scholars in Recognised Institutions						
In arts colleges	6,716	7,478	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,794
In high schools	101,987	111,244	111,[illegible]61	118,249	122,[illegible]62	[illegible]178
Middle Schools { English	41,842	43,230	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middle Schools { Vernacular	193,797	207,420	20,943	179,[illegible]51	95,272	44,[illegible]
In primary schools	252,005	475,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Percentage of male scholars in recognised institutions to male population	6.78	7.94	8.82	9.28	8.91	9.48
Recognised Institutions for Females						
Number of arts colleges	2	2	2	2	2	2
Number of high schools	19	24	21	27	2	3[illegible]
Middle Schools { English	13	10	1	10	15	21
Middle Schools { Vernacular	62	77	80	81	[illegible]	97
Number of primary schools	1,039	1,162	1,2[illegible]	1,335	1,40[illegible]	1,528

Statement of Educational Progress in the PUNJAB—*contd*

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions						
In arts colleges	115	89	77	102	143	173
In high schools	2,571	3,438	3,543	5,653	8,262	9,292
Middle Schools — English	2,212	2,236	2,296	1,600	1,698	4,177
Middle Schools — Vernacular	10,706	13,067	15,898	13,256	17,557	21,498
In primary schools	52,405	57,825	66,124	72,060	77,583	86,808
Percentage of female scholars in recognised institutions to female population	0·72	0·80	0·89	1·06	1·15	1·24
TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised institutions — Male	766,285	897,905	996,570	1,048,770	1,007,501	1,064,949
TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised institutions — Female	68,982	77,612	89,517	99,798	107,582	124,283
TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised institutions — Total	835,267	975,517	1,086,087	1,148,568	1,115,083	1,189,232
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions	919,619	1,062,816	1,182,736	1,248,131	1,220,769	1,313,376
Percentage of total scholars to population — Male	7·28	8·44	9·32	9·77	9·41	10·1
Percentage of total scholars to population — Female	1·02	1·15	1·37	1·53	1·67	1·81
Percentage of total scholars to population — Total	4·41	5·13	5·72	6·04	5·90	6·37
Number of Pupils in Class IV — Male				77,617	82,075	88,977
Number of Pupils in Class IV — Female				6,627	8,191	8,977
Number of Pupils in Class IV — Total	67,412	73,720	36,831	84,244	90,266	97,954
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
From Government funds	1,18,54	1,53,05	1,51,17	1,70,07	1,72,23	1,78,42
From local funds	22,56	22,71	30,79	29,48	26,92	27,42
From municipal funds	9,26	10,26	10,53	12,75	12,87	13,06
Total Expenditure from public funds	1,49,86	1,66,02	1,92,49	2,12,28	2,12,02	2,18,90
From fees	52,87	51,99	57,52	56,54	61,69	61,29
From other sources	51,32	38,21	37,65	33,29	34,11	31,54
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	2,54,05	2,56,22	2,87,66	3,02,11	3,07,82	3,14,73

Statement of Educational Progress in BURMA ‡

	1924–25	1925–26	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30
Area in square miles	233,707	233,707	233,707	233,707	233,707	233,707
Population .. Male	6,756,969	6,756,969	6,756,969	6,756,969	6,756,969	6,756,969
Population .. Female	6,455,223	6,455,223	6,455,223	6,455,223	6,455,223	6,455,223
Total Population	13,212,192	13,212,192	13,212,192	13,212,192	13,212,192	13,212,192
Recognised Institutions for males						
Number of arts colleges		2	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools *	142	149	159	161	164	177
Middle Schools English	111	111	109	116	118	119
Middle Schools Vernacular	1,240	1,215	1,070	1,054	1,026	1,026
Number of primary schools	3,400	3,584	4,014	4,128	4,215	4,222
Male Scholars in Recognised Institutions						
In arts colleges ..	979	942	1,116	1,267	1,228	1,159
In high schools ..	32,216	34,507	36,114	38,836	40,558	41,114
Middle Schools English	14,511	15,178	15,994	16,774	17,603	17,705
Middle Schools Vernacular	71,266	70,339	72,352	75,952	77,836	79,880
In primary schools ..	104,156	117,913	136,016	147,454	155,495	167,400
Percentage of male scholars in recognised institutions to male population	3·47	3·79	4·10	4·41	4·61	4·79
Recognised Institutions for Females.						
Number of arts colleges						
Number of high schools	21	25	23	21	23	26
Middle Schools English	29	31	33	38	6	52
Middle Schools Vernacular	148	143	80	76	78	72
Number of primary schools ..	635	677	606	572	6[illegible]	660

* Includes also vernacular high schools
‡ Includes Federated Shan States

Statement of Educational Progress in BIHAR and ORISSA

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Area in square miles	83,286	83,286	83,165	83,165	83,165	83,165
Population — Male	16,765,163	16,765,163	16,765,163	16,765,163	16,765,163	16,765,163
Population — Female	17,239,383	17,239,383	17,239,383	17,239,383	17,239,38[illegible]	17,239,383
Total Population	34,004,546	34,004,546	34,004,546	34,004,546	34,004,546	34,004,546
Recognised Institutions for Males						
Number of arts colleges	9	9	10	10	10	10
Number of high schools	123	130	135	1[illegible]3	143	1[illegible]
Middle Schools — English	272	283	321	3[illegible]4	129	490
Middle Schools — Vernacular	209	2[illegible]3	242	214	215	174
Number of primary schools	26,560	27,689	27,457	27,9[illegible]	27,146	26,159
Male Scholars in Recognised Institutions						
In arts colleges	2,894	3,210	3,467	3,576	3,709	3,75[illegible]
In high schools	30,018	35,1[illegible]7	38,210	41,1[illegible]	44,11[illegible]	46,9[illegible]7
Middle Schools — English	25,233	28,08[illegible]	31,042	[illegible]	39,415	39,031
Middle Schools — Vernacular	18,592	23,581	25,[illegible]87	[illegible]1,2	29,107	29,725
In primary schools	759,415	819,1[illegible]	850,495	851,541	[illegible]	795,[illegible]93
Percentage of male scholars in recognised institutions to male population	5.08	5.[illegible]2	[illegible]	5.[illegible]	5.[illegible]	[illegible]
Recognised Institutions for Females						
Number of arts colleges	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	4	4	4	4	4	[illegible]
Middle Schools — English	15	15	17	16	26	2[illegible]
Middle Schools — Vernacular	10	10	11	12	11	1
Number of primary schools	2,807	2,[illegible]	2,790	[illegible]	2,927	

Statement of Educational Progress in BIHAR and ORISSA—*contd.*

		1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions							
In arts colleges		10	9	7	7	8	10
In high schools		741	748	801	892	924	1,460
Middle Schools	English	1,696	1,716	1,951	2,080	3,010	3,180
	Vernacular	1,477	1,494	1,528	1,823	1,582	1,714
In primary schools		104,715	111,239	110,550	112,921	110,210	107,152
Percentage of female scholars in recognised institutions to female population		0 63	0 67	0 67	69	0 68	0 66
TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised institutions	Male	852,836	925,594	949,711	983,949	973,908	944,758
	Female	109,587	116,073	115,785	118,522	116,620	114,314
	Total	962,423	1,041,667	1,065,496	1,102,471	1,089,628	1,059,072
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions		999,787	1,084,379	1,108,494	1,147,061	1,130,785	1,101,289
Percentage of total scholars to population	Male	5 29	5 75	5 9	6 12	6 03	5 86
	Female	0 61	0 69	0 69	0 71	0 69	0 68
	Total	2 93	3 18	3 26	3 37	3 32	3 21
Number of Pupils in Class IV	Male				51,088	53,119	53,262
	Female				1,607	1,809	2,093
	Total	30,243	37,577	45,974	52,695	54,928	55,355
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
From Government funds		(k) 49,02	57,84	72,30	70,32	64,05	64,70
From local funds		(l) 32,53	40,86	46,36	51,43	49,73	48,70
From Municipal funds		(m) 2,35	2,98	3,17	4 63	3,83	4,09
Total Expenditure from public funds		84,80	1,01,68	1,21,83	1,26,38	1,17,61	1,17,49
From fees		20,88	29,51	32,65	36,05	38,59	40,16
From other sources		22,31	22 61	22,94	24,23	24,23	27,51
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE		1 33,99	1,53,82	1,77 42	1,86,69	1,80,43	1,85,16

(k) Includes Rs 7,140 and Rs 4,012 paid by the Govts of Bengal & Assam, respectively, to the Hazaribagh Reformatory School
(l) Includes Rs 90,184 and Rs 5,093 paid by the Govts of Bengal and Assam respectively, for the Hazaribagh Reformatory School
(l) Includes Rs 22,20,000 from Govt Funds
(m) Includes Rs 1,07,000 from Govt Funds

Statement of Educational Progress in the CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR

	1924–25.	1925–26	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29.	1929–30
Area in square miles	99,876	99,876	99,876	99,876	99,876	99,876
Population .. Males	6,951,399	6,951,399	6,951,399	6,951,399	6,951,399	6,951,399
Population .. Females	6,961,361	6,961,361	6,961,361	6,961,361	6,961,361	6,961,361
Total Population..	13,912,760	13,912,760	13,912,760	13,912,760	13,912,760	13,912,760
Recognised Institutions for Males						
Number of arts colleges	5	5	5	5	5	5
Number of high schools	43	45	49	52	57	61
Middle Schools English .	151	150	156	164	180	182
Middle Schools Vernacular	323	320	335	354	357	361
Number of primary schools	3,974	4,096	4,189	4,197	4,166	4,181
Male Scholars in Recognised Institutions.						
In arts colleges	1,253	1,370	1,393	1,5[illegible]	1,612	1,[illegible]37
In high schools	4,272	4,650	4,895	5,283	5,945	7,272
Middle Schools English	19,447	21,778	23,470	[illegible]	26,082	27,191
Middle Schools Vernacular .	51,375	54,591	[illegible]	65,0[illegible]	66,1[illegible]	67,87[illegible]
In primary schools	235,258	246,178	256,946	262,722	268,47[illegible]	277,0[illegible]
Percentage of male scholars in *recognised* institutions to male population.	4·52	4·74	5·02	5·21	5·[illegible]	5·55
Recognised Institutions for Females						
Number of arts colleges	..	..	. .	..	.	. ..
Number of high schools	7	7	7	8	9	10
Middle Schools English .	13	14	14	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	15
Middle Schools Vernacular	36	37	40	40	40	43
Number of primary schools	321	327	334	339	35[illegible]	374

Statement of Educational Progress in the CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR—*contd*

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions						
In arts colleges	9	13	17	25	31	32
In high schools . ..	197	188	190	190	216	255
Middle Schools { English	743	818	909	1,101	1,183	1,302
Middle Schools { Vernacular	5,918	5,260	6,482	6,839	7,186	7,903
In primary schools . .	39,114	31,794	34,153	36,882	10,869	11,847
Percentage of female scholars in *recognised* institutions to female population	53	·55	0·61	0·65	0·72	78
TOTAL SCHOLARS in *recognised* institutions { Males	314,084	330,098	349,260	362,294	372,014	385,611
{ Females	36,727	38,689	42,363	45,644	50,420	54,951
Total .	350,811	368,787	391,623	407,938	422,470	440,505
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions	362,153	377,083	399,289	414,871	431,836	451,182
Percentage of total scholars to population { Males .	4·67	4·89	5·11	5·29	5·46	5·66
{ Females	·54	·57	0·92	0·68	0·75	·83
Total	2·60	2·72	2·86	2·98	3·10	3·21
No. of Pupils in Class IV { Males				51,458	54,999	57,281
{ *Females*				3,311	3,704	4,204
{ Total	53,019	48,874	50,854	54,769	58,613	61,485
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
From Government fund	50,96	58,37	71,73	65,89	66,74	57,53
From local funds . .	14,98	16,22	13,54	15,67	15,71	21,12
From municipal funds . .	6,73	7,35	7,38	8,39	8,58	10,16
Total Expenditure from public funds	71,77	81,94	92,65	89,92	91,93	88,81
From fees	11,99	11,46	11,82	13,00	14,35	19,36
From other sources	7,54	9,32	9,17	8,49	9,23	10,04
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	90,40	1,02,72	1,13,64	1,11,39	1,14,91	1,15,21

Statement of Educational Progress in ASSAM

		1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Area in square miles		53,015	53,015	53,015	53,015	53,015	53,015
Population	Male	3,961,109	3,961,109	3,961,109	3,961,109	3,961,109	3,961,109
	Female	3,645,121	3,645,121	3,645,121	3,645,121	3,645,121	3,645,121
TOTAL POPULATION		7,606,230	7,606,230	7,606,230	7,606,230	7,606,230	7,606,230
Recognised Institutions for Males							
Number of arts colleges		3	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Number of high schools		43	44	45	46	48	[illegible]
Middle Schools	English	136	144	155	[illegible]	164	169
	Vernacular	138	140	145	[illegible]	164	169
Number of primary schools		4,221	4,277	4,377	4,710	[illegible]	[illegible]
Male Scholars in Recognised Institutions							
In arts colleges		1,109	1,144	[illegible]	1,023	[illegible]	[illegible]
In high schools		13,475	14,048	[illegible]	15,226	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middle Schools	English	10,085	11,107	[illegible]	14,151	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Vernacular	13,542	16,2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
In primary Schools		164,268	179,022	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Percentage of male Scholars in recognised Institutions to Male population		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Recognised Institutions for Females							
Number of arts colleges							
Number of high schools		4	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middle Schools	English	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27
	Vernacular	15	13	12	11	[illegible]	[illegible]
Number of primary schools		376	397	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Statement of Educational Progress in ASSAM—*contd.*

———	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions						
In arts colleges			1	3	6	13
In High schools	798	983	1,012	1,147	1,291	1,509
Middle Schools { English	1,727	2,073	2,161	2,111	2,739	3,312
Middle Schools { Vernacular	1,161	1,390	1,378	1,159	1,058	2,151
In primary schools	26,809	28,664	30,025	31,845	38,603	41,949
Percentage of Female Scholars in recognised Institutions to female population	0·85	0·91	0·95	1·0	1·2	1·4
Total Scholars in Recognised Institutions { Male	213,501	227,072	235,712	255,500	272,021	287,197
Total Scholars in Recognised Institutions { Female	30,900	33,184	34,691	40,011	44,819	52,187
TOTAL	244,413	260,256	270,133	295,511	316,841	339,984
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all Institutions	255,018	275,986	288,620	317,081	339,586	363,260
Percentage of Total Scholars to population { Male	5·57	6·1	6·3	6·9	7·3	7·7
Percentage of Total Scholars to population { Female	0·86	0·95	1·0	1·2	1·3	1·5
TOTAL	3·35	3·6	3·7	4·1	4·4	4·7
No. of Pupils in Class IV { Male				23,197	25,672	27,017
No. of Pupils in Class IV { Female				1,782	2,279	2,703
TOTAL	18,702	20,787	22,355	24,979	27,951	30,380
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
From Government funds	22,62	23,50	25,21	27,49	30,25	31,22
From local funds	4,45	4,60	5,04	5,14	5,21	5,08
From Municipal funds	13	15	58	65	67	73
TOTAL Expenditure from Public funds	27,18	28,55	30,83	33,28	36,11	37,03
From fees	6,30	6,70	7,14	7,30	8,41	8,75
From other sources	4,29	5,19	5,57	6,54	7,05	7,20
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	38,16	40,53	43,81	47,12	51,60	53,59

Statement of Educational Progress in COORG

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Area in square miles	1,582	1,582	1,582	1,582	1,582	1,582
Population — Male	89,501	89,501	89,501	89,501	89,501	89,501
Population — Female	74,337	74,337	74,337	74,337	74,337	74,337
TOTAL POPULATION	163,838	163,838	163,838	163,838	163,838	163,838
Recognised Institutions for Males						
Number of arts colleges						
Number of high schools	2	2	2	2	2	2
Middle Schools — English						
Middle Schools — Vernacular						
Number of primary schools	98	99	99	100	98	98
Male Scholars in Recognised Institutions						
In arts colleges						
In high schools	782	812	717	[illegible]	709	751
Middle schools — English						
Middle schools — Vernacular						
In primary schools	5,048	5,124	5,546	6,142	6,207	6,064
Percentage of Male Scholars in recognised Institutions to male population	6·51	6·64	7·01	7·74	7·74	7·41
Recognised Institutions for Females						
Number of arts colleges						
Number of high schools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Middle Schools — English						
Middle Schools — Vernacular						
Number of primary schools	9	9	9	9	9	9

Statement of Educational Progress in the NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

	1924–25	1925–26	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30
Area in square miles	13,193	13,193	13,193	13,193	13,193	13,193
Population — Male	1,229,316	1,229,316	1,229,316	1,229,316	1,229,316	1,229,316
Population — Female	1,022,026	1,022,026	1,002,026	1,002,026	1,022,026	1,022,026
Total Population	2,251,342	2,251,342	2,251,342	2,251,342	2,251,342	2,251,342
Recognised Institutions for Males						
Number of arts colleges	3	3	3	3	3	3
Number of high schools	23	25	25	26	27	28
Middle Schools — English	11	11	11	13	13	13
Middle Schools — Vernacular	57	59	70	[illegible]	144	164
Number of primary schools	497	493	517	[illegible]	521	519
Male Scholars in Recognised Institutions						
In arts colleges	373	401	[illegible]	429	[illegible]	545
In high schools	8,881	9,258	9,764	10,341	10,7[illegible]	11,220
Middle Schools — English	3,677	3,965	3,716	3,197	[illegible]	3,374
Middle Schools — Vernacular	9,519	9,930	11,0[illegible]	16,021	[illegible]	31,[illegible]
In primary schools	23,575	28,293	29,875	32,279	[illegible]	33,872
Percentage of male scholars in Recognised institutions to male population	3.9	4.22	4.6	5.1	[illegible]	5.8
Recognised Institutions for Females						
Number of arts colleges						
Number of high schools				1	1	1
Middle Schools — English	2	1	2	1	2	3
Middle Schools — Vernacular	13	14	12	16	16	15
Number of primary schools	58	68	70	7[illegible]	82	88

Statement of Educational Progress in the NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—*contd*

		1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions							
In arts colleges		2	1		123	119	132
In high schools		108	107	240	131	289	720
Middle schools	English	1,832	2,060	1,895	2,588	2,764	2,823
	Vernacular	3,512	4,270	4,637	4,995	5,626	6,145
In primary schools		0·5	0·63	0·7	0·7	8	9
Percentage of female scholars in Recognised institutions to female population		49,108	51,896	56,276	62,709	68,463	70,838
TOTAL SCHOLARS in Recognised institutions	Male	5,460	6,520	6,800	7,872	8,832	9,853
	Female	54,568	58,416	63,076	70,581	77,295	80,891
	Total	61,011	66,519	69,718	76,756	82,152	84,123
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions		4·5	4·9	5·0	5·6	5·9	6·0
Percentage of total scholars to population	Males	6	0·6	0·7	0·8	8	9
	Females	2·7	2·9	3·0	3·4	3·6	3·7
	Total				5,250	5,619	5,871
[illegible] in Class IV	Male				531	578	760
	Female	5,360	5,630	5,715	5,700	6,197	6,631
	Total						
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
From [illegible] funds		10,77	11,57	13,56	15,96	17,34	17,64
From [illegible] funds		86	1,11	1,24	1,12	1,13	1,06
From [illegible] funds		1,19	1,42	1,55	1,67	1,58	1,73
[illegible]		13,02	14,10	16,35	18,74	20,05	20,43
[illegible] from private funds		1,58	1,89	1,98	2,14	2,30	2,34
[illegible]		2,90	2,41	2,44	3,23	3,82	2,42
[illegible] EXPENDITURE		7,50	18,10	20,77	24,11	26,17	25,20

Statement of Educational Progress in DELHI.

	1924-25.	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Area in square miles	691	691	693	691	693	691
Population .. Male . .	281,633	281,633	281,633	281,633	281,633	281,633
Population .. Female .. .	206,555	206,555	206,555	206,555	206,555	206,555
TOTAL POPULATION .	488,188	488,188	488,188	488,188	488,188	488,188
Recognised Institutions for Males						
Number of arts colleges .	1	5	5	6	6	6
Number of high schools	11	11	12	11	14	16
Middle Schools { English	17	18	17	18	19	21
Middle Schools { Vernacular	6	8	8	12	17	32
Number of primary schools .. .	131	131	148	157	167	161
Male Scholars in Recognised Institutions						
In arts colleges	1,015	1,068	1,104	1,109	1,269	1,286
In high schools	3,512	3,774	4,2[illegible]	4,[illegible]58	4,376	4,953
Middle Schools . { English	3,579	4,233	3,847	4,031	4,786	5,026
Middle Schools { Vernacular	652	805	997	1,187	1,854	2,150
In primary schools	7,067	7,801	8,940	12,883	16,053	16,970
Percentage of male Scholars in Recognised institutions to male population	6·0	6·50	7·1	8·8	10·8	11·6
Recognised Institutions for Females.						
Number of arts colleges ..	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools	2	2	2	2	2	2
Middle Schools . { English					..	
Middle Schools { Vernacular	9	8	8	9	1	10
Number of primary schools .. .	21	25	3[illegible]	38	4	61
Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions						
In arts colleges	42	44	44	42	51	58
In high schools .. .	497	565	522	577	685	670
Middle Schools { English						
Middle Schools { Vernacular	1,240	1,200	1,456	1,674	1,947	2,192
In primary schools .. .	1,176	1,432	2,368	2,942	3,912	4,764
Percentage of female scholars in Recognised institutions to female population ..	1·5	1·61	2·1	2·6	3·2	3·8
TOTAL SCHOLARS in Recognised Institutions .. { Male	17,119	18,563	20,081	25,282	30,401	32,646
TOTAL SCHOLARS in Recognised Institutions .. { Female	3,056	3,343	4,485	5,344	6,747	7,828
TOTAL	20,175	21,906	24,566	30,626	37,211	40,474
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female in all institutions) .	26,485	26,568	26,825	33,082	39,111	42,518
Percentage of total scholars to population { Male	7·9	8·1	7·7	9·5	11·3	12·1
Percentage of total scholars to population { Female	1·9	1·7	2·4	2·9	3·5	4·1
TOTAL	5·4	5·4	5·5	6·7	8·01	8·7
No of Pupils in class IV { Male				1,864	2,247	2,313
No of Pupils in class IV { Female				432	537	486
TOTAL	1,505	721	1,850	2,296	2,784	2,799
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees).	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
From Government funds .. .	7,30	7,08	7,50	9,58	10,32	11,80
From local funds	39	34	43	23	30	40
From Municipal funds . ..	1,29	1,59	1,00	2,26	3,21	2,29
TOTAL EXPENDITURE from public funds	8,93	9,01	9,02	12,07	13,83	14,49
From fees	2,66	2,63	2,88	3,23	3,82	4,69
From other sources	5,58	5,12	4,26	4,05	3,56	4,64
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE ..	17,22	16,76	17,00	19,35	21,21	23,83

Statement of Educational Progress in AJMER-MERWARA.

		1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Area in square miles		2,711	2,711	2,711	2,711	2,711	2,711
Population	Male	260,566	260,566	260,566	260,566	260,566	260,566
	Female	225,705	225,705	225,705	225,705	225,705	225,705
TOTAL POPULATION		195,271	195,271	195,271	195,271	195,271	195,271
Recognised Institutions for Males							
Number of arts colleges		1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of high schools		9	9	9	9	9	9
Middle Schools	English	6	6	7	7	18	8
	Vernacular	11	11	11	12	13	13
Number of primary schools		143	110	117	150	160	183
Male Scholars in Recognised Institutions							
In arts colleges		112	131	125	148	168	195
In high schools		3,321	2,533	2,712	2,812	3,011	3,107
Middle Schools	English	110	520	531	491	660	781
	Vernacular	403	148	472	196	549	582
In primary schools		6,271	6,597	6,013	7,530	8,533	9,555
PERCENTAGE OF MALE SCHOLARS in recognised institutions to male population		3 2	3 85	3 02	4 33	4 80	5 41
Recognised Institutions for Females							
Number of arts colleges		...	1	1	2	2	2
Number of high schools		1	3	4	3	3	3
Middle Schools	English	3	3	5	5	5	5
	Vernacular	2	12	9	21	27	31
Number of primary schools		9					

Statement of Educational Progress in BALUCHISTAN.

		1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Area in square miles		54,228	54,288	54,288	54,288	54,228	54,288
Population	Male	255,014	255,014	255,014	255,014	255,014	255,014
	Female	165,234	165,634	165,634	165,634	165,634	165,634
TOTAL POPULATION		420,648	420,648	420,648	420,648	420,648	420,648
Recognised Institutions for Males							
Number of arts colleges							
Number of high schools		4	4	4	5	5	5
Middle Schools	English	5	7	8	7	7	6
	Vernacular	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of primary schools		67	68	71	76	77	85
Male scholars in Recognised Institutions							
In arts colleges							
In high schools ..		1,628	1,545	1,508	1,662	1,818	1,878
Middle Schools	English	907	1,037	1,199	1,327	1,485	1,513
	Vernacular	56	43	59	68	85	96
In primary schools		1,773	1,929	1,819	1,783	1,875	2,080
PERCENTAGE OF MALE SCHOLARS in Recognised Institutions to male population		1 71	1 78	1 8	1 9	2 06	2 19
Recognised Institutions for Females							
Number of arts colleges							
Number of high schools							
Middle Schools	English	3	5	4	5	5	5
	Vernacular	2	1	2	1	1	1
Number of primary schools		4	3	3	3	3	3

Statement of Educational Progress in BALUCHISTAN—*contd*

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions						
In arts colleges	.	.	. .	19	29	20
In high schools	52	14	19	24	543	613
Middle Schools — English	368	495	395	516	303	298
Middle Schools — Vernacular	250	192	261	251	239	286
In primary schools	165	189	195	202		75
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE SCHOLARS in Recognised Institutions to female population	0 50	0 53	0 53	0 61	0 68	
TOTAL SCHOLARS in Recognised Institutions — Male	4,372	4,563	4,603	4,853	5,276	5,609
TOTAL SCHOLARS in Recognised Institutions — Female	835	890	870	993	1,115	1,217
TOTAL SCHOLARS in Recognised Institutions — TOTAL	5,107	5,453	5,473	5,846	6,391	6,826
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions	8,418	8,663	8,705	8,963	9,199	9,915
Percentage of total scholars to population — Male	2 1	3 03	2 9	2 87	3 04	3 [illegible]
Percentage of total scholars to population — Female	32	0 56	0 8	73	86	9
Percentage of total scholars to population — TOTAL	2 0	2 06	2 03	2 01	2 18	2 4
Number of Pupils in Class IV — Male				472	511	500
Number of Pupils in Class IV — Female				89	75	115
Number of Pupils in Class IV — TOTAL	523	[illegible]	505	561	586	615
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs
From Government funds	2,06	2 48	2,45	2,81	2,94	3,30
From local funds	20	25	70	32	33	3[illegible]
From municipal funds	23	34	32	32	34	34
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM PUBLIC FUNDS	2,19	3,07	3,47	3,45	3,60	3,97
From fees	37	74	75	77	81	88
From other sources	33	82	57	50	54	49
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	*3,19	4,03	4,79	4,72	4,95	5,54

* Includes expenditure on European Schools

Statement of Educational Progress in BANGALORE

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
[illegible]	13½	13·54	13·54	13·54	13·54	13·54
[illegible] Male	61,576	61,576	61,576	61,576	61,576	61,576
[illegible] Female	57,364	57,364	57,364	57,364	57,364	57,364
Total Population	118,940	118,940	118,940	118,940	118,940	118,940
[illegible] Institutions for Males						
[illegible]	1	1	1	1	1	1
[illegible]	5	5	5	5	5	5
[illegible] English	1	5	5	6	6	5
[illegible] Vernacular				3	3	4
[illegible]	49	49	48	47	51	53
[illegible] Institutions						
[illegible]	114	115	170	215	223	245
[illegible]	1,[illegible]7	2,112	2,170	2,228	2,237	2,405
[illegible] English	1,041	1,094	1,100	1,120	1,130	1,137
[illegible] Vernacular	50	8	31	541	700	866
[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,11[illegible]	1,[illegible]95	1,129	1,198	1,738
[illegible]	12·6	12·79	11·5	11·2	11·1	15·0
[illegible]						
[illegible]	1	1	1	1	1	1
[illegible]	1	1	1	1	1	1
[illegible]		1	1	2	2	1
[illegible]	1	1	1	5	5	5
[illegible]	[illegible]	24	24	25	24	27

Statement of Educational Progress in BANGALORE—*contd*

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions						
In arts colleges	312	310	309	332	319	377
In high schools	755	758	764	831	793	912
Middle Schools . English	303	358	299	348	341	325
Middle Schools . Vernacular	581	589	701	837	835	792
In primary schools . .	2,640	2,882	3,030	2,959	3,049	3,414
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE SCHOLARS in recognised institutions to female population	8 06	8 60	8 8	9 0	9 4	10 04
TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised institutions . Male	7,073	7,870	8,179	8,524	[illegible]	9,493
TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised institutions . Female	4,682	4,986	5,206	5,391	5,[illegible]95	5,977
TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised institutions . TOTAL	12,355	12,856	13,185	13,91[illegible]	14,276	15,470
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions	13,067	13,625	14,[illegible]12	14,715	14,945	16,0[illegible]
Percentage of total scholars to population . Male ..	13 5	13 8	14 8	15 4	15 4	16 7
Percentage of total scholars to population . Female	8 3	8 9	9 1	9 1	9 6	10 1
Percentage of total scholars to population . TOTAL	11 0	11 5	12 0	12 0	12 4	13 5
Number of Pupils in Class IV . Male	.			[illegible]	491	1[illegible]2
Number of Pupils in Class IV . Female				48[illegible]	473	517
Number of Pupils in Class IV . TOTAL	1,323	1,140	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,51[illegible]
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
From Government Funds . .	3,02	3,08	3,12	3,[illegible]	3,75	3,[illegible]
From local funds	....	. .	. .	..	.	.
From municipal funds	35	31	[illegible]	51	46	35
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM PUBLIC FUNDS	3,37	3,39	1[illegible]	3[illegible]	4,21	4 34
From fees	2,00	2,55	2,69	2,93	2,98	[illegible]21
From other sources	2,01	1,05	2,13	1,94	2,15	2,21
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE . ..	7,08	7,89	8,30	8,77	9,[illegible]	9,7[illegible]

BOY SCOUTS.

The Boy Scouts movement, initiated in England by Lord Baden Powell (the Chief Scout), has spread widely in India both among Europeans and Indians The Viceroy is Chief Scout of India and the heads of Provinces are Chief Scouts in their own areas The aim of the Association is to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their character—training them in habits of observation, obedience and self reliance—inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others—and teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves

It is confidently anticipated that in the Boy Scout Movement will be found a natural means of bridging the gulf between the different races existing in India The movement is non-official, non-military, non political and non sectarian Its attitude towards religion is to encourage every boy to follow the faith he professes Every boy admitted as a Scout makes a threefold promise to do his best (1) to be loyal to God, King and country, (2) to help others at all times and (3) to obey the Scout law The law referred to lays down—

1. That a Scout's honour is to be trusted,

2 That he is loyal to God, King and country, his parents, teachers, employers, his comrades, his country and those under him,

3 That he is to be useful and to help others

4 That he is a friend to all and a brother to every other scout, no matter to what social class the other belongs,

5 That he is courteous,

6 That he is a friend to animals,

7 That he obeys orders,

8 That he smiles and whistles under all difficulties,

9 That he is thrifty,

10 That he is clean in thought, word, and deed

INDIAN HEAD QUARTERS

Patron—H R H The Prince of Wales, K G

Chief Scout for India—His Excellency The Right Hon ble The Earl of Willingdon, G M S I, G M I E, G C M G, G B E

Chief Commissioner—(Vacant)

General Secretary—L C Mieville, Esq, C M G

General Council for India—

Ex officio—The Chief Commissioner for India
The Provincial Commissioners
The Presidents of Provincial Councils

Elected—(Not completed)

Nominated—(Not completed)

Provincial Commissioner for Bombay Presidency—Sir Chunilal Mehta, M A, LL.B, K C S I

Provincial Secretary for Bombay—M V Venkateswaran, Esq, M A, J P

Scout Strength

PROVINCE	SCOUTS	CUBS	TOTAL
Assam	2,450	1,308	3,758
Baluchistan	305	213	518
Bangalore	601	177	778
Bengal	6,125	1,150	7,275
Bihar and Orissa	9,466	2,476	11,942
Bombay	28,182	6,757	34,939
Central India	266	88	354
Central Provinces	9,492	3,527	13,019
Delhi	223	29	252
Madras	10,459	2,023	12,482
Punjab	31,407	3,498	34,905
Rajputana	448	81	529
United Provinces	5,772	448	6,220
Burma	3,077	346	3,423
Cochin	966	25	991
Marwar	296	62	358

The Co-operative Movement.

The Need — More than seventy per cent of the vast population of India subsist on agriculture and the majority of the millions generally live, under present conditions from hand to mouth. The ryot's occupation is healthy and productive, and he is proverbially honest and straightforward in his dealings except when years of famine and hard times make him at times crafty and recalcitrant. Owing to his poverty combined with want of education and consequent lack of foresight, he has to incur heavy debts to meet occasional expenses for current personal purposes, the improvement of his land or for ceremonial objects and he has therefore to seek the assistance of the local money lender known as the Sowkar or the Mahajan. The rates of interest on such advances though varying from province to province and even in different parts of a province, are generally very high. In addition to charging excessive rates, the Sowkar extorts money under various pretexts and often takes from the needy borrower bonds for amounts in excess of the actually advanced. One of the chief causes of the ryot's poverty is, that owing to the absence of security and his short sightedness due to want of education, he did not in time of prosperity collect and lay by his savings but frittered away his small earnings in uneconomic investment on additional land, on the purchase of trinkets and ornaments, and in extravagant or unproductive expenditure, on marriage and other ceremonies. Tradition says that in times past he hoarded coins under the ground with the likelihood that on his death the money was lost to his family for good. This absence of thrift and the habit of dependence, in case of difficulty, on the Government or on the Sowkar are the bane of his life. There is besides a general absence of ideals or desire for progress. A co-operative society changes all this inasmuch as it provides him with a suitable institution in which to lay by his savings and teaches him the valuable lesson of self-help through the sense of responsibility he feels in being its member. Thus the chronic poverty and indebtedness of the Indian agriculturist afford a very good field for the introduction of co-operative methods, especially as his work is of a productive character likely to enable him to earn a better living under circumstances more favourable than they are at present.

Genesis of the Movement — The question of improving rural credit by the establishment of agricultural banks was first taken up in the early nineties when Sir W. Wedderburn, with the assistance of Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, prepared a scheme of agricultural banks which was approved of by Lord Ripon's Government but was not sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The matter was not again taken up until about fifteen years later when Lord Wenlock's Government in Madras appointed Mr. E. A. (now Sir Edward) Law to report on the advisability of starting agricultural land banks in that Presidency. The report of the Commissioner of Inquiry showed that there was in existence in Madras an inadequate system of banking available for purposes of small loans. This institution called the Nidhi or Chit, had its origin in the prevalent communal and friendly societies in India in ancient times. The Nidhi provided a cheap capital to agriculturists and other members of society when they were lacking. In their report the Commissioners submitted an exhaustive report to Government to the effect that the formation of co-operative societies would afford an excellent means for relieving rural indebtedness. Unfortunately this report was not received favourably either by the non-official public or by the Government of Madras and no action was taken on the recommendations made in it. The next few years saw two of the worst famines from which India had ever suffered and in 1901 Lord Curzon appointed a Commission to report on the measures to be adopted in future to protect the ryot from the ravages of famine and to relieve distress. The Commission laid stress on the prospective work of the Agriculturists' Loans and the Land Improvement Loans Acts under which *taccavi* advances are made by Government to cultivators. This system was given a long trial in the years previous to the great famines as well as during the years succeeding the 1899 1900 famines. But it is acknowledged on all hands that the system has not been successful in solving the problem of rural stagnation, as it is clear that it is not facility for obtaining cheap capital alone which will raise the agriculturist and relieve him from his debts, but the provision of capital combined with the inculcation of habits of thrift and self help. This Commission also recommended that the principal means of resisting famines was by strengthening the moral backbone of the agriculturist and it expressed the view that the introduction of co-operation in rural areas might be useful in securing this end.

Co-operative Credit Societies Act — These recommendations induced Lord Curzon to appoint a Committee with Sir Edward Law at its head to investigate the question and a report was submitted to Government recommending that co-operative societies were worthy of every encouragement and of a prolonged trial. Individual Officers of Government were at the same time making experiments on similar lines in the United Provinces and the Punjab with satisfactory results. All these activities, however, took an organized shape only when Lord Curzon's Government introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council a Bill to provide for the constitution and control of co-operative credit societies. In the drawing up of the scheme of co-operative credit, Government had the assistance of the late M. Henry

deposits from members raised by a society, State aid in the form of direct money doles to agricultural credit societies has now become an exception rather than the rule, and that withdrawal in no way hampers the development of the movement on account of the rapid increase of co-operative financing agencies and the growth of public confidence in the institutions. Out of a total working capital of a little under 30 crores, 4½ crores were shares, 5½ crores reserves, 1½ crores deposits of members, 1½ crore deposits from non members and societies, ¼ crore loans from Government and 2½ crores loans from central societies. In Bombay since 1923 Government annually places at the disposal of the Provincial Land Mortgage Bank for distribution as advances to agriculturists under the Land Improvement Loans Act, such advances to be made through the primary societies and the central banks to which they are affiliated. The Royal Commission on Agriculture have recommended that where co-operative land mortgage banks are established they provide suitable agency for the distribution of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

Constitution of Agricultural Credit Societies.—The typical agricultural credit society in India corresponds to the "Raiffeisen society," the management being gratuitous, the profits indivisible, and the area of work limited. Where shares form an integral part of the system, the distribution as dividend of a portion of the profits after ten years working is permitted under certain restrictions although in the Punjab the tendency now is to make the profits wholly indivisible and the shares non-withdrawable. In several parts of the country there are villages where a few literate agriculturists may be found but many of these are hardly fit enough to undertake the responsible work of a secretary, being practically ignorant of account keeping. In such villages either the village school master or the village accountant is sometimes appointed secretary. In some places, where a suitable person is not available on the low pay a single society can afford, neighbouring societies are grouped together with a whole time well paid secretary. In the Central Provinces, especially and to a certain extent in Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and the United Provinces, the accounts are written up by group secretaries, clerks or Moharrirs, controlled more or less by the staff of central banks or unions to which societies are affiliated. In both the provinces however, attempts are being made with a certain measure of success to get the accounts written up by members specially trained for the purpose, and in the Punjab the highest classification is reserved for societies the accounts of which are maintained without outside assistance. As the work of societies develop, the need for trained secretaries is being felt more keenly, for it is now realized that the function of a secretary does not consist merely in writing the accounts correctly. With a view to meet the demand for trained secretaries, training classes have been organized in Bombay, in the Punjab, in Bengal and elsewhere during the last few years, and efforts have been made to provide education in co operation through the new educational and propagandist associations which have been started in most of the major provinces. Arrangements have also been devised in some provinces to educate the members of managing committees in the principle of the movement through pamphlets, instructors and courses of simple lectures are delivered at central villages while the local unions have been utilised to promote such co operative education among rural workers.

Internal Management of Societies.—The managing committee of a society consists of five to nine members, the chairman being usually one of the leading persons in the village. The daily work is carried on by the secretary, but the managing committee supervises this and has alone the power to admit new members, to receive deposits, to arrange for outside loans, to grant loans to members and to take action against defaulters. The practice is now growing of fixing the normal credit of every member one or two times in the year at a general meeting and the committee can sanction loans only within the limits so fixed. The accounts of the society are kept by the secretary and the necessary forms, papers and books are usually supplied from the Registrar's office or the central organizations referred to above to simplify the work of the secretary. The books are kept according to the rules framed by the local Governments and are open to inspection by the Registrar and his staff. The accounts are audited, at least once a year, by the auditors working under the Registrar of Co operative Societies and the societies are inspected from time to time by honorary or paid inspectors. In Burma and Madras the supervision is carried out by unions, while in Bihar and Orissa and Bengal the responsibility for supervision rests mainly with the central banks. In the Central Provinces, the inspection was for some years controlled by the Provincial Federation working through the central banks. Recently the arrangements have been revised and a group system has been introduced under which groups of societies are looked after by full time officers working under local boards composed of representatives of the co operative Department, the central bank and the propagandist and educational institutes. The work is co ordinated through and controlled by divisional representatives Boards. In Bombay supervision is conducted partly by unions, partly by central banks and partly by honorary organizers. In the Punjab, while paid for by societies, the inspecting staff works under the direct orders of the Provincial Union with the Registrar as its President. Similar arrangements have now been devised in the United Provinces.

The supreme seat of authority in co-operative societies is the entire body of members assembled in general meetings at which every member has one vote and one only. At the annual general meeting held at the close of the co operative year, the accounts are submitted, the balance-sheet passed, and the managing committees with the chairmen and secretaries are elected. The general meeting fixes in some provinces the borrowing limit of individual members, lays down the maximum amount up to which the managing committee may borrow during the ensuing year, dismisses members for misconduct or serious

of any [illegible] in real property [illegible] mainly to the field of the work [illegible] members, but mainly to the field of the work [illegible] not being compared as is the case with [illegible] cultural societies where every member may [illegible] expected to know every other member [illegible] constitutions based on the Schulze [illegible] model In most societies the many [illegible] honorary, than in some [illegible] a society's work is [illegible] employed [illegible] share capital [illegible] monthly in [illegible] working capital [illegible] from members [illegible] operative banks [illegible] only a means [illegible] the end of [illegible] working capital [illegible] crores [illegible]

At the end of [illegible] the net profit [illegible] fund and the [illegible] dend or bonus [illegible] the working of the [illegible] of these complaints [illegible] operation is [illegible] societies, that [illegible] in for profit [illegible] ing tendency to make [illegible] serves once they [illegible] while lines The [illegible] times higher than they ought to be [illegible] men at the head of the societies [illegible] admit new members who are [illegible] for fear of the latter cutting down [illegible]

Included in this group are communal [illegible] ties, and societies of employees of firms railway companies and Government offices There are again, in Bombay and Burma a few societies organized on the lines of the People's Banks of Italy to assist small traders and artisans in towns and there are also some societies comprising members of particular communities The larger banks in Bombay and Burma open current accounts grant cash credits and overdrafts and issue or discount local bills of exchange In Bombay, during the last few years some of the urban people's banks have also begun to finance traders on the security of goods, including agricultural produce, and this line of work is expected to develop considerably In course of time these banks give promise of developing a truly non capitalist system of banking run for the people and by the people, providing for the person of small means those modern banking facilities which have so largely assisted in developing trade and industries in other countries The utility of this class of institutions is recognized by the Indian Central Banking Inquiry Committee which recommend the establishment of limited liability societies of the type of urban banks for the benefit of the middle class people, small traders, shopkeepers and the salaried classes

With the growth of industries and the development of cities, an important labouring class has grown up in big industrial towns, and this class is as deeply indebted and as badly remunerated as the agriculturists ultimately are Co-operation, if introduced, among people of this class, provides opportunities of organization for common ends, besides

Loans advanced The total amount of loans [illegible] to interest, agricultural and non-agricultural [illegible] during the year 1929 30 [illegible] mostly taken on the [illegible] Under the law [illegible] subject to certain [illegible] advances on the mortgage [illegible] and there is nothing [illegible] personal [illegible] property, and this so long as [illegible] In this so long as [illegible] the central principle of co [illegible] the borrowers property [illegible] and the borrower's [illegible] only a secondary or collateral [illegible] Mortgages are taken occasionally, [illegible] security for long term loans or [illegible] Agricultural credit societies are not permitted to grant advances [illegible] amounts [illegible] on the security of moveable property without [illegible] the special sanction of the Registrar owing to the difficulty likely to be experienced in valuing such property and keeping it in safe custody, advances on the pledge of gold and silver ornaments are recently being introduced at some branches of the Provincial Bank of Bombay for members of rural societies In Madras, Bombay, and Burma the practice has been adopted of granting short term advances against agricultural produce to be kept in possession by the societies or by some central organization on their behalf The system of advances on the specific security of crops in some fields has also been introduced in some provinces Loans for agricultural purposes are made repayable at harvest time, while two or three annual instalments are allowed for repayment of advances taken for purchase of bullocks, carts, implements or for ceremonial or domestic expenses The repayment of loans for liquidation of previous debt or for land improvement or purchase and installation of agricultural machinery is spread over a longer period extending from five to ten years

It is impossible to insist on the restriction of loans to productive objects and there

banking system and an Apex Bank with central restricted sphere of operation covering an
banks and societies as shareholders has been [illegible] not larger than a taluka. The
started, with power to issue debentures in formed integral part of the provincial
Bombay with interest guarantee by Government in organization in Burma and originally in the
ment Debentures issued with interest [illegible] Central Provinces in one province serving
have already been issued by Government primary societies and the
per cent guarantee [illegible] a link between primary societies and the
addition to the provincial and [illegible] provincial bank and in the other between
above, as in the Indian States of Mysore and Hyderabad [illegible] and central banks. In both, how
Indian States of Central India [illegible] the number has been kept down having
The constitution of central banks may be [illegible] regard to union for
uniform, but the existing banks [illegible] The great majority in Madras
classified under three general heads (1) banks [illegible] extent that
of which the membership is confined to [illegible] affiliated to a
individuals or where societies are admitted [illegible] In Bombay [illegible] are one were
members on exactly the same footing as [illegible] for supervision
individuals (2) banks of which the membership [illegible] credit but the other
is confined to societies and individuals as their mem- [illegible] which [illegible] and local
bers and secure [illegible] The [illegible] of
include societies [illegible] central banks
tion on the board of the mixed type [illegible] and
the central banks are of the mixed type [illegible] in Burma
are hardly any of them which [illegible] in
old capitalist constitution [illegible] federal
theoretically the [illegible] central banks
resources of the constituent primary [illegible] and
the lack of personal [illegible] the [illegible] in
the support of the urban [illegible] the [illegible]
combined to make the mixed type [illegible] the most
popular in almost all [illegible]
and the Punjab [illegible]
In the United Provinces [illegible]
there has recently been [illegible] which
her of federal central banks [illegible]
to work well from the [illegible]
is much smaller than [illegible]
they serve a compact [illegible]
societies Branches of banks central [illegible]
provincial have been tried with success only
in Bombay

Functions of Central Banks —The functions of central banks are to balance the funds of societies and to supply capital But their duties are not limited to the provision of banking facilities only, but often include the Inspection and development of societies Hence in all the major provinces with the exception of the Punjab Madras and Burma, central banks perform the functions of inspection and guidance of the societies affiliated to them and in some they also organise new societies and even take up the work of training and propaganda In Madras Bombay and Burma the unit of area for a central bank is fixed as co-terminous with the whole of a revenue district, as the personnel necessary for its successful working may be difficult to secure in a smaller area However, in most of the provinces of Upper India and Bengal there are in existence central societies for *talukas* and occasionally for smaller tracts An important class of institutions included under the statistics of central societies are unions These may be described as federations of societies which are organized for supervision, either combined or not with the assessment or guarantee of loans to primary societies They do not, however, undertake banking business, except in the Punjab, the unions in which save for the smallness of the area they cover, in no way differ from the pure type of central bank referred to above These supervising unions have a very

Organization and Propaganda —It may be mentioned that in most of the provinces, the [illegible] and looking after the [illegible] was to the Registrar [illegible] done by the is Registrar with the help of a staff of assistant registrars auditors and other officers and a few honorary and special workers In Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces where the central bank system has developed properly, the directors of the central banks either themselves or through a paid agency, organise their working Apart from these, the number of honorary workers is steadily increasing and in some provinces there is a staff of specially appointed honorary organizers who regularly assist the Registrars The activities of the honorary workers are often, however spasmodic and unorganized, and in most of the major provinces the need has been felt for some co operative institution which will co ordinate and systematize the efforts of non-official workers, and place their activities on a responsible basis The objective is to have the movement directed and controlled through self-governing representative bodies like organisation societies or federations existing in Germany, England, Ireland and elsewhere Such institutions carry on active educational propaganda, and through the agency of local committees and groups of workers, assist in the organization of new societies and attend to their supervision Arrangements are made for carrying on the audit of societies on payment of some fixed contributions Finally, such federations may gradually manage to have the ultimate voice in the determination of policy, and subject to the statutory powers of the Registrar may hope to take over, in course of time, the entire control of the co-operative organization in a province In the Central Provinces and Berar, there functioned as a controlling body a federation of co-operative banks and societies which provided a regular and

efficient system of supervision audit and control, arranged for the training of the federation staff, attempted to secure uniformity of practice among co-operative institutions and to promote their interests and foster the spread of co-operation by active propaganda A Committee of Inquiry appointed by the Local Government in 1922 proposed that this body should be dissolved, and replaced by separate educational institutes for the Central Provinces and Berar Though the Federation has not been dissolved institutes for education and propaganda have already been started in Berar and the Chhatesgarh Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions A Provincial Union is also in existence in Madras, whose objects are mainly educational and propagandist Its activities comprise the issuing of co-operative journals the organization of training classes and the holding of conferences Its constitution and its line of work have now been revised so as to make it the central self-governing organization in the movement but its working has been considerably hampered by lack of funds and want of financial support from societies and from Government A Central Institute to focus the efforts of co operative workers and to carry on propagandist work was established in Bombay in 1918 The objects of this institution are to develop the co operative movement in the Presidency by promoting the study of co-operation and by co-ordinating the activities of several existing propagandist and organization agencies The Institute has no powers of control, though it is expected to ascertain and represent the views of co-operators on questions affecting the movement The activities of the Institute in the mofussil are carried on through its divisional branches formed on a linguistic basis and local branches in all the revenue districts of the Presidency

In Bengal, a similar propagandist organization has been started with identical aims The Society has taken over some of the educational and propagandist work hitherto performed by the Co operative Department, and has assisted in the organization of various non credit activities, among which prominent mention may be made of the starting of co-operative societies for the sale of jute and paddy and the supply of agricultural requisites It has also devised arrangements for the training of members of village societies and their secretaries as also for the grant of certificates for work in non-credit organizations A federation with a constitution more or less similar to that of the Central Provinces Federation but having divisional boards to decentralize control is also in existence in Bihar and Orissa, and has appointed a special officer for propaganda and development In the Punjab, a provincial union, with the Registrar as President, has been organized to condnct the audit and inspection of primary societies and to undertake general propagandist and educational work The United Provinces have a standing committee serving as an advisory Board for the Registrar's Department and this committee has recently been converted into a statutorily recognized union In Burma, the audit of primary societies is conducted by a Provincial Co-operative Council consisting of representatives of co-operative institutions This also assists in the organization of the provincial conference and acts as an advisory body to the Registrar Organization, supervision and propaganda are furthered by district federations of unions of primary societies Educational and propagandist bodies like the Institute in Bombay have been started in the States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda and Travancore These are all recent developments and it is still too early to forecast on what lines the transfer of work to representative co-operative agencies will be carried out The Central Banking Inquiry hold that the present arrangements in respect of audit supervision and inspection are unsystematic and co ordinated and they recommend that all the three duties should be performed by one agency They propose the creation of district audit unions of conducting the threefold work Such unions should be composed of societies as members and their management should be autonomous though the auditing staff should have licenses issued to them by the Provincial Registrars of Co-operative Societies Arrangements are suggested for federating district audit unions in the separate apex provincial unions as their affiliation to the existing provincial institutes This is suggested with a view to securing co-ordination and the audit of the higher types of co-operative institutions The All-India Co-operative Institutes Association has endorsed these recommendations, but it is only in the Punjab and Bihar Orissa that all the audit staff works at present under provincial federations elsewhere, and it is largely conducted and controlled by the Co operative Department

All-India Associations—In the beginning of the year 1926, an informal Conference of all these institutes and federations was held in Bombay at which it was decided to convene an All-India Conference periodically and to establish closer contact among these bodies by the starting, if necessary, of an All-India Confederation of these bodies At another conference held in September 1928, this idea was given a more definite shape and a scheme was drawn up thereafter for a central association which has secured the support of almost all the provincial organisations The scheme was formally accepted by various provincial institute unions or federations and and the All India Institutes Association was established in 1929 The first task the Association has undertaken is publication of an Indian Co-operative Year Book The Association also contemplated opening a co-operative college for the superior staff of co-operative institutions and this project has received the support of the India Central Banking Inquiry Committee which also recommends the establishment of co-operative educational institutes in each province all the local institutions to be run by the provincial co-operative organizations though they might be assisted by Government by means of grants

The Provincial Co-operative Institutes as well as similar organizations in other parts of India join in the celebration of the International Co-operators Day on the first Saturday in July As the month of July is suitable for agricultural [illegible] in India [illegible]

organization of demonstrations the celebrations are now held annually in November. Public addresses, social gatherings, conversations, processions and mass meetings are arranged on this day in villages, towns and cities. Another Conference that deserves mention is the one at which representatives of Provincial Co-operative Banks in different provinces and Indian States meet together once in two years. To secure co-ordination in the working of existing provincial banks, to bring about closer touch and to convene periodical conferences an association of the provincial banks has been started. This Association has made a good beginning by educating public opinion on the place of co-operative banking in the proposed scheme of a central bank and co-ordination of banking through the agency of a Reserve Bank of India. As a result of its efforts the joint select Committee of the Indian Legislature made provision in the Reserve Bank Bill, which has now been abandoned, for the appointment of a Director on the Board of the Reserve Bank to represent provincial co-operative banks and also for the negotiation of certain types of bills and securities presented by such banks. The Association was also able to secure for co-operative interests representation on the Central Banking Inquiry Committee as well as on the Provincial Committees.

Other forms of Co-operation.—After the passing of the amended Co-operative Societies' Act in 1912, the application of co-operation to purposes other than credit was greatly extended, but it is only during the last few years that a general demand for producers and consumers' societies has arisen. The total number of non-agricultural non-credit societies at the close of the year 1920-10 was 1,803, 632 for purchase and sale, 11 for production, 1,218 for production and sales, and the remaining, 2,009 for other forms of co-operation. Before the year 1918-19, there were only a few stores societies all over the country. In all provinces, particularly in Madras, a beginning had been made in the direction of distributive co-operation among the middle classes, while in Bengal and the United Provinces some attention had been devoted to the starting of stores for students living in hostels attached to colleges. The movement obtained popular favour in view of the increasing prices of the daily necessaries of life, and the profiteering which assumed serious proportions at the close of the War. Supply unions, store societies, and distributive departments attached to credit societies were organized in some provinces, while arrangements were contemplated for obtaining cheap, wholesale supplies for the various distributive organizations. The work of organizing co-operative distribution in rural areas was pushed ahead with a fair amount of success under official auspices in the Punjab and Madras but in both provinces a setback is now evident. Neither the supply unions nor the primary purchase and sale societies are in a flourishing condition. The consumers' movement in urban areas received particular attention in Bombay, Madras, Bengal, Burma, and a few other provinces, but with the disappearance of the special conditions which generated enthusiasm in the years immediately succeeding the close of the War, stagnation has set in, and only a few among the numerous store societies started in these provinces have firmly established their position and continue to enjoy the loyal support of their members. Attempts have been made in two or three provinces to revive the movement by the starting of central organizations for joint wholesale purchase but the proposals have not yet taken definite shape. Apart from the Triplicane Stores in Madras—which stands in a class by itself and a few other stores in Madras Presidency and Mysore State the only successful consumers' societies are stores for college students, some communal hostels or boarding houses and a few circles for supply of special requisites. Among other interesting attempts in this direction may be made of two stores for the sale of Swadeshi goods run with considerable success in the cities of Bombay by groups of educated Gujrathi and Deccan women. The Labour Commission, it may be added, approve of trade union interests in the furtherance of such self co-operative distribution and co-operative credit for their members.

In some provinces efforts have been made to revive the ancient handicrafts of the country and **cottage industries** by organizing co-operative societies for the cottage workers. Many of these societies merely provide cheap credit but in some places they undertake the supply of raw materials and the sale of manufactured goods. The most important industry which flourished in India before the introduction of machinery was handloom weaving and efforts have been made to strengthen and develop it by the formation of co-operative societies of handloom weavers. Most of the weavers' societies are merely credit societies, but some undertake the purchase of yarn for members, and others have store branches to sell the cloth produced by members. They have also been instrumental in introducing improved looms and methods among the conservative weaving classes. In Bengal and the Punjab, much success has attended the organization of central unions among weavers' societies, and similar intensive work in Bihar and Orissa and Bombay has also met with good results. Other industrial societies, to be found in very small numbers here and there are those for "gnolees" or silkmen, dyers, basket and brass workers in the Central Provinces, "Chammars" and "Dhors" in Bombay and the Punjab, lacquerware workers, carpenters, wood carvers, blacksmiths and potters in Mysore, where the State provides special facilities in the shape of loans and technical assistance for the development of artisans' societies. An off shoot of this movement is the starting of co-operative societies among skilled or unskilled labourers on the lines of the labour societies of Italy. The initiative came from Kashmir, while experimental societies were also started in Madras, and in Bombay. The object of these is to organize labourers to tender for contract for public or private works, to eliminate the middleman contractor, and to utilize the profit for the economist and social betterment of the labouring community. The Indian Industrial Commission in the course of their inquiries devoted some attention to the development of small and cottage industries and the possibility of reviving them by the introduction of co-operation. Their

[illegible] housing societies [illegible] The [illegible] has [illegible] The [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] of Mysore [illegible] The Indian [illegible] has approved [illegible] co-operative [illegible]

The province of Burma was a pioneer in the matter of cattle insurance, and to support the village insurance societies which have been started in the province, there was organized a central reinsurance society, which received some financial backing from Government. In the other provinces where it has been introduced co-operative insurance for cattle has made only slight progress, and in these as also in Burma there has been a serious setback recently.

Agricultural Co-operation.—Co-operative societies have, until recently, been organized only to supply cheap credit to their members, but there are various other fields of work to which they may extend their activities. The total number of agricultural non-credit societies at the end of the year 1929-30 was 3662 of which 416 were societies for purchase and sale, 1140, for production, 1,271 for produce sale and 835 for other forms of co-operation. Grain banks have, in some provinces been started with advantage, receiving deposits in kind and allowing these to accumulate to be sold at profitable rates or distributed to the members in times of scarcity. Such banks have been started in Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Mysore and Coorg. Societies on a similar basis for the storage of fodder have been started in Baroda. A direction in which the co-operative principle is being applied is the starting of societies for the purchase and distribution among members of pure and selected seed. A number of small societies for supply of seed and seed fertilizers were organized in the Bombay Presidency and in the Central Provinces and Berar. Societies for the co-operative purchase and sale of manure will also prove a great boon, and a few such stores have been established in Madras, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Bombay. In the Punjab and in Madras, the supply of agricultural requisites has been undertaken either by the credit societies on the commission agent's system or special supply unions are organized for bulking orders, making contracts, distributing goods, and collecting payments.

Joint sale of produce gets popular as co-operative credit thrives and agriculturists become less dependent on local traders. While Burma led the way by starting societies for the joint sale of paddy, the most interesting developments in the direction have taken place in Bombay and Bengal. Societies for the sale of agricultural commodities, chiefly cotton and jaggery, have been started in several districts all over the Bombay Presidency. Co-operative marketing of cotton has recently made much progress in the Dharwar, Broach and Surat districts where these have led to the starting of a few co-operative ginning factories controlled by cotton growers. This aspect of co-operation has lately attracted considerable attention and attempts similar to those made in Bombay have been made in Madras and with Central Provinces and Berar in the Punjab in the last named province with considerable success at Lyallpur and Montgomery. In Bengal, there was a move three years ago to organize the sale of jute and paddy on co-operative lines. A rigorous propaganda was undertaken for the purpose and a central depot was opened for the sale of jute principally in Calcutta. The Central Wholesale Society co-ordinates the work of the local Society, supplies a trained staff, gives necessary directions about working arrangements for finance and kept the cultivation in touch with the Central market. Unfortunately owing to the heavy slump in the jute market the attempt received such a severe set back that the scheme had to be abandoned and the societies are now being wound up. Several of the Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee visualized a bright future for the organization of marketing of agricultural produce on co-operative lines, and the Central Committee appear to share this belief. They recommend the establishment of co-operative sale societies wherever there are reasonable chances of their successful working and suggest the grant of long term loan at concessional rates of interest to these constitutions

for construction of godowns in approved centres. It will indeed be a great achievement if the efforts are successful and the cultivator obtains adequate returns for his produce. At present he buys in the dearest market and sells in the cheapest. But if co-operative purchase and sale show good progress his economic position will be much improved. Besides separate societies for the purpose, credit societies and central banks in a few parts of the country arrange for the joint supply of agricultural requisites. In some places credit societies undertake the joint purchase of agricultural implements for members; while in others separate registered societies are started for the purpose of hiring implements or supplying them on hire. In some provinces in Upper India this work is performed by central banks for the societies affiliated to them. Apart from separately registered societies in Bombay, the branches of the Provincial Bank helped considerably until recently in the distribution of seeds, manures and fertilizers, the supply of agricultural implements and the sale of produce particularly jaggery. As the work developed it was transferred to separate registered societies or unions.

Efforts have been made in various parts of the country to solve the problem of milk-supply—to reduce the price and increase the purity—by starting co-operative dairies composed either wholly of gaolis or milkmen or the producers and the consumers together. The most successful of these efforts has been the group of milk supply societies started in the neighbourhood of Calcutta which have federated themselves into a union. The union has, with the help of the Calcutta Municipality and the expert officers of Government, erected a well-equipped modern plant for pasteurizing milk, and while the milk supply it controls has been satisfactory to consumers it is interesting to note that by co-operation the producers have also considerably improved their economic position, having paid off debts, bought more cattle, put up decent cattle sheds and accumulated substantial sums in their local societies in the shape of shares and reserves. Similar experiments have recently been undertaken in Madras, and at Dacca in Eastern Bengal. Co-operative creameries and ghee producing societies have also been started in one or two provinces. Another interesting development is the starting of sheep breeding and cattle breeding societies in the Punjab and elsewhere. In a few provinces there are societies for rice hulling, the manufacture of jaggery and for joint irrigation. The latter is an interesting development of co-operation appears to have established itself in popular favour especially in the Burdwan Division of Bengal. This tract, once very flourishing, has been ravaged in recent years by frequent floods and famines, and the population had lost all initiative and sunk into poverty, while their lands deteriorated and malaria claimed a heavy toll. The starting of irrigation societies has opened a new chapter in the history of the tract and has revived the energy of the people and brought them together for common economic endeavour. Ginning on co-operative lines has also been attempted. An interesting experiment in agricultural co-operation is the starting in the Punjab of societies for the consolidation of small and scattered holdings. These have arranged with very great measure of success to regroup and re-allot the small and scattered holdings of members, and if voluntary action proves sufficient for the purpose in other provinces one of the gravest evils of modern Indian agriculture will be solved without the aid of state help or legislation. The example of the Punjab has been followed by some other provinces and Indian States, though on a very limited scale. After the last floods that occurred four years ago in the central parts of the Madras Presidency, co-operative societies were started to enable agriculturists to clear their land by removing the layers of sand and restoring the soil. These societies received assistance from Government both in the shape of long-term capital and facilities for transport of material. Similarly after the heavy flood of 1927 in North Gujerat and Western Sind reconstruction societies were started in the devastated areas for the repair and rebuilding of houses. The Punjab has in canal areas some societies for silt clearance and reclamation of waste lands and Burma has little-by-little colonization of newly developed lands on co-operative lines. A number of societies have recently been started in the Punjab to promote better farming, some of which merely call upon members to undertake certain improvements and introduce approved methods of agriculture, while others go a step further and employ a staff for local experiment, research and demonstration work.

Agricultural Organization.—Co-operation has already been successful to some extent in ameliorating the evil effects of usury, but if the improvement in the agriculturists' economic conditions is to be permanent it is essential that he should be prevailed upon to adopt improved methods of production. The Agricultural Departments in various provinces do undertake propagandist work with this object, but their efforts have not proved as successful as they ought to be. A co-operative society provides an effective agency for reaching the agriculturist, and in many places societies have been the means of bringing home to him the need for improved methods and have been made the centres for conducting the propagandist activities of the Agricultural Department and district Agricultural Associations. As a result, a few societies have been enterprising enough to purchase modern agricultural implements, and the machinery recommended by the Department and to use the proper manures and the certified varieties of seeds. "Wherever agriculture and co-operation have experienced the assistance which each can derive from association with the other they are fast developing a truly organic connection." To this end, joint efforts are being promoted in almost all provinces as both the Departments are in charge of one Minister. This co-ordination is secured by joint conferences, and joint boards of co-operation and agriculture and the starting of local agricultural associations registered under the Co-operative Societies Act. Several of these bodies have lately been started in Bihar and Orissa and in Bombay. In Bombay, the taluka development associations undertake active

propagandist work, hold demonstrations, and assist in the work of general economic improvement of the agriculturists The subject of agricultural co-operation and of agricultural credit came under enquiry by the Royal Commission of Agriculture in India whose Report was published in 1928 The Commission describe the co-operative movement as the greatest hope for the salvation of the rural masses from their crushing burden of debt and look upon it as the natural basis for social, educational and economic development in India where the predominant industry is agriculture They admit that there are defects in the present organization for rural credit, but are confident that under the influence of patient, persistent and systematic education of the members in the principles and meaning of co operation these defects are bound to disappear in course of time The provision of this education in co-operation should, the Commission hold, be the principal care of provincial Co-operative Departments, and though the strengthening of the official staff is suggested the Commission also recommend the organization of supervising unions, federations and institutes and the grant to these bodies of financial support. Recommendations are also made for developing the joint marketing of agricultural produce on co-operative lines and for utilizing the agency of co operative organizations in the work of agricultural demonstration and propaganda, the supply of approved varieties of seeds, implements and manures, the consolidation of holdings and for social and educational betterment

Committee on Co operation in India — In July 1914, the Government of India issued a lengthy Resolution on Co-operation in India, surveying its progress in the country during the previous ten years In October of the same year, Government appointed a Committee under Sir Edward Maclagan to examine whether the movement, especially in its higher stages, and in its financial aspect was progressing on sound lines and to suggest any measures of improvement which seemed to be required The enquiry was to be directed primarily to an examination of such matters as the constitution and working of central and provincial banks, the financial connection between the various parts of the co operative organization, the audit, inspection, and management of all classes of societies, and the utilization of the reserve funds In its Report, which was issued in September 1915, the Committee stated that it had not confined its enquiries to the subjects referred to it, for it had to recognise that the financial welfare of the higher stages of the co-operative system was largely based on the soundness of the foundation The Government of India passed orders in 1918 on the recommendations in the light of the opinions of the Local Governments It is more or less in accordance with the principles enunciated by this Committee that the movements being carried on in most of the Provinces of India

Provincial Legislation — Under the Reforms, co operation has been made a provincial subject and also a *transferred* subject The control of Co-operative Departments has been entrusted to Ministers and in some provinces Bills were at sometime or other drawn up for enactment by the local Legislative Councils to take the place of the Co operative Societies Act The Bombay Co operative Societies Bill was introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council in July 1924, and was finally passed into law in 1925 It reproduces, in the main, the framework of the Act of 1912 but introduces the following important modifications —

(i) The adoption of a scientific system of classifying societies
(ii) The improvement of the procedure for liquidation of cancelled societies
(iii) The extension of summary powers of recovery to the awards of arbitrators
(iv) The provision of penalties against specified offences

No other provincial Council except Burma where a Provincial Act was placed on the statute book in 1927 has yet enacted legislation on similar lines A Bill for the enactment of a provincial law to replace the Indian Co-operative Societies Act of 1912, was introduced in the Madras Legislative Council during the year 1931 and is still under consideration Its special feature with proposal to vest much wider powers in the Registration are employed by him at present

Provincial Inquiries — In the Central Provinces, owing to the drying up of recoveries and the issue of large advances to agriculturists to tide over the bad season of 1920-21 the fluid resources of the movement were seriously depleted and the Apex Bank was able to meet its liabilities only with the financial assistance of Government The fluid resources of the Provincial Bank were replenished and the Local Government, with the concurrence of the Government of India, placed credits at the disposal of the Provincial Bank and made advances direct to primary societies in the form of Tagavi loans A Committee of Inquiry was appointed which made sweeping recommendations, the most important of which was a proposal to liquidate the Provincial Bank and to place central banks in direct touch with commercial banks This recommendation was, however, subsequently turned down by the Local Government, although some other recommendations such as the division of agricultural finance into short-term crop loans and long-term non-crop loans met with a considerable measure of public support In Bengal and the Punjab, the return of favourable seasons about fifteen years ago averted any breakdown of the system, which threatened to overtake the local co operative organizations when agricultural scarcity on a wide scale caused serious difficulties some years ago The same may now be asserted of the *United Provinces*, where there appeared to be some danger of the strain not being quite successfully withstood A Committee was appointed in that province in 1925 to hold a comprehensive inquiry and to suggest the lines of future development The Report of the Committee contains numerous recommendations on matters of detailed administration and proposals for strengthening the official staff of the Co operative Department The Committee recommended that central banks should be relieved of the work of supervision and

inspection which should be entrusted to a staff working under the direction of the Standing Committee of Co-operators. The Committee further suggested that a beginning might be made in the direction of constituting an apex bank for the province but their proposal has not so far found favour with the local Government though it has recently been endorsed by the Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee. Committees of Inquiry were also appointed in Bihar and Orissa and Mysore in the former to advise about financial organization and official control and in the latter to lay down a policy of development particularly in relation to higher finance, non-credit co-operation, agricultural improvement and the relief of indebtedness. In September 1927 on the recommendation of the Madras Legislative Council the Government of Madras appointed a Committee to enquire into the progress of the co-operative movement in the Presidency and to suggest suitable measures for effecting necessary improvements. The Report of the Committee was published in 1928 and deals exhaustively with the defects of the movement and sets forth in detail the suggested remedies. Prominent among these is the improvement and strengthening of the system of supervising unions and the linking up of these with the provincial unions through district federations. The provincial union and district federations are charged with the duty of providing education and training and a system of liberal grants in aid is proposed to the bodies. Central banks are advised to undertake the inspection of affiliated societies by appointing their own staff and at the time subsidising the federation for the work of supervision. Among other important recommendations are the separation of short term and long term finance in rural credit societies and the creation of a central land mortgage bank for the issue of debentures to finance local land mortgage banks. The Agricultural Commission were of opinion that similar inquiries could, with advantage, be undertaken in other provinces and pursuant to this suggestion the Government of Burma appointed a Committee of Inquiry, the report of which was published in 1929. The report indicates that both the primary societies and the financing agencies in Burma are not in a sound financial condition while the system of guaranteeing unions has failed altogether. Recommendations are made for the improvement of the arrangements for supervision, inspection and control and the Committee propose the winding up of the Provincial Bank and the creation of central banks for the districts. Government, however, have decided to reconstruct the Apex bank by granting to it a special credit of thirty lakhs of rupees.

Banking Inquiry.—In the year 1929, at the instance of the Central Legislature and in response to the demands of federations and Chambers of Commerce, both Indian and non-Indian, the Government of India ordered a comprehensive inquiry into the present position of banking in India and into the measures necessary for promoting banking development, strengthening the organization of credit facilities for agriculture and industries, co-ordinating the work of various credit and banking agencies and linking up banking with the financial machinery of Government. For conducting local inquiry particularly into the system of agricultural credit, the financing of marketing and internal trade, the provision of funds for industrial development and other economic matters committees of seven members each were appointed in all the provinces. The Provincial Committee included one co-operative expert in addition to other members interested in co-operation and examined the possibility of further development of the co-operative movement for providing agricultural credit on an organized basis. From the recently published report of the provincial committee it appears that a majority of the Committee held the view that the solution of the problem of agricultural credit lies in the improvement of the co-operative credit system and its expansion on sound lines. Several Committees have also approved of facilities for the marketing of agricultural produce developed on co-operative lines and on the whole favour the idea of rural economic life being organized co-operatively. The report of the provincial committees were further reconsidered by the Indian Central Banking Inquiry Committee which included two representatives of the Co-operative movement on behalf of the All India Provincial Banks Association. In their examination of the problem the Central Committee have the assistance of a group of foreign experts some of whom have been selected because of their study and practical experience of Co-operative Banking in other countries. The Report of the Committee was published in the latter part of the year and contains a special chapter devoted to rural co-operative credit in addition to detailed description of the system of co-operative marketing of land mortgage credit and of urban and industrial societies. The most important of the Committee's recommendations relates to the arrangements proposed for linking up the co-operative banks of the country with the Reserve Bank of India when started, in order to ensure the supply of cheap and adequate credit for agriculture through co-operative agency. The Committee recommend that provincial co-operative banks should be included in the list of member banks and be entitled to rediscount facilities from the Reserve Bank. They propose that the Reserve Bank should be authorized to rediscount Agricultural bills with a currency of nine months and further to make advances for periods not exceeding ninety days on the security of agricultural paper endorsed by provincial co-operative banks, as also to grant loans against movables pledged to it by such banks. The Committee approve of co-operative banks undertaking inland exchange business and deem them the most suitable agency for the extension of remittance facilities to rural areas. For this purpose Co-operative Banks should, the Committee recommend, enjoy the same privileges as Joint Stock Banks. Lastly, the Committee recommend that when Provincial Government is satisfied that for meeting the needs of the co-operative movement in exceptional circumstances or for the development of the agricultural industry it is necessary to make loanable capital available to the co-operative banks, the Provincial Government should with the concurrence of its legislature, place at the disposal of the provincial co-operative bank

such loans as may be necessary to meet the requirements of central banks and primary societies

Effect of Crises on Co operation —It is hardly possible without any close and scientific inquiry, such as has not yet been carried out, to appreciate accurately the effects of the co-operative movement in enabling agriculturists to resist the rigours of a famine as also to judge the reaction of the latter of the co operative organisation as there is an interplay of various economic forces affecting the life and industry of agriculturists the proportionate value of which cannot be estimated easily The agricultural crisis of last year caused by an unprecedented drop in the prices of agricultural produce, however, put the co operative organisation in most provinces to a very severe strain and reports indicate that in most parts of the country repayments by members of societies were affected very seriously It will take some time for agriculturists to adjust their economic life to the new level of prices and in the meantime the affairs of co-operative institutions will require cautious and sympathetic handling Proposals were made for assistance in organizing arrangements for the orderly marketing of agricultural produce on co operative lines but no special action was taken in this direction in any province

Social Reform —Co operation has in some places stimulated the desire for education and members of rural societies have been known, even at advanced ages, to receive the elements of education to enable them to put their signature on their societies' papers, and to take a lively interest in the internal work of their institutions In Bombay, night schools for adults were started with the aid of a splendid donation made by the late Sir Vithaldas D Thackersey, while in the Punjab, Bihar, Bengal and elsewhere such expenditure on education is incurred by co-operative institutions themselves In the Punjab separate rural societies have been registered to conduct night schools and also to insist on compulsory education for the children of members The Punjab also possess a number of societies for the promotion of better living the members of which societies lay down a social code for themselves, breach of this code involves punishment by fines Similar societies are being started in the United Provinces, and some other parts of the country The Madras Presidency has taken the lead in undertaking the work of rural reconstruction on a comprehensive basis in several districts, through the agency of local co operative organizations, financing the programme with the help of the central and provincial banks and co-ordinating it under the ægis of the provincial co operative union In Bengal, attempts have been made to fight the scourge of malaria and to promote village sanitation by starting anti malaria co operative societies The societies are federated into a central union in Calcutta which supplements the local funds, co ordinates the working of the societies, issues literature on hygiene and sanitation, and arranges with local doctors for the provision of free medical relief to members There are not a few cases where a society has set its face against drunkenness, expelled members notorious for their intemperate habits and has insisted on good moral conduct and attempted to improve the standard of life Societies have occasionally condemned excessive expenditure on marriages, and have thus indirectly trained members to habits of thrift The liquidation of old debts again has been rendered possible to a great extent and many an agriculturist who was formerly in a state of chronic indebtedness has been relieved of all his debts and as a result of the practice of thrift freed from the necessity of incurring new ones Credit has been much cheapened and it is now possible for the agriculturist to borrow at 9 to 18 per cent what he could not borrow at less than 20 to 75 per cent formerly It has been calculated that in interest alone the agriculturists of India, by taking loans from co-operative credit societies instead of from the village money-lenders, are even now saving themselves from an unnecessary burden of over three crores of rupees The village rates of interest have naturally gone down considerably And the Sowkar is, in most places, not the terror and the force that he was Business habits have been inculcated with the beneficial result that the agriculturist has learnt to conduct his own work more efficiently Thrift has been encouraged and the value of savings better appreciated Special societies are started in the Punjab to promote thrift, while in Bombay, Bengal and Bihar & Orissa, the savings of members are attracted to the village credit societies and either special facilities are provided or special propaganda is conducted to induce members to save and deposit voluntarily Association in a public institution for common good has brought home to the people the blessings of unity and litigation has often decreased in villages with co operative societies In the Punjab, a number of societies have been started in rural areas whose members agree to refer all disputes to arbitration by their elected committees and to abide by the awards of arbitrators Participation in the management of societies has instilled among members the important lessons of self-help and self-reliance , but the most important achievement of co operation has been the development of a sense of communal life—a feeling of ' all for each and each for all "—among members of village societies and the gradual revival of the corporate instincts which made Indian rural organization famous in the world s history

The following statements show the progress of the co operative movement in different provinces, and contain some information about their detailed working till the end of the official year 1929 30 —

Number of Societies for all India, showing the increase since 1906 07

—	Average for 4 years from 1906 07 to 1909-10	Average for 5 years from 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average for 5 years from 1915 16 to 1919 20	Average for 5 years from 1924-25
1	2	3	4	5
Central (including Provincial and Central Banks and Banking Unions)	17	231	[illegible]	[illegible]
Supervising and Guaranteeing Unions (including Re insurance Societies)			[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Agricultural (including Cattle Insurance Societies)	1,71[illegible]	10,891	25,873	51,[illegible]
Non-Agricultural . . .	199	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	4,1[illegible]
Total	1,926	11,7[illegible]	28,477	57,707

—	1925 26	1926-27	1927 28	1928 29
	6	7	8	9
Central (including Provincial and Central Banks and Banking Unions)	567	57[illegible]	5[illegible]	59
Supervising and Guaranteeing Unions (including Re insurance Societies)	1,406	1,421	1,412	1,419
Agricultural (including Cattle Insurance Societies)	71,140	75,940	84,05[illegible]	88,377
Non-Agricultural . .	7,069	8,133	9,012	9,761
Total	80,182	89,071	96,091	100,150

Number of Societies by Provinces for 1929-30 only

Province	Population in millions	Central (including Provincial and Central Banks and Banking Unions)	Supervising and Guaranteeing Unions (including Re insurance Societies)	Agricultural (including Cattle Insurance Societies)	Non-Agricultural	Total number of Societies	Number of Societies per 100,000 inhabitants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	42 3	32	450	13,106	1,649	15,237	36 0
Bombay	19 3	20	101	4,782	831	5,734	29 7
Bengal	46 7	117	3	20,436	1,013	22,469	48 1
Bihar and Orissa	34 0	68	196	8,715	338	9,317	27 4
United Provinces	45 4	69	3	5,184	283	5,539	12 2
Punjab	20 7	119		17,222	2,052	20,293	48 0
Burma	11 7	13	454	2,567	188	3,222	27 5
Central Provinces and Berar	13 9	35	20	3,987	95	4,137	29 8
Assam	7·6	16		1,295	79	1,390	18 3
North-West Frontier Province	2 3	1		152	13	166	7 2
Coorg	0 2	1	13	229	21	264	132 0
Ajmer-Merwara	0 5	7	2	531	97	637	127 4
Hyderabad Administered Area	0 1				17	17	17 0
Delhi	0 5	1		220	50	271	54 2
Total (British India)	245 2	499	1,242	78,426	8,526	88,693	36 2
Mysore	6 0	16		1,686	400	2,102	35 0
Baroda	2 1	6	2	874	163	1,045	49 8
Hyderabad	12 5	31		1,750	355	2,136	17 1
Bhopal	0 7	25	10	1,114	26	1,175	167 9
Gwalior	3 2			3,820	44	3,864	120 8
Indore	1 1	5		387	40	432	39 3
Kashmir	3 3	14		2,438	294	2,746	83·2
Travancore	4 0	1	28	1,428	327	1,784	44 6
Cochin	1 0	1		128	81	210	21 0
Total (Indian States)	33 9	99	40	13,625	1,730	15,494	45 7
Grand Total	279 1	598	1,282	92,051	10,256	104,187	37 3

Number of Members for all India, showing the increase since 1906-07.

—	Average for 4 years from 1906-7 to 1909-10	Average for 5 years from 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average for 5 years from 1915-16 to 1919-20	Average for 5 years from 1920-21 to 1924-25	1925-26.	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Central (including Provincial and Central Banks and Banking Unions).	1,087	23,077	89,025	163,822	197,930	214,[illegible]01	[illegible]	2,13,[illegible]	2,11,550
Supervising and Guaranteeing Unions (including Re-insurance Societies).			10,971	21,[illegible]	31,265	34,214	[illegible]	36,027	33,974
Agricultural (including Cattle Insurance Societies)	107,043	439,096	902,930*	1,[illegible]	2,327,[illegible]	2,522,010	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Non-Agricultural . .	54,267	89,157	223,031	193,309	73[illegible],126	79[illegible]	[illegible],147	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Number of members of primary Societies .	161,910	548,253	1,125,961	2,1[illegible],007	3,0[illegible]	3,4[illegible]	3,7[illegible],173	[illegible],197	4,181,[illegible]

* Excluding members of Cattle Insurance Societies at the end of 1915-16 and 1916-17, and those in Bombay and the United Provinces at the end of 1917-18.

Number of Members by Provinces for 1929-30 only

Province	Population in millions	Central (including Provincial and Central Banks and Banking Unions)	Supervising and Guaranteeing Unions (including Re Insurance Societies)	Agricultural (including Cattle Insurance Societies)	Non-Agricultural	Total number of Members of primary Societies	Number of Members of primary Societies per 1,000 inhabitants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	42 3	16,649	12,282	713,615	259,693	973,308	23 0
Bombay	19 3	12,9 6	2,156	343,970	219,116	563,086	29 2
Bengal	46 7	23,891	280	512,425	195,324	707,749	15 2
Bihar and Orissa	34 0	11,927	10,957	236,398	24,835	261,228	7 7
United Provinces	45 4	10,666	101	121,871	26,730	148,601	3 3
Punjab	20 7	48,416		510,338	104,603	614,941	31 2
Burma	11 7	2,064	2,869	58,826	29,211	88,037	7 5
Central Provinces and Berar	13 9	55,342	4,874	61,525	18,387	66,167	5 7
Assam	7 6	1,046		52,896	13,270	5,675	8 7
North-West Frontier Province	2 3	150		4,122	1,553	13,750	2 5
Coorg	0 2	304	179	11,558	2,192	18,602	68 8
Ajmer Merwara	0 5	1,580	140	11,491	7,111	5,403	37 2
Hyderabad Administered Area	0 1				5,403	7,247	54 0
Delhi	0 5	402		5,383	1 864		14 5
Total (British India)	245 2	186,103	34,138	2,674,413	909,293	3,583,706	14 6
Mysore	6 0	3,275		65,015	57,341	123,256	20 5
Baroda	2 1	1,285	41	27,489	10,395	37,884	18 8
Hyderabad	12 5	4,348		37,497	15,061	52,558	4 2
Bhopal	0 7	2,464	256	19,837	467	20,304	27 0
Gwalior	3 2	7,087		67,889	835	68,724	21·5
Indore	1 1	1,705		7,487	3,637	11,124	10 1
Kashmir	3 3	3,246		45,602	5,828	51,430	15 6
Travancore	4 0	1,962	1,539	163,353	48,367	211, 20	52 6
Cochin	1 0	115		11,761	9,437	21,198	21 2
Total (Indian States)	33 9	25,447	1,836	446,830	151,368	598,198	17 6
Grand Total	279 1	211,550	35,974	3,121,243	1,060,661	4,181,904	15 0

Working Capital for all India, showing the increase since 1906-07.

—	Average for 4 years from 1906-07 to 1909-10	Average for 5 years from 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average for 5 years from 1915-16 to 1919-20	Average for 5 years from 1920-21 to 1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs	Rs (1,000)	Rs (1,000)	Rs (1,000)	Rs (1,000)	Rs (1,000)	Rs (1,000)	Rs (1,000)	Rs (1,000)
Share capital paid up ..	13,19	88,87	2,51,07	3,25,69	7,80,65	[illegible]	10,03,07	11,03,16	11,93,69
Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from Members	14,12	88,28	96,35	2,54,45	[illegible]	4,49,32	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from Societies	13,50	1,93,42*	47,81	1,49,9[illegible]	2,02,1[illegible]	[illegible]	3,19,7[illegible]	[illegible]	3,57,79
Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from Provincial or Central Banks . .		.	5,03,19	[illegible]	19,21,90	[illegible]	25,19,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from Government	5,86	10,87	25,58	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,51,91	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from Non-Members and other sources	19,69	1,41,98	4,70,25	10,96,22	[illegible]	21,84,42	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reserve and other Funds .	1,67	25,00	1,23,32	3,12,38	5,13,01	[illegible]	7,10,77	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	68,12	5,48,42	15,18,47	[illegible]	57,60,39	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Includes loans from Provincial or Central Banks.

Societies: Literary, Scientific and Social.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA (Calcutta)—Founded 1820. A Class Annual subscription Rs 32. Entrance fee Rs 8. B Class Annual subscription Rs 12. *Secretary* S. Percy Lancaster, F.L.S., F.R.H.S., M.I.A.S. *Offg. Superintendent* R. C. Christian, I, Allpore Road, Allpore.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF BURMA—*Superintendent*, C. A. Gillenlin. Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Kandawglay, Rangoon.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MADRAS—Established 1835. Quarterly subscription for members in Class A Rs 7, in Class B Rs 3. *President* H. E. The Governor of Madras. *Chairman* C. W. E. Cotton, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., *Hon. Secretary* Mr B. S. Ninoly, M.Sc., *Hon. Treasurer* Mr H. A. Buller, Teynampett, S. W., Madras.

ANGLO INDIAN LEAGUE—Established 1909 for the protection of the interests of Anglo Indians. Subscription Rs 5 a year. *President* Dr H. W. B. Moreno, Ph.D. *Secretary* A. C. Bastien. *Office* 9, Marsden Street, Calcutta.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY—Founded 1886, to promote the prosecution of Anthropological research in India, to correspond with Anthropological Societies throughout the world, to hold monthly meetings for reading and discussing papers, and to publish a journal containing the transactions of the Society. Annual subscription Rs 10. *President* R. P. Masani, M.A. *Hon. Secretary* Dr N. A. Thoothi, B.A., Phil. (Oxon). *Office Address* 172, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BENARES MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY—Founded in 1918 for the encouragement and promotion of research in the various branches of Pure and Applied Mathematics, and in the History of Mathematics. It conducts a journal "The Proceedings of the Benares Mathematical Society" in which original papers on Mathematics are published and maintains a library. There are about 60 members from all parts of India. Admission fee Rs 10. Annual subscription Rs 12 (resident members) and Rs 5 (non-resident members). *Life President* Dr Ganesh Prasad, M.A. (Cantab), D.Sc., *Secretary* Prof. Chandi Prasad, M.A., B.Sc., *Treasurer* Prof. Pashupati Prasad, M.A., B.Sc.

BHANDARKAR ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, POONA—The Institute was inaugurated on the 6th of July 1917, the 80th birthday of late Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, at the hands of H. E. Lord Willingdon, who became its first President. Its objects are to publish critical editions of texts and original works bearing on Oriental Antiquities, to provide an up-to-date Oriental Library, to train students in the methods of research and to act as an information bureau on all points connected with Oriental Studies. The valuable library of the late Dr Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, which he had bequeathed already to the Institute, was handed over after his demise by his executors to the Institute and is now located in the Central Hall of the Institute. Since the 1st of April 1918 the Government of Bombay have transferred to the custody of the Institute the unique collection of nearly 20,000 manuscripts formerly in charge of the Deccan College, together with a maintenance grant of Rs 3,000 a year. Government have likewise entrusted to the Institute a grant of Rs 12,000 a year for the publication of the Government Oriental Series. The Institute has undertaken to edit the *Mahābhārata* critically at the request of the Chief of Aundh who has promised a grant of Rs 5,000 annually for that purpose. Grants are being received from the Government of India (Rs 5,000 annually), the University of Bombay, (Rs 6,000 a year) and the Governments of Bombay, (Rs 6,000 a year) Burma, Baroda, Mysore and Madras as well as several Southern Mahratta States. The Institute has a journal called "Annals of the Bhandarkar Institute" published four times a year. It also held under its auspices the First Oriental Conference on the 5th, 6th and 7th of November 1919 under the patronage of H. E. Sir George Lloyd and the presidency of Sir R. G. Bhandarkar. Thanks to liberal donations from the Tatas and the Jain community, supplemented by Grants in Aid from the Government of Bombay, the Institute is housed in a fine building near the hills behind the Home of the Servants of India Society. Since August 1927 the Institute has been conducting regular M.A. classes in Sanskrit, Pali, Ardhamagadhi and Ancient Indian Culture, where at present over 30 students, paying Rs 30 per term, are attending. It is intended shortly to affiliate this class to the Bombay University. Minimum membership dues Rs 10 a year or Rs 100 compounded for life. Members can, subject to certain conditions, borrow books from the library and get the Journal free and other publications (a list covering about 100 names sent free upon request) at concession rates. *Secretary* Dr S. K. Belvalkar, M.A., Ph.D. (Harvard), F.R.S.

BHARATA ITIHASA SANSHODHAKA MANDALA—*President* C. V. Vaidya, M.A., LL.B. *Secretaries* Prof. D. V. Potdar, B.A. and Shri Sardar G. N. Majumdar, M.L.A. *Treasurer* A. V. Patwardhan, B.A. *Address* 314, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY—Founded 1888, to promote and encourage Art by exhibitions of Pictures and Applied Arts, and to assist in the establishment and maintenance of a permanent gallery for pictures and other works of Art. Annual exhibition usually held every January. Annual subscription Rs 10, Life member Rs 100. *Hon. Secretary* V. V. Oak, Bar-at-Law. *Office* Secretariat, Ground Floor, Bombay.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY —Founded 1804, to investigate and encourage Oriental Arts, Sciences and Literature Annual subscription Rs 60 *Secretary* J S Tiller, Town Hall, Bombay

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION —Founded 1883 to promote friendly intercourse and exchange of views and experiences between its members and to maintain the interest and status of the medical profession in Bombay and the Presidency The entrance fee for Resident members Rs 5 monthly subscription Rs 2 Absent members Re 1, and non resident members yearly subscription Rs [illegible] *Hon President* Dr V G Rele *Hon Vice Presidents* Dr S A Dinker and Dr K K Dadachanji *Hon Librarians* Dr G Coelho and Dr G B Vachha *Hon Treasurer* Dr R D P Mody, *Hon Secretaries* Dr Sorab Pojat and Dr J J Spencer Edwardsky Lodge Building French Bridge Chowpatty, Bombay

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY (Registered under Act XXI of 1860)—Founded 1883 to promote the study of Natural History in all its branches The Society has a membership of about 1,400 all over the world and a museum with a representative collection of the different vertebrates and invertebrates found in the Indian Empire and Ceylon In 1921 the Society was entrusted with the management of the Natural History Section of the Prince of Wales Museum and a great part of the Society's collections have been transferred to that Museum A Journal is published at varying times during the year which contains articles on natural history and sport as well as descriptions of new species and local lists of different orders The Society's library is open to members and books may be borrowed under special arrangement by members residing in the mofussil The Society's Taxidermist Department undertakes the curing and mounting of trophies for members Annual subscription Rs 25 Entrance fee Rs 20 *Patrons* H E The Viceroy of India, H R. H the Prince of Wales *Vice-Patrons* H H The Maharao of Cutch, G C S I, G C I E, H H the Maharaja of Jodhpur, K C S I, K C V O, H H the Maharaja of Rewa, K C S I, H H the Maharaja of Bhavnagar and Mr F V Evans, H H the Maharani of Dhar, H H the Maharaja of Liverpool, Sir David Ezra, Kt, A S Vernay, Esq, London *President* H E The Rt Hon Major-General Sir Frederick Sykes, G C I E, G B E, K C B *Vice-Presidents* The Hon Sir Ernest Hotson, K C S I, I C S, H H The Maharao of Cutch, G C S I, G C I E, Rev E Blatter, S J, Ph D, F L S *Honorary Secretaries* Sir Reginald Spence, Kt, F Z S, M L C and Mr P M D Sanderson, F Z S *Curator* S H Prater, C M Z S M L C *Asstt Curators* C McCann, V S La Personne *Head Clerk* Mr A F Fernandes *Offices* 6, Apollo Street, Bombay

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION —Founded to create an educated public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general, (*b*) to diffuse the knowledge of sanitation and hygiene generally, and of the prevention of the spread of disease amongst all classes of people by means of lectures, leaflets and practical demonstrations and, if possible, by holding classes and examinations, (*c*) to promote sanitary science by giving prizes, rewards or medals to those who may by diligent application add to our knowledge in sanitary science by original research or otherwise, (*d*) to arrange for homely talk or simple practical lectures for mothers and girls in the various localities and different chawls, provided the people in such localities or chawls give facilities The Sanitary Institute Building in Princess Street, which has lately been built by the Association, at a cost of nearly Rs 1,00,000 the foundation stone of which was laid by Lady Willingdon in March 1914, and opened in March, 1915, is a large and handsome structure with a large Lecture Hall, Library, Museum, etc, and also provides accommodation for King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League Dispensary transferred to the Municipality in 1924 and Museum and the office of the Assistant Health Officer, C and D Wards and the Vaccination Station *Hon Secretary*, Dr J S Nerurker, B SC, L M & S, D P H (Cantab), Executive Health Officer, Bombay

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY — Since 1811 the British and Foreign Bible Society has been at work in this country It has 6 Auxiliaries in India and an Agency in Burma The first Auxiliary was established in Calcutta, in 1811, then followed the Bombay Auxiliary in 1813, the Madras Auxiliary in 1820, the North India Auxiliary in 1845, the Punjab Auxiliary in 1863, the Bangalore Auxiliary in 1875, while the Burma Agency was founded in 1899 The Bible or some portion of it is now to be had in nearly 100 different Indian languages and dialects and the circulation throughout India and Burma reached nearly 1,133,287 issues in 1930 The Bibles, Testaments, and Portions in the various vernaculars are sold at rates which the very poorest can pay, and at considerable loss to the Society Grants of English Scriptures are made to Students who pass University examinations, as under —

The New Testament and Psalms to Matriculates and the Bible to Graduates

Portions of Scriptures in the important vernaculars have been prepared in raised type for the use of the Blind and large grants of money are annually given to the different Missions, to enable them to carry on Colportage and Bible Women's work Besides the British and Foreign Bible Society, there is Bible work carried on in India, and Burma in a much smaller way by the Bible Translation Society—which is connected with the Baptist Missionary Society—the National Bible Society of Scotland, the American Bible Society and the Tranquebar Tamil Bible Society

The following table shows the growth in the British & Foreign Bible Society's work during the past few years in India and Burma:—

TABLE OF CIRCULATION OF THE B. & F. B. S. IN INDIA

Auxiliaries	1928	1929	1930
Calcutta	270,196	201,736	174,893
Bombay	107,049	101,151	107,193
Madras	[illegible]	27[illegible],403	261,671
Bangalore	39,663	40,702	31,602
North India	193,[illegible]	20[illegible]	212,157
Punjab	16[illegible],360	120,724	177,[illegible]0
Burma	74,[illegible]	79,140	79,506
Total	1,117,116	1,110,682	1,1[illegible],287

These returns do not include the copies which any Auxiliary has supplied to London or to any other Auxiliaries during the year

BRITISH INDIAN PEOPLES' ASSOCIATION.—To protect the interests of Domiciled Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians alike. *President* Raja Bishen Das Law, C.I.E. *Joint Hony. Secretary* Dr. H. W. B. Moreno, Ph.D. *Office* 9, Marshall Street, Calcutta.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (Bombay Branch).—Founded 1880, to promote Medical and the Allied Sciences and the maintenance of the honour and interests of the Medical Profession. *Secretary* Dr. B. B. Yodh, Sandhurst Building, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

CALCUTTA CHESS SOCIETY.—To encourage Chess and Chess contests, open to all. *Patrons* J. R. Capablanca and Sir W. J. Greaves, Kt., LL.D. *President*—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. N. Mukerji, M.A., B.L. *Vice-President* Dr. H. W. B. Moreno. *Hon. Secretary* G. Dhara. *Hon. Treasurer* B. B. Gosh, 93, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY was established in 1927 to help forward the operation of the Bombay Children's Act by taking over responsibility for the maintenance of the Umarkhadi Children's Remand Home, for the organisation of inquiry work regarding the cases of boys and girls dealt with by the Juvenile Court, for the upkeep of a Junior Reformatory School for boys under 12, and for the co-ordination of work done by voluntary supervision workers appointed by the Court. The Society is a private charitable organisation with a grant-in-aid from Government. Its work lies amongst destitute children hailing from all parts of India, Juvenile offenders less than 16 years of age and children offended against by adult persons. *President* H. E. The Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Sykes, P.C. *Vice-President* The Hon. Mr. G. A. Thomas, C.I.E., I.C.S. *Chairman* Mr. C. P. Bramble, B.A., *Hon. Treasurer* Mr. Meyer Nissim, M.A., J.P. *Secretary* Miss M. K. Davis, B.A., and *Assistant Secretary* Mr. M. C. Benson, B.A.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.—The European Association was established in 1883 under the title of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association and was re-established in 1912 under the title of the European Defence Association but the present title was adopted in 1917. The Association has for its major object the organisation of European influence in the political life of India. The Head Offices (Central Administration) are at 17, Stephen Court, Park Street, Calcutta. *President* Mr. E. Villiers. *Vice-Presidents* Mr. T. Gavin Jones and Mr. W. W. K. Pax. *General Secretary* Mr. T. Chapman Mortimer. *Assistant General Secretary* Mr. H. I. Walker. *Hon. General Treasurer* Mr. G. B. Morton. *Publication* "The Review of India" obtainable from the *General Secretary*.

BRANCHES OF THE EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION

ASSAM.—*Chairman*, Mr. L. A. Roffey.

BENGAL, EASTERN.—*Chairman*, Mr. J. M. Buttars. *Secretary*, Mr. R. I. Trower.

BENGAL, WESTERN.—*Chairman*, Mr. D. M. Archibald. *Secretary*, Mr. W. B. Curtain.

BIHAR, NORTH.—*Chairman*, Major A. L. Herman, D.S.O., M.C. *Secretary*, Mr. W. H. Meyrick, M.L.C.

BOMBAY.—*Chairman*, Sir Reginald Spence. *Secretary*, Mr. A. W. Percy.

CACHAR.—*Chairman*, Mr. D. Paterson. *Secretary*, Mr. D. Paterson.

CALCUTTA.—*Secretary*, Mr. T. Chapman-Mortimer.

CHITTAGONG.—*Chairman*, Mr. L. F. W. Nolan. *Secretary*, Mr. L. M. Crossfield.

DARJEELING.—*Chairman*, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Tobin, D.S.O., O.B.E. *Secretary*, Mr. D. G. Smyth-Osbourne.

DOOARS.—*Chairman*, Sir W. L. Travers, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.L.C. *Secretary*, Dr. W. E. Shipsey.

KANKINARRAH.—*Chairman*, Mr. T. B. Nimmo. *Secretary*, Mr. A. Allan.

Branches are already in existence in Bombay, Calcutta Madras Karachi Assam and Lahore, and others will be formed as and when occasion demands The application for membership should be made to the General Secretary of the Association at 11, Nicol Road Pallard Estate, Bombay, or to the Secretaries of the Branches Bombay P O Box Calcutta P O Box Madras P O Box 1270, Karachi P O Box Assam P O Dibrugarh Lahore P O Box

INDIAN SOCIETY OF ORIENTAL ART (Calcutta) —*President* Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee K C I E *Vice President*, Mr O C Gangoly Solicitor *Joint Hon Secretaries* C N Tagore and M N Ghosh *Hon Treasurer* Rai L N Bahadur *Secretary* Mr P K Chatterjee *Office* 11 Suburban Mansion, Calcutta

INDIA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION —The India Sunday School Union is an interdenominational organisation having for its object the strengthening of religious and moral education throughout the Indian Empire It embraces a score of Auxiliaries, which are generally associated with language areas There is a number of full time workers, European and Indian, but much help is given in all parts of the organisation by honorary helpers

The I S S U was founded in Allahabad in 1870 Its general committee is made up of representatives from the National Christian Council of India, from the auxiliaries, and from other sources Funds for the carrying on of the work are partially found in India but the major part is still provided by The World's Sunday School Association The headquarters of the Union is at Coonoor in the Nilgiri Hills where besides the office and well stocked book shop there is The St Andrew Teacher Training Institution In this Institution leaders in religious education from all parts of India are trained for their duties

Besides the central training college the chief activities of the Union are the providing of literature for the religious educational needs of India, good literature for teachers and for children, extension courses of lectures delivered in English or vernaculars in all parts of the Empire, the arranging of teachers conventions and conferences, the arrangement of examinations in Scripture for teachers and scholars in the Sunday Schools

The following journals and quarterlies are published by the I S S U —
The India Sunday School Journal,
The Senior Lesson Quarterly

Approximately a million scholars in Sunday Schools and Day Schools are touched by the activities of the Union, and 60,000 to 70,000 teachers

The officers of the I S S U are—*President*—The Bishop of Lucknow *Treasurer*—W H Warren, Madras, *General Secretary*—E A Annett, Coonoor *Assistant Secretary* Rev N Franklin, Coonoor

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA) —The organisation of the Institution began in 1919 and it was inaugurated by H E Lord Chelmsford early in 1921 Its object is to promote and advance the science practice and business of engineering in India on the same lines as are adopted by the Institutions of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers in the United Kingdom The standard of qualification is the same Membership is subdivided into four classes, Members, Associate Members, Companions and Associates and there is an additional class for students *President* N N Ayyangar B A I C S, *Secretary*, F M Watson *Office* 8 Esplanade Row East P O Box Calcutta

MADRAS FINE ARTS SOCIETY —*Patron* H E The Governor of Madras *President* The Hon Mr Justice L H Wallace *Secretary* P L Lyon Esq Pachaiyappa's College Chepauk, Madras

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY AND AUXILIARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY —*Secretary* The Rev J P Macphail M A, Christian College Madras

NATIONAL HORSE BREEDING AND SHOW SOCIETY OF INDIA Formed in 19[illegible], by Major General Sir Bernard James C B C I E M V O who was President from 19[illegible] to 192[illegible] *Objects* To form a national body of public opinion on horse-breeding matters to encourage and promote horse breeding in India to protect and promote the interests of horse breeders and to give them every encouragement, to improve and standardise the various types of horses bred in India, to prepare an Indian stud book and to promote uniformity in all matters connected with horse shows in India *Patron in Chief* —H E The Viceroy *President (for 19[illegible] 2[illegible])* The Honble Sir Henry Craik K C S I, *Secretary*, Major General Sir Bernard James, C B, C I E, M V O The Society issues the following publications Horse Breeding An Illustrated Quarterly Journal in English and Urdu Stallion Register and Supplement, Indian Stud Book, Record of Country Pred Racing, Ahmednagar Stud Book, Show Judging Pamphlet The Second Volume of the Indian Stud Book was published at the end of 19[illegible] The Society holds The Imperial Delhi Horse Show annually in February *Registered Office*—Delhi

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION —Founded in 1870 Its objects are —(*a*) To extend in England, knowledge of India, and interest in the people of that country (*b*) To co operate with all efforts made for advancing Education and Social reform in India (*c*) To promote friendly intercourse between English people and the people of India In all the proceedings of the Association the principle of non-interference in religion and avoidance of political controversy is strictly maintained. It has branches in Bombay, Madras, Ahmedabad, Nagpur and Calcutta *Hon Secretary*, Miss Beck 21, Cromwell road, London Publication *The Indian Magazine and Review*, (8 numbers a year) which chronicles the doings of the Association in England and in India, and takes note of movements for educational and social progress It publishes articles about the East to interest Western readers, and articles about the West to interest readers in the East *Life Members*—Ten Guineas Annual Subscriptions Members one Guinea, County Members, Ten Shillings, Associate Students, Seven shillings and Six pence

PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION (Established in 1915) *Head Office*—139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay Objects (*a*) To inquire into and ascertain grievances with respect to passengers in India generally (*b*) To petition Government, Local bodies Railway, Steamers and other companies carrying passengers and traffic, to take all proper and necessary steps to obtain redress with regard to the said grievances (*c*) To hold periodical meetings and discuss questions relating to grievances (*d*) To start branch offices throughout India, and to affiliate societies and bodies having objects similar to this Association (*e*) To start a fund to meet expenses for carrying out the objects of the Association *President*—Meyer Nissim, Esquire M A, *Vice Presidents*—L R Tairsee, Esquire B A, Lachmandas Daga, Esquire *Hon Secretaries*—Jivraj G Nensey, Esquire, Khan Bahadur P L Ghamat *Assistant Secretary*—Pestonji Jamsetji, Esquire

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA —Formed March 1897, Annual subscription Rs 15 *Secretary*, Jno Godinho, 15, Burrow's Street, Bombay

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF INDIA (Calcutta) —Annual subscription Rs 30 (Town Members) and Rs 15 (Mofussil members) Entrance fee Rs 20 and Rs 10 The Society is affiliated to the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain, London, and holds annual exhibitions, distributes a monthly journal to members, and undertakes developing, printing and enlarging work from its members only There are excellent work-rooms apparatus and reading room at the Society's Headquarters at 229, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta *Hon Secretary* A Hearn, 229, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta

POONA SEVA SADAN SOCIETY —This Institution was started in 1909 by the late Mrs Ramabai Ranade, Mr G K Devadhar and a few other ladies and gentlemen in Poona and registered in 1917 It is now working independently though for a few years in the beginning it was conducted as a branch of the Bombay Seva Sadan Its main object is to make women self-reliant and to train them for missionary work undertaking educational and medical activities for their sisters and brethren, especially the former in backward areas and working on a non sectarian basis Nominal fees are now being charged for instruction, except for the Music Classes, for Special Classes in English, and for High School classes, etc There are eight different departments sub divided into 60 classes Arrangements are made for training Nurses and Midwives and women Sub-Assistant Surgeons at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona and a hostel is maintained for the former and two for those attending the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's Classes There is a Public Health School affiliated to the Lady Chelmsford League for Maternity and Child Welfare, Delhi The number in the three hostels is now about 85 Behind the hostels is a full-fledged Training College named after Lady Vithaldas Wadia with about 46 students executing the c in the V. I Class for being trained as Mistresses for Vernacular schools The College is probably the only [illegible] maintained by a non official non Christian missionary body teaching the full course The results of the Certificate Examinations held in the year 1927-28 under the authority of the local Government Training College for Women were as follows: I year senior 12 The total number of certificates granted so far is 347 now The Practising School for little girls attached to the Training College has now eleven classes with 265 students reading up to the Marathi VI Standard, English being taught in the V standard class Primary Classes for grown up women teaching up to the Marathi V Standard are attended by about 105 women It is here that poor women are recruited for training as a teacher, nurse, midwife, or doctor Special classes for teaching English, First Aid, Home Nursing were attended by about 93 students, the Music Classes by 112 students, and the Work room Classes for teaching Sewing, Embroidery, Hosiery and Weaving by 158 women Thus, the total number of pupils is 984 to-day There are two branches of the Society started at Satara and Baramati which are named after Lady Vithaldas Thakersey, the wife of the greatest helper of the Society so far the late Sir Vithaldas D Thakersey Besides there are branches started at Bombay (Dadar and Girgaum), Sholapur Ahmednagar Alibag, Nasik Nagpur, Gwalior and Madras for either educational or medical work or for both Thus the total number of women and girls including about 150 duplications on the rolls at these various Centres of the Society is over 1,500 There are in Poona six hostels, three of which are located at the headquarters and the other three in the Raste's Peth and the Somwar Peth for Nurses, etc., under training at the Sassoon Hospital The number of resident students is above 200 in these six hostels One of the three hostels at the headquarters is intended for women of depressed classes The number of these women at present is 7 In connection with the medical branch a Committee has been formed in England, which will enable the Society to send fully qualified Nurses there to undergo further training Two fully qualified Nurses have so far been sent by the Society for their post graduate course in Public Health Nursing at Bedford College for women London with the partial help of a scholarship of the League of Red Cross Society, [illegible] There is an active Infant Welfare [illegible] ante natal clinics with the average daily attendance of 70 expectant [illegible] The Society has extended its medical [illegible] in Bombay by undertaking [illegible] of two charitable [illegible] work of the Home of Mercy [illegible] Welfare Child Welfare [illegible] for the women and children [illegible] Community [illegible] Devadhar [illegible] scheme [illegible] Home, and these Infant [illegible] Besides [illegible] Nursing Homes at [illegible] [illegible] Non Hindu [illegible] Cases of Leprosy [illegible] Lady [illegible]

Societies Literary, Scientific and Social

been the general Secretary of the National Liberal Federation of India and Mr Joshi S P Andrews Dube and K P Kanjan Secretaries of the Industrial Branch and have all been the main organisers and Kunzru were members of the Liberal Party a deputation to England during the Reforms period of 1919 Mr Sastri again led a deputation to England in 1921 on behalf of the Government of India to secure legislative rights for Indians in the Colonies as Indians represented by the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations and the Washington Naval Disarmament Conference Mr Sastri was a leader of the Kenya Deputation of the Indian Legislature sent to England in 1923 as a Agent General went in 1925 to South Africa under the new of the Government of India Agreement for eighteen years Cape Town Agreement to Kenya in 1929 on behalf of Government to Fiji the Kenya Indians and Fiji Mr Samuel Wilson His evidence before Sir Samuel Wilson Commission on Indians in South Africa and a marvel to the world and Indian relations in South Africa the White and Indian communities together Mr Kunzru went in 1923 to Kenya to Fiji side over the East African Congress and to England as the spokesman of the Kenya Indians to put their case before the British Government Mr P Kodand Rao was in South Africa with Mr Sastri and in Kenya with Mr Kunzru and has matured the question of Indians there Mr Joshi was a member of the Nehru Committee which is the author of the now famous Nehru Report on Constitutional Reforms

In the field of social economic and educational work the Society's activities are equally varied Some of its members are practically the founders of such institutions as the Poona Seva Sadan Bombay and Madras Social Service Leagues the U P Seva Samiti the Hill Seva Mandal catering for the needs and uplift of the aboriginal tribes in Gujerat The Seva Sadan has been a model institution for the education of women which gives training to over 1,500 girls and women in all useful directions It has many branches in different parts of India carrying on social and educational work The Social Service League has done good co-operative, educational and welfare work for the mill workers in Bombay by starting Co-operative Societies adult night and technical schools and conducting welfare centres The Seva Samiti is an unique organization in Upper India doing service to the pilgrims going to religious places such as Hardwar and Benares, and working in times of epidemics Its Boy Scouts organization is a well knit body recognised both by the public and Government Mr Chitnis conducts the Bhagini Samaj for social educational work among the Gujarati ladies The Society has been conducting a model Depressed Class Mission in Mangalore and the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust activities at Calicut In the Co-operative movement the Society has done the pioneering work in the Bombay and Madras presidencies During natural calamities such as floods, famines and epidemics, the Society has done relief work in every part of India By its work in the Moplah rebellion, the Society has become a household name in Malabar Mr Sastri was for many years a member of the Madras University Senate Mr Kunzru is a member of the Allahabad and Benares University Senates and Syndicates and Mr Dube a member of the Lucknow University Court and of the Lucknow District Local Board

The Society has taken equally prominent part in various labour activities Messrs Joshi and Rakhale have been General and Assistant Secretaries of the All India Trade Union Congress since 1925 and are greatly responsible for the shape given to the labour movement and for the organisational work particularly in Bombay They have been President and General Secretary of the Bombay Textile Labour Union since 1926 and have conducted many Textile strikes Mr Joshi attended five times the International Labour Conference at Washington and Geneva as Indian Workers Delegate and the British Commonwealth Labour Conference in 1925 Mr Rakhale went to Europe in 1928 to attend on behalf of Indian Labour the Geneva International Labour Conference, the British Commonwealth Labour Conference, the International Textile Workers Congress the Labour and Socialist International Congress and the British Trade Union Congress He studied the Trade Union movement in Great Britain Germany and Russia Mr Parulekar and a few other members of the Society in doing similar labour work Messrs Sastri and Joshi are members of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour

The Society conducts three papers —The *Servants of India*, an English weekly of which Mr S G Vaze is Editor, the *Dnyan Prakash*, the oldest Marathi daily of which Mr Limaye is the Editor and the *Udayeed* a bi weekly Mr Parulekar conducts the *All India Trade Union Bulletin* in Madras and Mr A V Viswanathan the *Co operative Bulletin* in Madras and Mr A V Patwardhan the *Sanathan Seva* a Marathi weekly for the benefit of the subjects of Indian States The Society has also published several pamphlets on public questions of the day

The question of the subjects of the Indian States has also engaged the attention of the Society and some of its members particularly Messrs A V Patwardhan and A V Thakkar are devoting a part of their energies for that work

The Right Hon V S Srinivasa Sastri P C is the President and Mr G K Devadhar M L C is the Vice President and Mr P Kodandi Rao the Secretary Messrs Sastri, Devadhar, Kunzru and Dravid are senior members of the four branches Mr Joshi is the Secretary of the Bombay Branch

The Society is a non communal non sectarian body which does not recognise any caste distinctions

SEVA SADAN —The Seva Sadan Society was started on the 11th of July 1908, by the late Mr B M Malabari It is the pioneer Indian ladies' society for training Indian sisters ministrant and serving (through them) the poor, the sick and the distressed To spread its Gospel far and wide, the first branch was opened at Poona as early as 1909 The Society has its headquarters in Gamdevi, Bombay The Society maintains the following departments of work (1) Home for the Homeless (2) Ashrams (Training Homes), (3) Marathi Normal Classes, (4) Home Education Classes, (5) Industrial Department including a workroom, Sewing, Cutting, Hosiery, Cookery, and Fancy Embroidery are among the chief

Industrial Train, Ir Total number of women in the different classes is nearly 400 *Secretary*, Miss H A Lightner, M A, LL B M R I, J I

CONSUMPTIVES' HOME SOCIETY —This Society was started by the late Mr B M Malabari and Mr Dayaram Gidumal on the 1st of June 1909 It was registered under Act XXI of 1860 Mr Malabari secured a large grant of land in a Himalayan pine forest in Dharampur (Simla Hills) from H H the Maharaja of Patiala, for a Sanatorium for Consumptives His Highness also gave a donation of Rs one lakh In 1911 by special permission the Sanatorium was named The King Edward VII Sanatorium The Sanatorium has its special water works known as the Lady Hardinge Water Works, presented by the late Sir Chimanlal Madhavlal Bart of Ahmedabad The Sanatorium has a Guest House The Nowrozji Adul Guest House for visitors to Dharampore It has accommodation for 93 patients including the special Punjab Block built from a grant of the Punjab Government and reserved for European patients Most of the blocks and cottages are built by Parsis The Sanatorium has its own dairy and is called the Birjolal R H Patuck Dairy The Recreation Hall is called The Sir Bhupinder Singh Recreation Hall after the name of the Maharaja of Patiala Mr Malabari collected an Endowment Fund of about Rs 67 000 to be held with the Treasurer Charity Commissioner under Act VI of 1890 Nearly Rs 2 50 000 have been spent on laying out the sites buildings, etc, and the current annual expenditure is about Rs 40 000 The Senior and Junior Medical Officers are in charge of the Sanatorium The Office of this Society is situated at the Seva Sadan Buildings Gamdevi, Bombay Mr S P Wadia is the Hon Secretary and Diwan Bahadur K M Jhaveri is the Hon Treasurer

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN WESTERN INDIA —Office and Homes at King's Circle, Matunga

Founded—To prevent the public and private wrongs of children and the corruption of their morals, to take action for the enforcement of the laws for their protection, and, if necessary, to suggest new laws or amendments of the existing laws, to provide and maintain an organization for these objects, to promote education, and to do all other lawful things incidental or conducive to the attainment of the foregoing objects Subscription for annual membership, Rs 10, for Life Membership, Rs 100 *President* —Dr Sir Temulji B Nariman, Kt

Honorary Secretaries Dr Mrs D A De Monte and Mrs R P Masani, *Hon Treasurer* Khan Bahadur H S Katrak

WESTERN INDIA NATIONAL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION—(*Founded in* 1919) —The Association was formed, in pursuance of clause (*b*) of Resolution XI of the First Session of the All-India Conference of the Moderate Party, with a view—to do sustained work for the political progress and the moral and material welfare of the people to give expression from time to time to the considered opinion of the Party on matters of public interest, and to inform and educate public opinion in this presidency in support of its views, policy and methods

The objects of the Association are the attainment by constitutional means of full Dominion Status for India at the earliest possible date, for the formation of the Colonies of the Indian Union, which shall be constitutional in the form of a Federal Union based on a system of limited franchise and fraternity principles of liberty, equality and communities and on the different basis and fulfilment of the of the people for the fulfilment of the objects the Association shall carry on educative, and propagandist work by means of leaflets pamphlets and other publications (*a*) representations to Government (*c*) meetings or conferences lectures and all such methods as may be deemed practicable and expedient to educate public opinion and (*d*) for advancing the interests of the Liberal Party by establishing and maintaining Liberal Leagues, the Legislatures, central and provincial to Municipalities and District Local Boards

The affairs of the Association are conducted by a Council consisting of 40 members who are elected every two years

President Sir Chimanlal H Setalvad, *Vice Presidents* The Hon Sir Dinshaw E Wacha KT CIE and Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr) Kt CIE *Hon Secretaries* — Mr Kazi Kabiruddin Mr J K B Jejeebhoy, Mr D G Dalvi and Mr A D Shroff *Assistant Secretary* Mr V R Bhende *Office* — Alice Buildings, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION —This Association was started in Adyar, Madras, in 1917, with aims of service to women similar to those of the Seva Sadan in Bombay it has 70 branches and over 3,000 members It establishes classes, meeting places, and regular lecture programmes for women in each of these branches Each branch is autonomous and works according to the need of the locality Classes are held to teach the vernaculars, English, needle-work—plain and fancy—first-aid, rattan work, spinning, weaving and music and child welfare centres are conducted Weekly lectures are given on subjects of general interest relating to women, such as health, education, religion, civic responsibilities, woman suffrage, etc Though started entirely as an educational institution, the movement for the Reform Bill proved that a most necessary part of work for the advancement of women was propaganda in support of women suffrage Accordingly the gaining of the vote for women was added to the objects of the Association and the Association specialises on woman suffrage and the removal of sex disqualification from all franchises and candidatureship for local boards, municipal and legislative councils Valuable

work along these lines has been done by the Association as this is the only woman suffrage organization in India The Association publishes a monthly magazine, *Stri-Dharma* edited by Shrimati Malati Patwardhan, B A, in English with Hindi, Tamil and Telugu articles (Rs 4 to non-members, Rs 2 to members) It is an all-India Association Its largest branch is in Bombay, its greatest number of branches in South India, but yearly additional branches are being started in other provinces, and there are flourishing branches as far north as Kashmir and Lashkar The prospects of rapid growth for the Association are very bright as it has been found that women everywhere welcome the self development which the establishment of these branches brings The Association is affiliated with the International Woman Suffrage Alliance and the International Women's League for Peace and Freedom

Objects —

To present to women their responsibility as daughters of India,

To band women into groups for the purpose of self-development, education, and the definite service of others

To gain compulsory primary education for every boy and girl in India

To secure the abolition of child-marriage and child-parenthood

To help women to realise that the future of India lies largely in their hands, for as wives and mothers, they have the task of training and guiding and forming the character of the future rulers of India,

To secure for women the vote for Municipal and Legislative Councils as it is or may be granted to men,

To secure for women the right to be elected as members on all Municipal and Legislative Councils

Headquarters Adyar, Madras *President*—Dr Annie Besant *Vice Presidents*—Dr Muthulakshmi, M L C Mrs Jinarajadasa *Hon General Secretary*—Mrs M E Cousins *Hon Treasurer*—Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION — This Association, which was founded by the late Sir George Williams in 1844, is now a world-wide movement, well established in almost every country in both the hemispheres The aim of the Association is, through its religious, social, educational, and physical work to answer the fourfold—spiritual, social, mental and physical—needs of young men and boys

The Young Men's Christian Association, though relatively new to India, is spreading rapidly The local Associations are autonomous and governed by local Boards of Directors These Associations in Convention elect a National Council which is responsible for the supervision and expansion of all forms of the Association work in India, Burma and Ceylon

There are now over 60 Associations affiliated to the National Union and many other village Associations with many thousands of members of all races and creeds The following Associations own one or more buildings which serve as the local headquarters —Allahabad, Alleppey, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Calicut, Coimbatore, Colombo, Delhi, Galle, Hyderabad, Jubbulpore, Kandy, Karachi, Kunnamkulam, Kottayam Lahore, Madras, Madura, Murree, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Ootacamund, Poona, Rangoon, Risalpur, Secunderabad, Simla, Trivandrum, Wellington The others use rented or rent-free buildings

The work of the National Council and of the local Association is carried on by numerous voluntary workers and Committees, assisted by 95 specially trained full-time Secretaries A feature of the Y M C A in India is the international character of its Secretariat It is made up of 12 Americans, 2 Canadians 13 Englishmen, 2 Scotchmen, 1 Irish, 1 Swiss, 1 Swedish, 3 Anglo-Indians, 1 Dane, 4 Australians and 55 Indians and Ceylonese

The classes of people reached by the Indian Y M C A and the lines of service it attempts to do for them may be stated as follows —

Generally —1 Literature —Publication of original works and reprints Four series 'Heritage of India,' 'Religions Quest of India,' "Religions Life of India" 'Makers of Modern India" "Education of India"

2 Lecture Bureau —Many thousands of slides on a wide variety of educational and recreational topics serving a clientele in over 700 centres in India

3 Physical—Training Physical Directors for schools and colleges, fostering playground movement, Olympics

Boys —Scouting, Boys' Clubs, Camps, etc

Students —Hostels and Institutes in most University Centres

Indian Students in Britain —Specially in London, Edinburgh and Glasgow

"Citizens" —(i e, English-educated Indians' Ceylonese and Burmese) Reading Rooms, Libraries, Lectures, Group Conferences, Study-Circles, handling many subjects of vital interest—social, intellectual and religious

Soldiers —Institutes and Holiday Homes for British Soldiers in a number of centres including the N W Frontier

Anglo-Indians —Hostels, Institutes, Employment Bureaux

Europeans —Hostels, Institutes, Employment Bureaux

Labourers in Mills —"Welfare' Work

Rural Communities —'Rural Reconstruction" work embracing Co-operative Banking, Distribution, Cattle Insurance and Arbitration, Cottage Industries, and Adult Education in four Selected Centres

A monthly magazine, the YOUNG MEN OF INDIA, is issued at Rs 3 per annum, including postage

The work of the National Council (excluding that of the 50 local Y M C As) called for a Budget of Rs 1,79,048 2 0 in 1929 Of this sum Rs 57,095 had to be raised from the public in India

The Head quarters of the National Council is 5 Russell Street Calcutta The officers are —

Patron His Excellency the Earl of Willingdon, G M S I G M B E Governor General of India

President National Council Rt Hon V S Srinivasa Sastri P C

General Secretary Rai Bahadur Pandit Hridaya Nath Kunzru

The Bombay Association has its headquarters at Wadhwan Wadhwan Equipment Buildings Wadhwan Road Bombay and Rev Lambin Rai Bombay President is Mr W H Nelson and the Secretary is Mr W H Tavant and there is a well organised branch in connection with each branch there is a women's club for girls and women and the branches are over 200 women in the branches are managed by a committee working under the Board of Directors Each branch has a well directed many social spiritual and mental needs of their members A Welfare Service agency for labour is run in 1924 in new conducting night centre serving mill workers Municipal mental employment Trust and Railway employment A programme of education lecture physical culture play and general uplift is fitted fills up the leisure time of the workers and their families The Association is responsible for the direction of three public playgrounds in the city which are financed by the Municipality

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF INDIA BURMA AND CEYLON This association founded in the year 1875 was organised nationally in 1896 The aim of the association is to promote the physical intellectual social and spiritual welfare of young women and girls in India including Europe in Anglo Indian and Indian This is done by the establishment of local branches in different centres At present they number 76 including city and student branches The Association in big cities have a large membership including most classes of the community The needs of girls are met by physical drill, recreation, clubs and classes lecture, commercial classes Bible study and devotional meetings and meetings for social intercourse Hostels, some of them holding as many as 70 girls, are established where there is a demand for them and the Association, at present owns 21 including 8 holiday homes in the hills These hostels accommodate working girls teachers, nurses students and apprentices Rate vary according to the students salary and accommodation though all equally have the benefits of a comfortable home good food and wholesome surroundings The holiday homes provide cheap holidays in healthy surroundings and also accommodate girls who work in the hills during the hot season In addition to holiday homes summer conferences are held annually at Anandvilla the conference estate owned by the Association in Ootacamund and in the North Indian Centre Special Girls Camps are arranged from time to time in many centres

Travellers all work is done in the large ports especially Colombo and a large number of transit guests and visitors are accommodated in the Homes in these centres The Association also runs employment Bureaux through the agency of which many girls find positions The commercial schools train girls for office and business life These larger Associations are manned by a staff of trained secretaries some of whom come from Great Britain America Australia New Zealand and Canada The others are found and trained in India In many of the smaller branches where the work is of a simpler nature it is carried on by voluntary workers who render faithful service year by year The majority of the Indian branches are also carried on in this way The Student Department is affiliated to the World's Student Christian Federation and has 15 branches in the various schools and colleges

The Association which is affiliated to the World's Young Women's Christian Association is International and Interdenominational Full membership is confined to members of the Christian Church, but Associate membership is open to any girl or woman of good character, no matter what her religion may be The National Head quarters are situated in Calcutta and business is conducted by the National Committee which has a representative membership in all parts of India, Burma and Ceylon

The Patroness of the Association is H E Lady Irwin

Copies of the annual reports and other printed matter can be obtained from the National Office which is at 11, Harrington Mansions, Calcutta The official organ of the Association is the "Woman's Outlook," an illustrated monthly magazine which supplies women living in India with a good magazine at the price of Rs 2 0 0 post free, per annum

ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN INDIA.

The Association of British University Women in India was established in 1913 Its objects are —

(1) To facilitate Intercommunication and co-operation between women belonging to the universities of the United Kingdom, resident in India

(2) To provide a means of keeping in touch with the universities of the United Kingdom, by communication with the British Federation of University Women, and otherwise as may seem expedient

(3) To act as an organisation which shall afford opportunity for the expression of united opinion and for concerted action by university women

Membership is open only to those women who hold degrees in any university in the

United Kingdom, or hold Oxford or Cambridge Honours Certificates, but Associate Membership is open to women who have studied at a British University for two years and each Branch may admit as Honorary Members women who have advanced the higher education and interests of women

The Association of British University Women has four branches The addresses of the Honorary Secretaries are as follows —

Hon General Secretary —Mrs E F Hingeley, c/o P O B 535, Bombay

Hony Local Secretaries

Bombay	Mrs. Blair, Arthur House, Cooperage, Bombay
Calcutta	Hon Secretary c/o Miss Cornelia Sorabji, 28, Chowringhee Calcutta
Delhi	Mrs Bloomfield, Aurinzet Rd, Raisina, Delhi
Punjab	Mrs Irving, 16, Davis Road, Lahore

The Delhi and Punjab Branches came into existence in 1918 The Calcutta and Bombay Branches are influential and have repeatedly intervened with good effect to educate public opinion with regard to subjects affecting women All Branches have, for instance, made investigations on behalf of the Education Department, Government of India, the Calcutta University Commission, etc, and have supplied, through the International Federation of University Women, information on Secondary Education in India to the League of Nations They have been the means of introducing women on to University Senates and Municipalities The Calcutta Branch carried through an important exhibition of Food Products

The Bombay Branch has done good work in connection with the formation of the Social Purity Committee and has, through a special sub-committee, organized public meeting for women on subjects affecting their interests about which legislation was being or had been recently enacted

A valuable part of the work of the Association was the establishment of **Women's Employment Bureau** in Calcutta and Bombay. They were remarkably successful The Bombay Bureau was eventually merged into the employment Bureau established by the Women's Council, the Calcutta Bureau has ceased to exist

As a means of promoting friendships between women from various parts of the United Kingdom, with widely differing tastes and interests and spheres of life in India, and as an instrument for affording opportunities for usefulness to educated women, the Association of University Women has a useful function to perform

Federation of University Women in India

This is an organization conceived to unite for service and fellowship all University Women of whatever race or University who may be resident in India Units representing British Universities, Indian Universities and American Universities severally have existed since 1913 (Britain) and 1920 (India and America) respectively

These Units are now fused together into one body and are as such affiliated to the International Federation of University Women which embraces 31 countries of the world and has its headquarters at Crosby Hall, Cheyne Walk, London

This International Federation is then a kind of League of Nations in which the University is the Unit and the opportunities it affords for better understanding for world-friendship, and world service, will easily be imagined

As forming one Family, its Members help the common cause of women they help one another by inspiration and interchange of service they help the country for which as individual Units they stand, inasmuch as that country is swept forthwith by reason of its place within the International Federation alone into world statistics and the dignity of recognition by the League of Nations at Geneva

The benefit to Members individually also is great The Club Houses of the Federation all over the world are open to them Equally so are all Scholarships and Fellowships offered by the Federation

During 1929 these last have included Scholarships from Great Britain and America which gave free tuition, board and residence at certain Colleges to students for a degree residential scholarships at Crosby Hall, valuable Fellowships and Prizes offered chiefly for Medical or Scientific research by Australia and America

A special scholarship was offered in 1929 by Barnard College, Columbia University to under graduates from India

Membership is open to Women Graduates of any University through the Unit representing that University Colonial Graduates are at present attached to the British Unit

Subscriptions —British Unit	Rs 3 a year	
Indian Unit	Rs 3 a year	
American Unit	Rs 2 a year	

The Federation has Branches in Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore, Madras, Kodaikanal Each Branch has its local Committee But as a whole the Federation is under a Central Committee with Headquarters at Calcutta for the years 1928 and 1929 Headquarters are at Bombay for 1930-31

OFFICE BEARERS, CENTRAL COMMITTEE

President—Miss McDougall

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES

Bombay	Miss Pipper
	Miss Kanga
Calcutta	Miss Cornelia Sorabji
Punjab	Mrs Skemp
	Miss Zutsi
Madras	Miss P Seetha

Honorary General Secretary, Mrs Doctor, Hirji Mansions, Bombay

Applications for membership should be made to the Honorary General Secretary who will forward the same to the Local Secretary to whose Unit it may appertain

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN INDIA.

Name of Club	Established	Club house	Subscription Entrance	Subscription Annual	Subscription Monthly	Secretary.
			Rs	Rs	Rs	
ABBOTTABAD		Abbottabad N. W. F. Province	[illegible]		14½	[illegible]
ADYAR	18[illegible]	Madras	[illegible]	1[illegible]	6	[illegible]
AGRA	18[illegible]	Agra Cantonment	[illegible]		1[illegible]	[illegible] H. Watson
AHMEDNAGAR	18[illegible]		50		11	Capt. H. Harvey, M.C.
AIJAL	18[illegible]	Lushai Hills, E. B. & Assam	3		20	Capt. [illegible]
AJMERE	1881	Kaiser Bagh	100		1[illegible]	[illegible] W. [illegible]
AKOLA	1870	Berar	100		1[illegible]	J. [illegible]
ALLAHABAD	18[illegible]	Allahabad	100		1[illegible]	G. A. Anderson
AMRAOTI			100		1[illegible]	[illegible] W. Sex[illegible]
AMRITSAR	18[illegible]	Amritsar	0		20	Capt. G. W. Baldwin
BANGALORE, UNITED SERVICE	1868	38, Residency Road	100		1[illegible]	[illegible] Kemmis
BARILLY	1881	Municipal Gardens	50		0	Capt. [illegible]
BARISAL	1864	Backergunj Barisal	32		1[illegible]	Wm. Stewart
BARRACKPORE	1850	Grand Trunk Road, Riverside	100		1[illegible]	J. Parkyn
BASSEIN GYMKHANA	1881	Fytche Street, Bassein, Burma	50		11	H. Crawford
BELGAUM	1881	Close to Race Course	50		13	Capt. [illegible] H. Coad
BENARES			20		16	Capt. W. T. Clyde
BENGAL	1827	13, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta	500	25	18	P. B. Warburton
BENGAL UNITED SERVICE.	1845	20, Chowringhee Road	150	20	16	Dr. A. M. Heron
BOMBAY	1862	Esplanade Road	100	12	10	W. T. Murdoch.
BOMBAY GYMKHANA			75	12	9	J. B. Bowlby
BYCULLA	1833	Bellasis Road, Bombay	200	24	12	H. T. Hobbs, D.S.O., M.C.
CALCUTTA	1907	241, Lower Circular Road	200	120	10	R. B. Whitehead and N. C. Sen
CAWNPORE	1844	Cawnpore	50		10	G. Ross
CHITTAGONG	1878	Pioneer Hill, Chittagong	75	12	10	Lt. Comdr. T. C. Cumming, D.S.C., R.N.
CLUB OF CENTRAL INDIA.	1885	Mhow	60		15	Lt. R. J. Lane
CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA	1865	Elphinstone Road, Poona	200	12	10	Capt. H. A. Bleach
COCHIN	1876		100	18	10	G. B. Pulling
COCONADA	1856	Coconada	70		10	A. Graham
COIMBATORE	1868	Coimbatore	75	9	10	F. John Mortimer
COONOOR	1894	Coonoor, Nilgiris	100	12	8	Major K. R. K. Iyangar, I.M.S.
DACCA	1861	Dacca	50		20	H. D. Benjamin, I.C.S.
DALHOUSIE		Dalhousie, Punjab		15	7	W. L. Stevenson.
DARJEELING	1868	Auckland Road	100	16	7½	G. Wraugham Hardy
DELHI	1898	Ludlow Castle, Delhi	100	15	15	Capt. C. F. Webber

Name of Club	Established	Club house	Subscription			Secretary
			Entrance	Annual	Monthly	
			Rs	Rs	Rs	
JHANSI ..	1887	Next to Public Gardens, Jhansi	75		17	Capt J M S Gardner I A S C
MADRAS	1831	Mount Road, Madras	250	20	12	J A Thomson
MADRAS COSMOPOLITAN	1877	Mount Road	150	24	5	Rao Bahadur Dr A Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar
MALABAR	1864	Beach Road, Calicut	100		12	P G L Cole
MATHEO	1901		100	12	20	J R Gould
MOOLTAN	1892	Mooltan	50		11	Capt R Tovey Tuffin
NAINITAL .	1864	.. .	150	12	10	Col J de Grey, O B E, F R G S
OOTACAMUND	1840	Ootacamund, Nilgiri Hills	150	18	12	Capt A Catling
ORIENT .		Chowpatty, Bombay	300	72	6	A G Gray and R M Chinoy
PEGU .	1871	Prome Road, Rangoon	300	20	12	R O B Perrot
PESHAWAR .	1863	Peshawar	50		12	E E Hills
PUNJAB	1879	Upper Mall, Lahore	150	15	12	R G Saulez
QUETTA .	1879	Quetta	120		20	T M Walker, O B E
RANGOON GYMKHANA	1874	Halpin Rd, Rangoon	75	6	10	C L Foreman
RANGOON BOAT CLUB		Royal Lakes, Rangoon	48	2	5	Edward Thomson
RAJPUTANA	1880	Mount Abu	50		8	R E Coupland
ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB	1880	Apollo Bunder	450	18	12	Lt-Col C Cobb, C B E
ROYAL CALCUTTA TURF CLUB	1861	11, Russell Street .	500	25		Capt A Howard, M C
ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB		Naik	75	15	12	A C Owen
SATURDAY ..	..	7, Wood Street, Calcutta	175	12	12	F A Yearsley
SECUNDERABAD .	1883	Secunderabad (Deccan)	100		12	Capt H S Morris, M C
SHILLONG	1878	Northbrook Road, Shillong	100	12	20	J. C Ritter
SIALKOT		Sialkot, Punjab	32		19	Capt F M Moore
SIND .	1871	Karachi .	300	12	12	Major J C Crocker
TRICHINOPOLY	1869	Cantonment	90	12	12	Major R H Wigfall
TUTICORIN .	1885	Tuticorin	50	6	11	R S Kemp Scriven
UNITED SERVICE CLUB	1866	Simla . .	200	12		Major L B Grant, T D
UNITED SERVICE CLUB, LUCKNOW	1861	Chutter Manzil Palace	100		12	E J Hawkins
UPPER BURMA	1889	Fort Dufferin, Mandalay	50	12	20	Capt J Hassell, D S C, M O
WESTERN INDIA TURF		Bombay and Poona	50	15	..	C C Gulliland
WILLINGDON SPORTS	1917	Clerk Road, Bombay.	500	120		W Botterill
WHELER .. .	1863	The Mall, Meerut ..	50		17	Major R E Webb, O B E

ROTARY IN INDIA

ROTARY CLUBS IN MIDDLE ASIA

BELGIUM

J. J. Jaime, Honorary Chairman for Middle Asia Region, 204, Mount Road, Madras

INDIA

BOMBAY (1929) Pres. Dr. W. Suman, Hon. Sec. H. W. Irvant, Y.M.C.A. Wodehouse Road. Every Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. Monginis Restaurant.

CALCUTTA (1929) Pres. D. G. Ghosh, 27 Belvedere Glen Road, Bhowanipore. Hon. Sec. C. Warren Boulton, Stephen House, Dalhousie Square. Every Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. Pellitti's Restaurant.

LAHORE (1927) Pres. J. B. G. Smith, P. W. D. Secretariat. Hon. Sec. H. Peterson, 14 The Mall. Every Tuesday, 1.30 p.m. Nedous Hotel.

MADRAS (1929) Pres. Major W. S. I. Money, M. & S. M. Rly. Park Town. Hon. Sec. I. G. King Morgan & Co., 41 Hunter's Chetty St., Every Friday, 1.30 p.m., Gymkhana Club.

BURMA

RANGOON (1929) Pres. U. Maung Sel, c/o Rotary Club. Hon. Sec. E. Mellor, c/o Polson Manufacturing Co. 91 Indian Pickled Street, Rangoon. Every Tuesday, 1 p.m., Strand Hotel.

THAYETMYO. Rev. I. Carroll Conditt, President, Rotarians Saw Ba Hlin and U. Pom Xa, Hon. Secretaries.

CEYLON

COLOMBO. Rotarians T. A. Hines and E. I. Thompson succeed Rotarian G. P. Wishard as Hon. Secretaries from January 1st to July 1st. Address: Post Box 345, Colombo.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

SINGAPORE (1930) Pres. Roland Braddell, c/o Rotary Club. Hon. Sec. A. L. Gilmore, c/o Victoria Theatre. Every Friday, 1 p.m., Raffles Hotel.

PENANG (1930) Pres. Hon. Mr. Lim Cheng Lan, c/o Rotary Club. Hon. Sec. C. M. Merdek, Every Tuesday, 1 p.m., L. & O. Hotel.

MALACCA (1930) Pres. D. A. L. Bell, c/o Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corporation. Hon. Sec. E. C. Martin, c/o Sime Darby & Co., Ltd., Every Tuesday, 1 p.m., Masonic Hall.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES

KUALA LUMPUR (1930) Pres. The Hon'ble Mr. S. Veeraswamy, Hon. Sec. Capt. L. D. Gammans, P. O. Box 203. Every Friday, 1 p.m., Station Hotel and Last Friday, 8 p.m.

IPOH (1929) Pres. Dr. K. L. Khoo, c/o Rotary Club. Hon. Sec. J. H. Symonds, H. and H. Ltd. H. St. Every Wednesday, 1 p.m., Grand Hotel.

SELEMBAN (1929) Pres. Chan Sue Lon, c/o Rotary Club. Hon. Joint Secretaries: F. Lucier, M. P. (Government Pavilion), V. Edmund. First Thursday, 6.0 p.m. and Third Thursday, 8 p.m. Hakka Club.

KEMAMAN COAST (1929) Pres. Dr. W. Ansley Young, Station St. Hon. Sec. Dr. H. J. Law, 100 Main St. First Saturday, 8 p.m. Masonic Hall. Second, Third and Fourth Fridays, 8 p.m. Chinese Merchants' Club.

JAVA

BATAVIA (1929) Pres. C. L. J. Quarles van Ufford, c/o Stoomvaart Mij. Nederland. Hon. Sec. C. A. de Vries, c/o Aneta Press Agency. Every Wednesday, 8.30 p.m. Restaurant, Versteeg.

BANDOENG. Rotarians A. Kock van Leeuwen, Honorary Secretary; J. Visser, Assistant Honorary Secretary.

BUITENZORG. Rotarians P. H. W. Sitsen, President; A. P. C. Nelson, Honorary Secretary; A. W. A. Jacometti, Assistant Honorary Secretary.

MALANG (1930) Pres. Col. H. G. Van Vlersen, Second Regiment Artillery. Hon. Sec. Jan W. Wijsman, c/o Kanalstraat 21. Every Wednesday, 8 p.m., Eldorado Restaurant.

SOERABAYA (1930) Pres. R. MacGillivary, c/o Royal Dutch Oil Co. Hon. Sec. C. Noome, c/o Waterkrachtbedrijven. First and Third Mondays, 8 p.m. Shopping Club.

SAMARANG (1930) Pres. A. J. W. Vorster, c/o Nederlands India Railway. Hon. Sec. H. A. A. C. Reijners, c/o Cultuur Mij der Vorstenlanden. Every Tuesday, 1 p.m., Sociëteit "Harmonie".

SUMATRA

MEDAN (1930) Pres. Dr. J. G. Geerlings, President of High Court. Hon. Sec. J. Reuvers, c/o Gouvernementskantoor. First and Third Mondays, 8 p.m., Hotel de Boer.

SIAM

BANGKOK. H. R. H. Prince Purachatra, President; Rotarians H. W. W. Huber, Vice President, Luang Thavil, Honorary Secretary, Panom Debhastin, Assistant Honorary Secretary.

The Church.

The Church of England in India became on March 1, 1930, a self governing branch of the Anglican Communion Until that date it had been an integral part of the Church of England and its bishops were considered to be suffragans of the Archdiocese of Canterbury This legal bond was severed by the passing of the Indian Church Act and Measure in 1927, and from the date of severance appointed under the Act, the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon has been free to manage its own affairs, although, as it states in the Preamble to its Constitution, it has no intention or desire "to renounce its obligations to the rest of the Holy Catholic Church and its fundamental principles, but on the contrary acknowledges that if it should abandon those fundamental principles it would break spiritual continuity with its past and destroy its spiritual identity"

Like all the other branches of the Anglican communion the Church of India Burma and Ceylon is Episcopal It is composed of fourteen sees, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Colombo, Lahore, Rangoon Travancore and Cochin, Chota Nagpur, Lucknow, Tinnevelley and Madura, Nagpur, Dornakal, Assam and Nasik Of these the first to be erected was Calcutta in 1814 and the last was Nasik in 1930 Vacancies on the Episcopal Bench are filled by election each diocese electing its own bishop The Bishops rule the Church and to them is reserved the final word in all matters of faith and order, but they rule in conjunction with a system of Councils which has been framed so as to give the greatest possible amount of representation to the whole body of the faithful The foundation of the system is the **Parochial Council** of which the Parish Priest is the convenor and chairman Every baptised, and confirmed member of the Church residing in the parochial area who contributes, in some recognised way, to the financial support of the Church, is a member of the Parochial Council of the ecclesiastical area in which he resides and is called a Qualified Elector

Above the Parochial Councils come the **Diocesan Councils** All Priests holding the Bishop s license are members of the Diocesan Council and to it are sent Lay Representatives elected by the Qualified Electors of every Parochial Council The Diocesan Councils manage all purely domestic matters and have the right of petitioning the General Council about any subject of wider importance which may interest them They elect a given number of priests and laymen to be their representatives on the General Council General Councils are held not less than every three years and usually at Calcutta They consist of three 'Houses,' Bishops, Priests and Laymen Every Diocesan Bishop has a place in the House of Bishops The other two Houses are formed by the elected representatives of the Diocesan Councils The three Houses usually sit and vote together, but any House has the right to meet alone if it desires to do so in order to formulate its policy or classify its opinions A "Canon" of the Church is a Resolution passed with additional precautions ensuring due consideration by all three Houses In all questions touching faith or Order the position of the episcopate as the divinely authorised teacher of the Church is most carefully safeguarded and the Bishops alone, without the concurrence of the other Houses, can issue Determinations about both subjects But no Determination of the Bishops can be the subject of disciplinary action until it has become a Canon

Every priest before being licensed to work in the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon takes an oath of obedience to the Canons

The Ecclesiastical Establishment—At the time of the passing of the Indian Church Act and Measure the Government of India acknowledged that it was responsible for providing for the spiritual needs of the Soldiers and Civilians whom it brought out to India These responsibilities it discharges by maintaining an establishment of chaplains and churches for the four principal denominations of Christians—Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and the Free Churches The Chaplains of the two first named groups are appointed by the Secretary of State for India, the Anglicans on the recommendation of a Selection Committee of which the Archbishop of Canterbury is the Chairman They are paid by Government and pensioned after a covenanted period of service Although they form a definite Department of Government they are not subject to the orders of anyone save their own ecclesiastical superiors The Presbyterian Chaplains are sometimes appointed to stations and sometimes to regiments The Anglican chaplains are always chaplains of stations and have the pastoral care of all the inhabitants of the station who do not deliberately withdraw themselves from their ministrations, but when troops are included in the number of their parishioners Government orders that they shall have the first claim on their services The chaplains and their congregations are members of the Church of India Burma and Ceylon during their residence in India and have full rights of representation in the Councils of the Church Their right to the use in worship of the Prayer Book of the Church of England is not only acknowledged in the Constitution of the Church but is also safeguarded by clauses in the Indian Church Act

Government gives to the Metropolitan an annual block grant which is divided between the seven bishops whom Government recognises as having jurisdiction over the Establishment Chaplains and their congregations These are the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay Lahore, Lucknow, Rangoon and Nagpur

Before 1910 they formed part of the Establishment. One of the difficulties which the Church is facing is that the Government block grant is not large enough to provide for all the needs of the establishment. In consequence the Church is struggling to raise little or no Government funds to make up the deficit. Matters are still however in the situation in which they were by the action of Government in 1921 when in pursuance of a general policy of economy necessitated by post war conditions it cut down the number of its chaplains by sixty. This set the dioceses a very difficult task. It became necessary suddenly to provide the salaries of Diocesan Chaplains and to furnish funds for the upkeep of the churches of many civil stations previously maintained by Government. Realising the magnitude of this burden Government agreed to help for a period of seven years by means of a very generous block grant. The question of the reduction of this grant is now under consideration. If the grant is considerably reduced the situation in most dioceses will be very serious. Either the Church must rally and devote to its European work a greatly increased sum of money or many of the churches in up-country stations will have to be closed. The chief sufferers will be the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled community which on account of "Indianization" is less able than ever to carry the burden which it seems must inevitably be laid upon it. The difficulty of raising funds for the education of the children of this community and of obtaining priests to work for it becomes greater year by year. Nevertheless the Domiciled Community is the backbone of the Church in India and it is through this community that the conversion of India must come.

The Churches in India have not been wholly blind to these facts and have made desperate attempts to cope with the needs of the community in spite of lack of real support from home. The education of its children is very largely in the hands of the Christian denominations though there are a few institutions such as the La Martiniere Schools, on a non-denominational basis, but they are exceptional. In all the large centres there exist schools of various grades as well as orphanages, for the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians under the control of various Christian bodies. The Roman Catholic Church is honourably distinguished by much activity and financial generosity in this respect. Her schools are to be found throughout the length and breadth of the Indian Empire, and they maintain a high standard of efficiency. The Anglican Church comes next, and the American Methodists have established some excellent schools in the larger hill-stations. The Presbyterians are also well represented in this field, particularly by the admirable institution for destitute children at Kalimpong, near Darjeeling. Schools of all denominations receive liberal grants-in-aid from Government, and are regularly inspected by the Education Departments of the various provinces. Thanks to the free operation of the denominational principle and its frank recognition by Government, there is no "religious difficulty" in the schools of the European and Anglo-Indian communities.

Christian Missions

The tradition that St. Thomas the Apostle was the first Christian missionary in India is by no means improbable. History, however, carries us no further back than the sixth century, when a community of Christians is known to have existed in Malabar. Since then the so-called Syrian Church in south-west India has had a continuous life. Except in its infancy this Church (or rather these Churches, for the Syrian Christians are now divided into four communions) has all played little of the missionary spirit until quite recent times. Western Christianity was first introduced into India by the Portuguese, who established their hierarchy throughout their sphere of influence, Goa being the metropolitical see of the Indies. St. Francis Xavier, a Spaniard by race, took full advantage of the Portuguese power in Western India to carry on his Christian propaganda. His almost super-human zeal was rewarded with much success, but many of the fruits of his labour were lost with the shrinkage of the Portuguese Empire. It is really to the work of the missionaries of the Propaganda in the 17th century that the Papacy owes its large and powerful following in India to-day. The Roman Catholics in India number 1,823,000, of whom 332,000 were added during the decade 1911-1921. The total of "Syrian" Christians (exclusive of those who while using the Syrian liturgy, are of the Roman obedience) is 315,000, as against 267,000 in 1901. Protestant Christians (the term throughout this article includes Anglicans) number 2,050,000, an increase of 517,000 since 1911. Thus the total number of Christians of all denominations in India is now close on five millions. In fact it probably exceeds that figure at the present moment, as these statistics are taken from the Census Report of 1911, and the rate of increase during the previous decade was nearly 100,000 per annum.

The Protestant Churches made no serious attempt to evangelise India till 1813. They have thus been at work in the Indian mission field for over 110 years, and the statistical results of their efforts are given above. It is now, however, generally recognized that Christian missions are producing indirect effects in India which lend themselves only incompletely to any sort of tabulation. The main agency of this more diffusive influence of Christianity is the missionary school and college. The Protestant missions fill a considerable part in the elementary education of the country. According to the 1923 *Report of the National Christian Council for India* they are teaching 420,255 children in 12,600 elementary schools, mostly situated in villages. The majority (243,895) of children in these schools are non-Christians. The same is true also of the secondary schools and in a still greater degree of the colleges. The former number 523 with 70,254 male and 25,303 female pupils. There are 40 colleges affiliated to Universities, containing 20,062 male and 1,309 female students. Of these as many as 14,148 are non-Christians. From the standpoint of missionary policy much importance is attached to these agencies for the indirect propagation of the Christian faith. The

statesman and the publicist are chiefly interested in the excellent moral effect produced by these institutions amongst the educated classes, and the higher educational ideals maintained by their staffs The principal **University colleges** under Protestant auspices are the Madras Christian College, the Duff College, Calcutta, the Wilson College, Bombay, the Forman College, Lahore, and three women's colleges—the Women's Christian College at Madras, the Isabella Thoburn College at Lucknow, and the Women's Christian Medical College at Ludhiana The Roman Catholics have a large number of educational institutions, ranging from small village schools to great colleges preparing students for University degrees But the proportion of Christian students in their institutions is very much larger than in those of the Protestant bodies The proportion of literates amongst native Roman Catholics is probably lower than amongst the Protestant converts, but compared with Hindus and Mahomedans it is conspicuously higher The Roman Catholics have some 3,000 elementary schools in which 98,000 boys and 41,000 girls are receiving instruction In middle and high schools they have 143,000 boys and 73,000 girls and in University colleges about 5,000 students of both sexes These figures, however, include a large proportion of Europeans and Eurasians, who are an almost negligible quantity in Protestant mission schools and colleges

More recent, but producing even more wider spread results, is the **philanthropic work** of Christian missions Before the great famine of 1878, missionaries confined themselves almost exclusively to evangelistic and educational activity The famine threw crowds of destitute people and orphan children upon their hands Orphanages and industrial schools became an urgent necessity But the philanthropic spirit is never satisfied with one kind of organisation or method. A great stimulus was also given to medical missions **Hospitals and dispensaries** have sprung up in all parts of the mission field, and leper asylums are almost a monopoly of Christian missionary effort In 1911 the total number of medical missionaries working under Protestant societies in India was 118 men and 217 women, the majority of the former being also ordained ministers of religion There are 184 industrial institutions in which 59 different arts and crafts are taught, ranging from agriculture to type-writing In this department the **Salvation Army** hold a prominent place, and the confidence of Government in their methods has been shown by their being officially entrusted with the difficult work of winning over certain criminal tribes to a life of industry The indirect effect of all this philanthropic activity under missionary auspices has been most marked It has awakened the social conscience of the non Christian public, and such movements as *The Servants of India*" and the mission to the Depressed Classes are merely the outward and visible sign of a great stirring of the philanthropic spirit far beyond the sphere of Christian missionary operations

Reunion—For [illegible] years Indian Christians have shown that they feel much more acutely than Europeans the scandal and disadvantage of the divisions of Christendom These divisions are due to a very much greater extent than is always recognized to political causes, and in the political conflicts of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when they became crystallised, India had no part Even those differences amongst Christians which have a purely religious origin and foundation seem to be of very little account to Indian converts For them the great dividing line is that between Christ and Mahommed or Shiva and Vishnu Standing before a background of paganism they are conscious of a real fundamental unity in Christ Compared with the greatness of the gulf which separates Christian from non Christian, the differences of "confession" and "order" which separate Christian from Christian seem to be wholly artificial and negligible In consequence the reunion movement, which is noticeable all over the world, is nowhere so strong as in India In South India it has already resulted in the formation of the South India United Church, which is a group union of five of the principal Protestant communions, and as these bodies are in communion individually with all, or almost all, the other Protestant bodies at work in India the Union may be regarded as a Pan-Protestant Union The S I U C is at present negotiating with the Anglican Church If as seems probable the negotiations are successful the result will amount to a union of all the Christian bodies in South India, except the Roman Catholics, on the basis of the last Lambeth encyclical This will mean that a real National Indian Church will come into being Although it will be tolerant of almost every expression of Evangelical opinion and will retain the freedom of development characteristic of Protestantism, by its acceptance of the Catholic creeds and the Historic Episcopate, it will be linked up with the Catholic tradition of the Anglican Church

Anglican Missionary Societies

The Church Missionary Society carries on work in India in seven different missions—the United Provinces, South India, Travancore and Cochin Bengal, Western India, Punjab and Sind and the Central Provinces and Rajputana The names are in order of seniority Work was begun in what are now called the United Provinces in 1813, in Bombay in 1820, in the Punjab in 1851, and in the Central Provinces in [illegible] The Society has always kept Evangelism well to the fore, but it also has important medical missions, especially on the N-W Frontier, and many schools of the Primary [illegible] and high standards The Church of England Zenana Missionary Society is [illegible] C M S controlling the work of 162 [illegible] ladies The number of ordained European missionaries of the C M S in India [illegible] is 169 European laymen and [illegible] women 278 The [illegible] community of [illegible] adult communicants

Society for the propagation of the Gospel—Statistics of the [illegible]

entirely controlled by the Diocesan authorities. The best known of the S.P.G. missions is that at Delhi, commonly called the Cambridge Mission to Delhi carrying on educational work at St. Stephen's College and School. At the College there are about 200 students under instruction, and at the High School 800. The College hostels accommodate 100 students. Missions to the depressed classes exist in Burma, in the Alimednagar District and in several parts of South India, especially in the Diocese of Tinnevelly Madura. The S.P.G. also maintains an important Criminal Tribes Settlement at Hubli, in the Bombay Carnatic. There are 110,000 Indian Christians under the aegis of the S.P.G., 97 ordained Indian missionaries and 98 European and Indian workers.

Other Anglican Societies.—The Oxford Mission to Calcutta was started in 1880. It works in the poorest parts of Calcutta and also at Barisal. There are 11 missionary priests of this Society and 16 Sisters. In addition to its work among the poor the Oxford Mission addresses its work to the educated classes in Bengal and issues a periodical called *Epiphany*, which is known all over India.

The Society of St. John the Evangelist (commonly known as the Cowley Fathers) has houses at Bombay and Poona, and small stations in the Bombay Konkan. In Bombay its missionary work centres upon the Church of Holy Cross, Umarkhadi, where there is a school and a dispensary. The Christians are chiefly drawn from the very poorest classes of the Bombay population. At Poona the Society co-operates with the Wantage Sisters and in Bombay with the Mission Sisters. Other Anglican sisterhoods represented in India are the Clewer Sisters at Calcutta and the Sisters of the Church (Kilburn) at Madras. The St. Hilda's Deaconess Association of Lahore carries on important educational work (chiefly among the domiciled community) in the Punjab. The mission of the Scottish Episcopal Church at Nagpur, the Dublin University Mission at Hazaribagh and the Mission of the Church of England in Canada working at Kangra and Dalhousie (Punjab) should also be mentioned under the head of Anglican Missions.

An interesting development has lately taken place in the Anglican communion. In 1922 the foundations were laid of a new Religious community called the Community of the Sisters of the Society of the Servants of Christ. The aim of the Society is to enable Indians and Europeans to live together in a common life based upon the three fold vows of poverty, chastity and obedience, and by living together to develop the Religious Life along lines peculiarly suited to India. In this approach falls the value of "Indianization." The Sisters hope to commend Christianity to India by presenting it with a concrete illustration of Christian association. The first Ashram of the Brotherhood was consecrated by Dr. Palmer, Bishop of Bombay, in 1928. It is situated in Poona and it contained at the time of consecration 15 Brothers, of whom 6 were Indians and 7 Europeans. It shows every sign of life and growth.

Bengal Ecclesiastical Department.

Westcott, Most Rev. Foss, D.D. — Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Grimes, Ven'ble Cecil John	Archdeacon of Calcutta and Chaplain, Darjeeling
Dyer, Rev. Basil Saunders, B.A.	Chaplain, Dinapore, B. & O.
Birch, Rev. Canon Ormonde Winstanley, M.C.	Chaplain, Fort William
Thomson, Rev. Thomas Albert	Chaplain, Barrackpore
Williams, Rev. Henry Frank Fulford, M.A.	Chaplain, Shillong
Wilkinson, Rev. Ernest Roland, M.A.	Senior Chaplain, St. Paul's Cathedral
Lee, Rev. Philip Erskine, M.A.	Chaplain, Kasauli, Punjab
Young, Rev. Ernest Joseph, B.A.	(On leave)
McKenzie, Rev. Donald Stewart, M.A.	(On leave)
Higham, Rev. Philip, M.A. ..	(On leave)

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

Macpherson, Rev. George Cook, O.B.E., M.A., B.D., J.P.	Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal (On leave)
Dodd, The Rev. George Edward, M.A., B.D.	Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Officiating
Macdonald, Rev. Donald, M.A., B.D.	Second Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta

CHURCH OF ROME

Perier, The Most Rev. Dr. Ferdinand, S.J. .	Archbishop, Calcutta
Bryan, Rev. Leo, S.J. . . .	Chaplain, Alipore Central Jail

Bombay Ecclesiastical Department.

[illegible]	Lord Bishop of Bombay
[illegible]	Archdeacon
[illegible]	Secretary of the Diocese
[illegible]	DDK

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

[illegible]	Chaplain of St Mary's, Poona
[illegible]	(On leave)
[illegible]	(On leave)
[illegible]	Delhi
[illegible]	Garrison Chaplain, Bombay
[illegible]	Colaba
[illegible]	Kirkee
[illegible]	Belgaum
[illegible]	Bombay

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

CHAPLAINS

[illegible]	Senior Chaplain, St Andrew's Church, Bombay
[illegible]	Chaplain of Karachi
[illegible] (Dollie)	(On leave)

CHAPLAIN OF THE CHURCH OF ROME

[illegible]	Bombay

Assam Ecclesiastical Department.

CHAPLAINS

[illegible]	Shillong
[illegible]	Dibrugarh
[illegible]	Lakhimpur
[illegible]	Silchar
[illegible]	Sibsagar

Bihar and Orissa Ecclesiastical Department

CHAPLAINS

Dyer, Rev B S	Chaplain of Dinapore
Frofman, Rev L W	Senior Chaplain, Bankipore

ADDITIONAL CLERGY

Grundy, Rev R	Bhagalpur
Sage, Rev W H	Monghyr and Jamalpur
Ethelred Judah, Rev L A	Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga
Dannen, The Rev K I D	Ranchi

Burma Ecclesiastical Department

The Right Reverend Norman Henry Tubbs, M A, D D, Lord Bishop of Rangoon (On leave)

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Cowper Johnson, The Venerable Wilfrid Harry, M A	(On leave)
Anderson, Rev Nicol Keith, M A	(On leave)
Park, Rev William Robert, C I E, O B E, M A	Chaplain, Maymyo
Thursfield, Rev Gerald Arthur Richard, M A	Chaplain, Mandalay
Delahay, Rev William	Chaplain Rangoon and Mingaladon Cantonments

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Lee, Rev Arthur Oldfield Norris, M A	Chaplain, Rangoon Cathedral
Anderson, The Venerable Nicol Keith, M A	(On leave)

Central Provinces Ecclesiastical Department

Wood, Right Rev. Alex. M.A., Th.D., D.D.	Lord Bishop of Nagpur
Robertson, The Venerable Arthur Bolton	Archdeacon of Nagpur
Bridges, Rev. Francis, M.A.	(On leave)
Horwood, Rev. K. C.	(On leave)
Clarke, Rev. Richard Charles Robinson, M.A.	Jubbulpore
Martin, Rev. Frederick William	Senior Chaplain of the Diocese of the United Provinces
Day, Rev. Edward Rillay, M.A.	(On leave)
Warmington, Rev. Guy Wilson, M.A.	(On leave)
De Salis, Rev. Andrew Augustine Lawrence	Chakrata
Sanders, Rev. Harold Martin, M.A.	Mhow
Eastwick, Rev. Rowland, B.A.	Kamptee
Streatfield, Rev. S. I., B.A.	Saugor
Mitchell, Rev. Edgar John	Jubbulpore

Madras Ecclesiastical Department.

Church of England

Waller, Right Reverend Edward Harry Maxwell, D.D.	Lord Bishop of Madras (On leave)
Crichton, Rev. Walter Richard	Archdeacon, Senior Joint Chaplain, St. George's Cathedral and Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop, Diocese of Madras

Senior Chaplains

Wheeler, Rev. Charles Ernest Rumphin	Chaplain, St. Mark's Church, Bangalore
Bull, Rev. Francis Faulkner	Second Chaplain, St. Mark's Church, Bangalore
Jones, Rev. Hugh, M.A.	Chaplain, Wellington
Langdale Smith, Rev. Richard Marmaduke, B.A.	Chaplain, St. Mark's Church, Bangalore
Edmonds, Rev. Herbert James, M.A.	Senior Chaplain, St. George's Cathedral, Madras
Trench, Rev. Albert Charles, M.C.	St. Thomas' Mount

Church of Scotland

Lee, Rev. R. L.	Presidency Senior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Madras
Short, Rev. C. M. D.	St. Andrew's Church, Bangalore (Junior Chaplain)
Ingram, Rev. J. W.	Presidency Senior Chaplain

North-West Frontier Ecclesiastical Department.

Senior Chaplain

Marshall, Rev. N. E., M.A.	Chaplain, Hazara (Abbottabad)

Junior Chaplains

O'Neill, Rev. W. S., M.A.	Chaplain, Derajat (Kohat)
Claydon, Rev. E., M.A.	(On leave)
Stephenson, Rev. W.	Chaplain, Razmak (Waziristan)
Bradbury, Rev. J. H., A.S.C.	Chaplain of Nowshera
Bartoft, Rev. R. A.	Chaplain of Risalpur
Gasking, Rev. C. A.	Chaplain of Peshawar

Punjab Ecclesiastical Department.

Durrant, The Right Reverend H B, M A D D	Lord Bishop of Lahore
Carden, The Ven'ble Henry Craven, M A	Archdeacon of Lahore Bishop's Commissary and Chaplain
Barne Rev Canon George Dunsford, M A (Oxon)	On Foreign Service Serving under the G of I Army Department, as Principal, the Lawrence Royal Military School, Sanawar
England, Rev Canon Herbert George, M A (Durham)	Simla
Kerr, Rev George Henry Bruce, M A (Dur) .	Murree
McKelvie, Rev Robert Fritz Stanley, M A B D (Oxon)	Murree N G
Lister, Rev J G, M A	Rawalpindi
Tambling, Rev F G H	Karachi
Marshall, Rev Norman Edwyn, M A	Abbottabad
Storrs-Fox, Rev T A	New Delhi
Gorr'e Rev L M	Bishop s Chaplain, Lahore
Johnston, Rev G F, B A	(On leave)
Devenish, Rev R C S, B A	Quetta
Rennison, Rev Cric David Robert B.A	Karachi
Jones, Rev G W, B A	Simla (Assistant)
Nicholl, Rev E M, M A	Ambala
Mackenzie, Rev D S, M.A	Serving under Government of India as Metropolitan Chaplain

United Provinces Ecclesiastical Department.

Saunders, The Right Rev Charles John Godfrey	Bishop of Lucknow Headquarters, Allahabad
Bill, The Ven'ble S A, M A	Archdeacon of Lucknow, Headquarters, Naini Tal
Westmacott, R	Registrar of the Diocese of Lucknow Headquarters, Calcutta

Senior Chaplains

Bill, The Ven'ble Sidney Alfred, M A	Naini Tal
Cohu, Rev Clifford John, M A	Lucknow (Civil)
Talbot, Rev Alfred Dixon	(On leave)
Dunlop, Rev Douglas Lyall Chandlee, M A	Jhansi
Maynard, Rev Bertin	Muttra
Broughton, Rev Arthur Hardwicke, M A	Dehra Dun
Hare, Rev Arthur Neville, B A .	Meerut

Additional Clergy

Church of Scotland

Senior Chaplain

McLean, Rev Lauchlan, M A B D .	Meerut (Army) In visiting charge of Delhi and Agra

Junior Chaplain

Reid, Rev James Potter, M.A .	(On leave)
Cameron, Rev Samuel William, M A, B.D	Jhansi (Army)
Rutledge, Rev J W R, M A .	Cawnpore

Probationary Chaplain

Paul Stirling, Rev J C . . .	Fyzabad (Army)

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

With regard to numbers, the *Catholic Directory of India* gives the following table —

—	1911	1921	1931
1 *British India and Indian States* —			
(a) Latin Rite	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,164,018
(b) Syriac Rites	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 *French India*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portuguese India	[illegible]	[illegible]	325,690
Total, India	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Ceylon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total India and Ceylon	[illegible]	2,970,103	4[illegible],074

NOTE (1) In 1800 the total for India and Ceylon was [illegible] In 1850 it had risen to 1,510,267 and in 1900 to [illegible]

NOTE (2) In 1800 there were 1,004 priests. In 1921 there were 2,156. In 1931 there were 3,125.

The Catholic community as thus existing is composed of the following elements —

(1) The Syrian Christians of the Malabar Coast, traditionally said to have been converted by the Apostle St Thomas They were brought under allegiance to the Pope by the Portuguese in 1599 and placed first under Jesuit bishops and then under Carmelite Vicars Apostolic They are at present ruled by an Archbishop and three suffragan Bishops of their own Syriac rite

(2) Converts of the Portuguese missionaries from 1500 and onwards starting from Goa and working in the south of the peninsula and up the west coast, Ceylon, Bengal, etc

(3) European immigrants at all times, including British troops

(4) Modern converts from Hinduism and Animism in recent mission centres

(5) Converts from the Jacobite community in Malabar, of which 2 Bishops, 40 priests and 5,350 laity have been "united" to the Catholic Church in the last 15 months

The Portuguese mission enterprise, starting after 1500, continued for about 200 years, after which it began to decline To meet this decline fresh missionaries were sent out by the Congregation *de propaganda fide*, till by the middle of the 19th century the whole country was divided out among them except such portions as were occupied by the Goa clergy Hence arose a conflict of jurisdiction in many parts between the Portuguese clergy of the "Padroado" or royal patronage, and the propaganda clergy This conflict was set at rest by the Concordat of 1886 (amended by the Agreement of 1928, abolishing "double jurisdiction)" At the same time the whole country was placed under a regular hierarchy, which after subsequent adjustments now stands as follows —

Of the **Portuguese Jurisdiction** —

The archbishopric of Goa (having some extension into British territory) with suffragan bishoprics at Cochin and Mylapore (both in British territory)

Of the **Propaganda Jurisdiction** —

The archbishopric of Agra with suffragan bishoprics of Allahabad and Ajmere

The archbishopric of Bombay with suffragan bishoprics of Poona Mangalore Calicut, Trichinopoly and Tuticorin

The archbishopric of Calcutta with suffragan bishoprics of Ranchi, Dacca, Chittagong, Krishnagar Dinajpur and Patna and the Prefectures Apostolic of Assam and Sikkim

The archbishopric of Madras, with suffragan bishoprics of Nellore, Hyderabad Vizagapatam and Nagpur and the Missions of Cuttack and Bellary

The archbishopric of Pondicherry (French) with suffragan bishoprics of Mysore, Coimbatore, Kumbakonam and Salem

The archbishopric of Simla with suffragan bishopric of Lahore and the Prefecture Apostolic of Kashmere

The archbishopric of Colombo (Ceylon) with suffragan bishoprics at Kandy, Galle, Jaffna and Trincomalee

The archbishopric of Verapoly, with suffragan bishoprics of Quilon, Kottar and Vijayapuram

One archbishopric and three bishoprics of the Syriac rite for the Syrian Christians of Malabar

One archbishopric and one bishopric of the Malankara Syrian (Ex-Jacobite) Church

Three Vicariates Apostolic and one Prefecture Apostolic of Burma.

The European clergy engaged in India almost all belong to religious orders, congregation or mission seminaries, and in the great majority are either French, Belgian, Dutch Swiss, Spanish or Italian by nationality They number about 1,800 besides which there is a body of secular clergy mostly native to the

country, nnmbering abont 2,200 and probably abont 2,000 nuns The first work of the clergy is parochial ministration to existing Christians, inclnding railway people and British troops Second comes education, which is not confined to their own people, their schools being freqnented by large numbers of Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, etc Among the most important institutions are St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, St Peter's College, Agra, St Xavier s College, Bombay, St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, St Aloysius College, Mangalore, Loyola College, Madras, teaching university courses; besides a large nnmber of higb schools and elementary schools Tbe education of girls is supplied for by nnmerous convent schools worked by religious congregations of nuns to say notbing of orpbanages and other charitable institntions The total number under education amounted in 1904 to 143,051 boys and 73,164 girls, later figures being unavailable As to missionary work proper, the country is covered with nnmerous modern mission centres, among which those in the Punjab, Chota Nagpur, Krishnagar, Gujerat, the Abmednager district and the Telugu coasts may be mentioned (Full particulars on all points will be found in the Catholic Directory already qnoted) The mission work is limited solely by shortage of men and money, which if forthcoming would give the means to an indefinite extension The resources of the clergy after the ordinary church collections and pay of a few military and railway chaplaincies are derived mainly from Europe, that is, from the collections of *the Society for the Propagation of the Faith* and of *the Holy Childhood*, helped out by private or other donations secured from home by the different local missionaries In mission work tbe fatbers connt as enrolled only chose who are baptised and persevering as Cbristians, and no baptism, except for infants or at point of death, is administered except after careful instruction and probation Tbis, wbile keeping down the record, bas the advantage of guaranteeing solid results

The Holy See is represented by a Delegate Apostolic of the East Indies who resides at Bangalore At present this post is occnpied by the Most Rev Archbishop Kierkels, D D , appointed in 1931

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The Chnrch of Scotland and the United Free Chnrch have become one The Union, effected in Octobcr 1929, has already exerted a profonnd inflnence upon the life of the Church of Scotland in India The Chaplaincy work of the Church of Scotland dates from 1814, when the Rev Dr Bryce landed in Calcntta, and organised a congregation of his Scottisb fellow countrymen The centenary of the churches in the three Presidency towns was celebrated Calcntta bnt the Bombay College in Calcntta was 1914 Bombay, 1919, Madras, 1921 Since and in 1907 the College of the United Free Church 1903 there bave been eighteen chaplains on the with the College of the Scottisb Chnrches staff, of whom nine belong to the Bengal of Scotland, to form tbe Scottisb Chnrches Presidency, five to Bombay, and four to Madras College In the Punjab Evangelistic work These minister both to the Scottish troops is being carried on from eight centres under and to the civil population of the towns where seventeen missionaries The baptised Chris- they are stationed, but when there is a Scot- tian community now numbers over 14,000 tish regiment the cbaplain is attached to the Work commenced in Darjeeling in 1870 is regiment, instead of being posted to the station now carried on tbrongbout tbe wbole where the regiment happens to be placed Eastern Himalayan district, and tbere is and as a rule moves with the regiment Tbere a Christian community tbere of over are three Preidency senior Chaplains in charge 8,000 In tbe five mission districts of of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras respectively Calcutta, the Eastern Himalayas, Madras, Tbere are churches in the chief towns of the Poona, and the Punjab tbere were at the end Presidencies, and churches have also been of 1919 over 24,787 baptised Indian Chris- built, in all considerable military stations, tians In connection with these missions e g , Chakrata, Lucknow, Peshawar, Ranikhet, the Women's Association of Foreign Missions Rawalpindi, Sialkot, Umballa and Jnbbulpore In addition to the regular establishment there are a number of acting Chaplains sent ont by the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland, and these are serving in such stations as Rawalpindi, Lahore, Cawnpore, Meerut, Mhow and Qnetta. The Additional Clergy Societies in India contribnte towards the cost of this additional establishment In other places such as Sialkot, Murree, Dalhousie and Darjeeling, regular services are provided by Scottish Missionaries Simla has a minister of its own sent ont from Scotland

does invaluable service in school, medical and zenana work, having in India 41 European missionaries, 163 teachers, over 50 schools and six dispensaries

The Chnrch of Scotland has also done much to provide education for European children in India Its two Churches in Bombay have six representatives on the governing body of the Anglo-Scottish Education Society, and the two churches exercise pastoral supervision over tbe Bombay Scottisb Orphanage In Bangalore tbere is the St

Andrew's High School, and both in Bangalore and in Madras the local congregation supports the school for poor children. The Ayrcloff Girls' Boarding and High School is under the care of the Kirk Session of St. Andrew's Church, Simla. The now well known St. Andrew's Colonial Homes at Kalimpong, Bengal, though not directly part of the work of the Church of Scotland, were initiated by and are being locally managed by missionaries of that Church. The homes exist for the benefit of the domiciled European Community, and are doing magnificent work. There are now twenty cottages, and about 600 children in residence. Further information may be found in "Reports of the Schemes of the Church of Scotland," Blackwood & Sons; "The Church of Scotland Year Book" and "The Handbook of the Church of Scotland in India and Ceylon."

Though the former Churches of the United Free Church now belong to the Church of Scotland they remain independent of the establishment recognised by Government. They have only three purely European congregations in India, two in Calcutta, and one in Bombay.

The Church carries on Mission work in seven different areas. They are Bengal (Calcutta, Kalna and Chinsura), the Santal Parganas, with five stations, Western India (Bombay, Poona and Alibag), Hyderabad State (Jalna, Bethel and Parbhani), Madras (Madras City, Chingleput, Sripumbudur and Conjeeveram), the Central Province (Nagpur, Bhandara, Wardha and Amraoti), Rajputana, where the extensive work initiated by the United Presbyterian Church in 1910 is now carried on from eleven centres.

The work falls into three main divisions, evangelistic, medical, and educational. The Christian community has been organised in all the chief centres into congregations which form part of the Indian Presbyterian Church, and this Church is keen to take an increasing share in the work of evangelism. There are nineteen Mission Hospitals, among which are four excellently equipped and staffed Women's Hospitals in Madras, Nagpur, Ajmer, and Jaipur. From the days of Duff in Calcutta and Wilson in Bombay the Mission has given a prominent place to education. It has many schools in all parts of its field and it has also made a large contribution to the work of higher education through four Christian Colleges. The Scottish Churches College, Calcutta, is well known. The Madras Christian College, which owes so much to the work of Dr William Miller, is now under the direction of a Board representing several Missionary Societies. Other Colleges are Wilson College, Bombay and Hislop College, Nagpur.

BAPTIST SOCIETIES

THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—Formed in 1792, largely through the efforts of Dr Wm Carey, operates mainly in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Ceylon. The Baptist Zenana Mission and the Bible Translation Society have been united with this Society. The staff of the united Mission in India and Ceylon numbers 193 missionaries and about 1,202 Indian and Singhalese workers. Connected with the Society are 377 Indian and Singhalese Churches, 311 Primary Day Schools, 23 Middle and High Schools, and 4 Theological Training Colleges. The Church membership at the close of 1930 stood at 21,148 and the Christian community at 60,386. The membership during the past ten years has increased by about 53 per cent and the community by 50 per cent. In the same period. Amongst the non-caste people great progress has been made in recent years, and many of the Churches formed from amongst these peoples are self-supporting.

Special work amongst students is carried on in Calcutta, Dacca, Cuttack and Delhi, where hostels have been erected for the prosecution of this form of work.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.—Ranges from Primary School to Colleges. Serampore College, the only College in India able to bestow a theological degree granted under Royal Charter by His Danish Majesty in 1827, confirmed by the British Government in the Treaty of purchase of the Settlement of Serampore in 1845, and placed in 1856 by the College Council at the disposal of the Baptist Missionary Society to become a part of its Missionary Educational operations. Arts and Theological. It was affiliated in 1857 to the newly-formed Calcutta University, reorganised in 1910 on the lines of its original foundation with the appointment of a qualified Theological Staff on an Inter-denominational basis for the granting of Theological Degree to qualified students of all Churches.

As the only College in India granting a Theological Degree a large number of students are now resident in the College. In Arts, the College prepares for the Calcutta Arts Examinations. *Principal* Rev. G. H. C. Angus, M.A., D.D.

There is a vernacular Institute also at Cuttack for the training of Indian preachers and Bible schools in several centres.

There are 9 or 10 purely English Baptist Churches connected with the Society, but English services are carried on in many of the stations. Medical work connected with the Society is carried on in 8 Hospitals, and 5 Dispensaries. Two large Printing Presses for both English and Vernacular work are conducted at Calcutta and Cuttack. The Secretary of the Mission is the Rev. D. Scott Wells, 48, Ripon Street, Calcutta.

The Headquarters of the Mission are at 19, Furnival Street, Holborn, London. The total expenditure of the Society for 1930 amounted to £190,073.

THE CANADIAN BAPTIST MISSION —Was commenced in 1873, and is located in the Telugu Country to the north of Madras, in the Kistna, Godavari, Vizagapatam and Ganjam Districts There are 22 stations and 420 outstations with a staff of 108 missionaries including 8 qualified physicians, and 1,278 Indian workers, with Gospel preaching in 1,438 villages Organised Churches number 109, communicants 23,188 and adherents 22,000 for the past year Twenty-two Churches are entirely self-supporting In the Educational department are 579 village day schools, with 18,271 children, 13 boarding schools, 2 High schools, a Normal Training school, a Bible Training School for Women, a Theological Seminary providing in all for 1,000 pupils, and an Industrial school There are 6 Hospitals, two leper asylums and an Orphanage The Mission publishes a Telugu newspaper Village Evangelisation is the central feature of the Mission, and stress is laid upon the work amongst women and children. During the last decade membership has increased by 55 per cent, the Christian community by 40 per cent, and scholars by 75 per cent Indian Secretary is the Rev A Arthur Scott, Tuni, East Godawari

AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY, organized in 1814, has Missions in Burma begun 1813, Assam 1836, Bengal and Orissa 1836, South India 1840 It owes its rise to the celebrated Adoniram Judson. Until 1910 the Society was known as the American Baptist Missionary Union There are 33 main stations in Burma, 13 in Assam, 10 in Bengal Orissa, 29 in South India, besides many outstations All forms of missionary enterprise come within the scope of the Society

The great work of the Mission continues to be evangelistic and the training of the native preachers and Bible-Women, and extends to many races and languages, the most important of which, in Burma, has been the practical transformation of the Karens, whose language has been reduced to writing by the Mission The work in Assam embraces 9 different languages and large efforts are made amongst the employees of the tea plantations The Mission Press at Rangoon is the largest and finest in Burma

Last year the field staff numbered 314 missionaries, 7,064 Native workers There were 1,892 Churches of which 1,272 were self supporting Church members number 1,27,828 In the 2,107 Sunday Schools were enrolled 9,60,000 pupils The Mission conducted 2,741 schools of all grades with 91,091 students enrolled 14 Hospitals and 34 Dispensaries treated 6,364 in-patients and 1,05,879 out-patients Indian Christians contributed over Rs 6,74,000 for this religious and benevolent work during the year

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST ASSAM MISSION was opened in 1836 and has 13 main stations staffed by about 50 missionaries There are 785 native workers, 414 organized churches, 45,526 baptised members, 377 schools of all grades including 1 High, 2 Normal, 8 Bible and 13 station schools 3 Hospitals and 7 Dispensaries treated 1,338 in-patients and 25,191 out-patients during the year Mission work is carried in 10 different languages

Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary—Miss Marion G Burnham, Gauhati, Assam

AMERICAN BAPTIST, BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION commenced in 1836 Area of operation Midnapore district of Lower Bengal, Balasore district of Orissa and Jamshedpur Mission staff 39, Indian workers 329 Two English Churches and 31 Vernacular Churches, Christian Community 5,000 Two dispensaries Educational One Theological and two Boys' High Schools and two Girls' High Schools and 118 Elementary Schools, pupils 3,600 One Industrial School for carpentering, iron work and motor mechanics The Vernacular Press of this mission printed the first literature in the Santali language.

Secretary—Mr W S Dunn, Bhudrak, Orissa

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST TELUGU MISSION —Was commenced in the year 1836, and covers large parts of Nellore, Guntur, Kistna, and Kurnool Districts, parts of the Deccan and an important work in Madras and the surrounding vicinity Its main work is evangelism, but there are also Educational and Medical Institutions of importance Industrial Settlement work for the Erukalas is carried on at Kavali and vicinity Industrial departments are maintained also in connection with the Mission High Schools at Nellore, Ongole and Kurnool Organized Telugu Churches number 289, with 100,521 baptized communicants There are 102 missionaries, and 2,720 Indian workers The mission maintains a Theological Seminary at Ramapatnam for the training of Indian preachers A Bible Training School for the training of Telugu women is located in Nellore A total of 33,923 receive instruction in 1,270 primary schools, 16 secondary schools and 4 high schools In Medical work 8 Hospitals and 12 Dispensaries report 4,303 in-patients, 95,108 out-patients, and 115 073 treatments during the year

Secretary—Rev F Kurtz, D D,, 39, Oxford Street, Secunderabad, Deccan

THE AUSTRALIAN BAPTIST MISSION — *Missionary-in-charge* Rev T C Kelly, (on leave)

Rev A J Grace (Acting) Mission House, Serajgunge

THE AUSTRALIAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION —(Incorporated) Embracing the societies representing the Baptist Churches of the States of the Australian Commonwealth The field of operations is in East Bengal The staff numbers 42 Australian workers There are 2,763 communicants and a Christian community of 4,986

Secretary, Field Council Rev A J Grace, Pabna, E B

THE STRICT BAPTIST MISSION —Has 18 European Missionaries, and 219 Indian workers in Madras, Chingleput Salem, Ramnad and Tinnevelly Districts Communicants number 1,427, organised churches 43, elementary schools 75, with 3,334 pupils

Treasurer and Secretary Rev L Walts, Kilpauk, Madras

THE IRISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH MISSION operates in Gujarat and Kathiawar with a staff of 14 Missionaries of whom 10 are clerical 14 Educationalists 8 are Doctors and 3 Nurses the Indian staff numbers 19 of whom 14 are Pastors, 93 Evangelists 4 Colporteurs 10 Bible women and 342 are teachers There are 12 Organised Churches a communicant roll of 1,925, and a Christian Community of 7,281 In Medical work there are 4 Hospitals and several Dispensaries, with 1,194 in patients 13,769 new cases and a total attendance of 51,101 The Mission conducts 1 High School 4 Anglo Vernacular Schools 1 Preparatory School at Parantij and 124 Vernacular schools affording tuition for 6,871 pupils also 1 Orphanage 1 Orphanages an Industrial School at Lonad a Teachers Training College for Women at Bonad a Divinity College at Ahmedabad and a Mission Press at Surat The Mission has made a speciality of Farm Colonies of which there are about a score in connection with it one of them Girdhrling

The Jungle Tribes Mission with 6 Missionaries is a branch of the activities of the above working in the Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha districts with Farm Colonies attached

Secretary Rev James Brotty B A Parantij

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA The Sialkot Mission of the Church was established at Sialkot in the Punjab in 1855 It is now carrying on work in ten civil districts in the Punjab and two in the North-West Frontier Province Its missionaries number 157 including married ladies and its Indian workers 785 Its educational work composes one Theological Seminary, one College, four High Schools, one Industrial school, eight Middle schools and 143 Primary schools The enrolement in all schools in 1930 was 12,000 Medical work is carried on through five Hospitals and seven Dispensaries The communicant membership of the Church which has been established was 15,002 in 1930 and the total Christian community, 90,203

General Secretary Rev Robert Maxwell, Gujranwala, Panjab

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION operates in 3 main sections known as the Punjab, North India and Western India Missions The American Staff (including women) numbers 266 and the Indian Staff 1,352 There are 35 main stations and about 240 out-stations Organized churches number 82, 25 of which are self supporting There are 11,985 communicants and a total baptized community of 82,000 Educational work as follows 2 Men's Colleges and an interest in the Isabella Thoburn and the Kinnaird Colleges for women, students 1,820, Theological School 1, students 24, Training Schools for village workers 2, students about 180, High Schools 14, students about 2,100, Industrial Schools 4, Agricultural Demonstration Farms 3, Teachers' Training Departments 7, The Miraj Medical School and an interest in the Ludhiana Medical School for women, students 170, Elementary Schools 230; Schools of all grades 241, pupils 12,023, Medical work Hospitals 6, Dispensaries 17. Sunday Schools 171 with 13,401 pupils Contributions for Church and Evangelistic work on the part of the Indian Church, Rs 51,422.

The Hospital at Miraj founded by Sir William Wanless and now under the care of C L Vail, is well known throughout the whole of S W India, and the Forman Christian College at Lahore under the principalship of Rev J D Lucas, D D, is equally well known and valued in the Punjab The Ewing Christian College (Dr C H Pitt Principal) has grown rapidly in numbers and influence

Secretary of Council of A P Missions in India, Rev H C Velte, M A, D D, Saharanpur

Secretary, Punjab Mission Rev W J. Weir, M A, Lahore

Secretary, North India Mission Rev. W. L Alton, M A, Gwalior, C I

Secretary, Western India Mission Rev H K Wright, M A, Ahmednagar.

THE NEW ZEALAND PRESBYTERIAN MISSION —*Commenced as recently as 1910 at Jagadhri*, Punjab

Secretary Miss A L. Henderson, Jagadhri, Dist Ambala

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA MISSION—Commenced in 1877 has 11 main stations in Indore Gwalior, Rutlam, Dhar, Jaora Sitamau and Banswara States The Mission staff numbers 88, Indian workers 200 This Mission works in conjunction with the Malwa Church Council of the United Church of Northern India, which reports for this part of its territory — Organised Churches 19, Unorganised Churches 8, Communicants 1,055, Baptised non communicants 4,460, Un baptised adherents 351, Total Christian Community 6,497

Educational work comprises Elementary and Middle schools for boys and girls, a High School for girls, and Arts College (the Indore Christian College) and the Malwa Theological Seminary Industrial teaching and work are done in the three Girls Boarding Schools, Women's industrial work is carried on in Mhow and Rutlam, and vocational training for boys is a feature of the Rasalpura Boys' School, where training is provided in printing, tailoring carpentry and motor mechanics

The Medical work is large There are three General Hospitals, where both men and women are treated and five Women's Hospitals and also a number of dispensaries in central and out stations

Secretary of Mission—Rev A A Scott, M A, B D, B Paed, Indore C I

Secretary of Church—Rev J W R Netram, Sehore, C I

THE CANADIAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION, Southern Bhil Field

Secretary—Rev D E McDonald, Jobat, Central India

THE WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST (PRESBYTERIAN) MISSION established in 1840 with a staff of 40 Missionaries, 950 Indian workers, occupies stations in Assam in the Khassia and Jaintia

CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETIES

[illegible]

THE MADURA MISSION — In the south of the [illegible] in 1[illegible], has a staff of 68 [illegible] 114 Indian workers, operates [illegible] Pastoral Districts and has a [illegible] staff of 11,450 and a total [illegible] of 2,498 and [illegible] of which are [illegible] Church [illegible] of which are [illegible] supporting and [illegible] governing. The Churches are an integral part of the South India United Church. School number 313 with 16,581 pupils. In Madura there are a First Grade [illegible] High and Training Schools for girls [illegible] women. Madura [illegible] Madura High School [illegible] Seminary [illegible] Elementary [illegible] in [illegible] training of catechists [illegible] is [illegible] a part of the [illegible] Board, also the lower grade [illegible] by John J. Banninga, [illegible]

THE ARCOT MISSION commenced under the American Board was transferred to the Reformed Church of America in 1851.

THE SCANDINAVIAN ALLIANCE MISSION OF NORTH AMERICA — Embraces two Branches, one in Bengal and the other in Khandesh. The [illegible] staff in Khandesh is represented by sixteen [illegible] and forty Indian workers. There are 170 communicants and 7[illegible] non communicants and 1494 under Christian Instruction. 14 Elementary Schools provide for 306 pupils.

Secretaries — Rev. Paul Khandahl, Pimpalner, West Khandesh.

THE SWEDISH ALLIANCE MISSION — Working among Hill Hindus and Muhammedans in West Khandesh has 28 missionaries and 68 Indian workers. There are 8 congregations with a total membership of 812 of whom 435 are communicants. There are 9 Elementary Schools, 2 Training Schools and 5 School Homes. The pupils in all schools are 380.

Secretary — Miss Ellen V. Anderson, Shirpur, West Khandesh.

FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSION — Total Mission Staff is represented by 6 Missionaries, 1 native Pastor, two Catechists, 7 Teachers. There are about 120 communicants and total community 100. There are five day schools, one evening school, one hospital, four dispensaries and Weaving and Hand Carder Industries.

Secretary Miss I Kronquist, Lachen, via Gangtok, Sikkim State

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY —Commenced work in India in 1798 and occupies centres in N India 12 in S India and 7 in Travancore The Mission engages in every form of Missionary activity

The European staff numbers 1-5, Indian workers 2,121, Organised Churches 520, Communicants 21[illegible] and Christian Community 172,53[illegible] There are 1 Christian College students 159 2 Theological Institutions students 70, 4 Training Institutions pupils 114, 12 High Schools pupils 4,519 2 Boarding schools, scholars 1,167 and [illegible] Elementary schools with 10,771 scholars In medical work Hospitals number 6 Dispensaries 7 Europeans [illegible] 13 qualified doctors [illegible] Europeans [illegible] and 10 11 in patients and 206,276 out patients for the year

The main centres of the Mission in N India are at Calcutta and Murshidabad L M S work in the United Provinces has been closed but a [illegible] Miss [illegible] of the W M S C M and L M S has [illegible] opened in Benares City with the Rev [illegible] Taylor of the L M S as supervisor [illegible] Mission will concentrate especially on work among pilgrims and students Special efforts are made among the Santal [illegible] and the aboriginal tribes known as the Majhars Chiefly in Travancore Tinnevelly District and Travancore [illegible] District Tamil and Malayalam [illegible] stations and 9 9 outstations At Neyoor (Travancore) the Neyoor Theological College and High School with [illegible] Church [illegible] the first in India [illegible] Trinity Press the centre of the S Travancore Tract Society

Secretary Rev H V Wilson [illegible] Bishop's House Park Street Calcutta

Secretary [illegible] Rev J [illegible] Jackson Banares U P

ALL-INDIA MISSIONS

THE CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONARY ALLIANCE —Dates from the year 1893 under the name of the International Missionary Alliance, but a number of its missionaries were at work in Berar Province much earlier Work is carried on in the Provinces of Berar, Khandesh, Gujarat and on the Baluchi Afghan Border There is a staff of 54 missionaries and 131 Indian workers The number of mission stations is 17, with additional outstations There is a Christian community of 2,379 adults There are 1 Boarding Schools, 2 for boys and 2 for girls 1 Training School for Indian workers and 1 English congregation at Bhusawal

Executive Secretary Rev K D Garrison Akola, Berar, C P

THE CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN (AMERICAN) —Opened work in 1895, and operates in Broach, Surat and Thana Districts, also in Baroda and Rajpipla States Its staff number 50 foreign workers including missionaries' wives, and 219 Indian workers The Baptized (immersed) membership stands at 4,233 Education is carried on in 7 Girls' Boarding Schools, 7 Boarding Schools for Boys, and 114 Village Day Schools Females under instruction number 759, males 2,942, total under instruction 3,466 There are 94 Sunday Schools having 100 teachers and a total enrolment of 4,095 There were 78,795 calls at mission dispensaries in 1929 The foreign medical staff consists of 5 doctors, 2 nurses, and 1 Industrial work is carried on in eight of the Boarding Schools, and a vocational training school was opened at Ankleswar in June 1924 Evangelistic, Temperance and Publicity work receives due emphasis, the "Prakash Patra," a Christian monthly of 400 copies, are published *Secretary* L A Blickenstaff, Bulsar, Surat District

THE POONA AND INDIAN VILLAGE MISSION Founded in 1895 Mission Stations Khed Shivapur Poona District, Nasrapur (Native State), Loni District, Lonand M S M Ry Satara District, Phaltan Satara District, and Pandharpur Sholapur District The staff consists of 36 European and 49 Indian workers with a community of about 55 Indian Christians and their families The main work is evangelising in the villages, women's zenana work, and primary education Medical work is conducted at each station, with a hospital at Pandharpur Headquarters 11 Sassoon Road, Poona

Secretary —J W Stothard

THE AMERICAN CHURCHES OF GOD MISSION —Has five missionaries at Bogra and at Khanjanpur, Bogra District, Bengal, and three at Ulubaria, Howrah District

Executive Secretary —Rev H W Cover, M A Bogra, E B R

Recording Secretary - Rev O L Myers, B A Ulubaria, Howrah Dist

THE INDIA CHRISTIAN MISSION —Founded in 1897, has 41 Organised Churches, 17 Missionaries, 53 stations and out-stations 1,759 Communicants, 51 Primary schools and one Industrial School and Bible School in the Ellore District, also Stations Dodballapur and Hoskote near Bangalore, S India, stations also in Nuwara Eliya, Mulpotha Uva Province and Polgahawella, Ceylon, Girls' Orphanage at Nuwara Eliya, Industrial Homes for children of mixed parentage, Nuwara Eliya Total Christian community 4,092 Monthly Magazines — English "*Missionary Notes*," and Telugu "*I C M Messenger*" *Director* Rev A S Paynter, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon

THE CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE MISSION — Has 6 [illegible] for India at Buldana, [illegible] Boarding School [illegible] School In Chilhill 14 [illegible] Boarding School [illegible] nine ordained missionaries in India [illegible] of 1 Indian Preachers, teachers and 1 Bible woman

[illegible] [illegible] J S Tracy, Buldana [illegible]

THE DEUTSCHE EVANGELISCHE MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION — Has [illegible] missionaries in India [illegible] Mr D W Zeal Adra [illegible] and [illegible] Mr W [illegible] Palamathipur, Madura Dt

THE TIBETAN MISSION—Has 4 Missionaries with headquarters at Darjeeling, and Tibet as its objective *Secretary* Miss J Ferguson Darjeeling

THE INDIA MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF TINNEVELLY (DORNAKAL MISSION)—Opened in 1903 operates in the Warangal District of the Nizam's Dominions [illegible] among the hill tribes called Malai in the British and Travancore Hills It is the missionary effort of the Tamil Christians of Tinnevelly There are now nearly 6 172 Indian Christians in 125 villages and 160 Palaiar Christians in the hills *Secretary* Rev S S Moses Palai cottah

THE MISSION TO LEPERS—Founded in 1874, is an interdenominational and international society for the establishment and maintenance of Homes and Institutions for Lepers and of their untainted children working in 15 countries but large in India China, Korea and Japan Its work in India is carried on through co operation with 20 Missionary Societies In India alone the Mission now has 27 Asylums of its own with upwards of 5,800 inmates and is aiding or has some connection with work for lepers at 23 other places in India Altogether in India over 7,000 lepers are being helped

The Mission also provides for the segregation of the healthy children of lepers from their diseased parents More than 750 children are thus being saved from becoming lepers

An important feature of the work of the Mission is the measure of successful medical treatment whereby early cases both adults and children are now benefiting

Most of the Mission's income is received from voluntary contributions Some funds are raised in India, but the bulk of the money expended by the Mission in India is received from Britain, although the provincial Government give regular maintenance grants

There is an Indian Auxiliary of the Mission to Lepers, of which H L Lady Sykes, who represents the Bombay Presidency, is a Vice-President

Hon Treasurer Henry I Lewis, Esq, 12, Dalhousie Sq, Calcutta

Hon Treasurer, Bombay R C Lowndes, Esq, C/o Messrs Killick, Nixon & Co, Bombay

The General Secretary of the Mission is Mr W H P Anderson, 33 Henrietta St, Covent Garden, London, W C The Secretary for India is Mr A Donald Miller, Purulia, Bihar

THE REGIONS BEYOND MISSIONARY UNION —An interdenominational Society commenced work at Mothihari Bihar, in 1900 and now occupies 6 stations and 9 out stations in the Champaran and Saran Districts, with a staff of 17 European and 2 Indian Missionaries and 40 other Indian workers The Mission maintains 1 Hospital, 1 Girls Orphanage, 1 Boys' Orphanage and Boarding School with Carpentry Industrial department, 1 M E School with 200 pupils Communicants number 80 *Secretary* Rev P O Wand, Tankariya Hospital, Bagaha P O, Champaran District

The Raxaul Medical Mission, affiliated with the Regions Beyond Missionary Union has 1 Hospital at Raxaul, Champaran District with 1 European Doctor, 1 European Lady Missionary and 1 Indian Worker

Secretary Dr H C Duncan

THE NATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF INDIA—Established 1905, started, financed and managed by Indian Christians, has a staff of 27 Missionaries and 88 helpers and Voluntary workers operates in Montgomery District (the Punjab) Sirathu and Kaga, (U P), Haluaghat, Mymensingh District (Bengal), Jharsuguda (B & O), Murwahi (C P) Nautanwa (near Nepal), North Kanara, Mirajgaon and Karmala Talukas (Bombay), Parkal Taluk (Nizam's Dominions) and Tirupattur Taluk (N Arcot) Thirty four Elementary Schools and 1 High School with hostel, one printing press, three Dispensaries and two Hospitals Annual expenditure Rs 80,000 *The National Missionary Intelligencer* (a monthly journal in English sold at Re 1 per year post free), *Qasid* (a monthly journal in Persian-Urdu) at Rs 2 8 0, *Deepkar* (a monthly journal in Tamil and Kanarese) at 8 Annas per year ,post free

Address N M S Office, Vepery, Madras

President The Rt Rev Abraham Mar Thoma

General Secretary Rai Bahadur A C Mukerji, B A *Associate Secretary* Thos David, B A, B D

THE SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST MISSION—The Seventh-day Adventists commenced mission work in India in 1893, and now employ a staff of six hundred workers, European and Indian including one hundred ordained and licensed ministers Evangelistic and educational work is conducted in sixteen vernaculars, beside work for English speaking peoples in the large cities For administrative purposes, the work is organized into five Union Missions located as follows —

Bombay *Union Mission of S D A* (J S James, Superintendent) *Office Address* 8 Dhondy Road, Devlali, Nasik Dist

Burma Union Mission of S D A (J Phillips, Superintendent) *Office Address* 30 Voyle Road, Rangoon Cantonment, Burma

North-east India Union Mission (G G Lowry, Superinte *Address* Hinoo P. O, I

North-west India Union Mission of S. D. A. (A. R. Williams, Superintendent) Office address 17 Abbott Road, Lucknow.

South India Union Mission of S. D. A. (H. Christensen, Superintendent) Office address 19 Cunningham Road, Bangalore.

The general headquarters for India and Burma is located at Salisbury Park, Poona. A. W. Cornell, President; C. L. Torrey, Secretary-Treasurer (Office address Post Box 15, Poona). On the same estate is an up-to-date publishing house devoted entirely to the printing of evangelical and educational literature (Address Oriental Watchman Publishing Association, Post Box 15, Poona).

A large number of day and boarding vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular schools are maintained in different parts of the country, and at Mussoorie Hill School, Mussoorie, European education is provided, a regular high school course with more advanced work for commercial and other special students being available. In all the denominational boarding schools there is an emphasis is being laid on vocational work, the students being required to share in the domestic work of the institutions and in many cases, to engage in some trade or other work.

Twelve physicians, one maternity worker (C.M.B.) and a number of qualified nurses are employed, regular medical work being conducted at twenty stations.

The baptized membership (adult) is about 3,300 organized into 85 churches, and in addition a substantial community of enquirers is receiving systematic instruction. 209 Sabbath Schools are conducted with an enrolled membership of about 7,000.

The Bombay address is 1,29 Kamal Mansions, Colaba, Pastor P. C. Poley being in charge of the work in that city.

THE AMERICAN MENNONITE MISSION—Established 1899, works in the C. P. Provinces. Mission staff numbers 53, Indian workers 55, Church members 1,330, Industrial Training Institutions 2, Academy including High School, Normal School and Bible School—1 Anglo-Vernacular School, 2, Elementary Schools, 9, Orphanages, 2 Widows' Home, 1, Hospital 1, Dispensaries, 7, Leper Home 1, Home for untainted children of lepers, 2, Leper Clinics 3.

Secretary Rev. J. N. Kaufman, Dhamtari, C. P.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE—MENNONITE MISSION—Started in 1901 in the C. P. Provinces. Workers number 27, Leper, Medical, Orphan, Zenana, Evangelistic and Educational work carried on. *Secretary* Rev. P. W. Penner, Janigir, C. P.

THE KURKU AND CENTRAL INDIA HILL MISSION—Established 1890 in the C. P. and Berar, has a mission staff of 17, Indian workers 19, Churches 9, Communicants 307, Christian community 582, 2 Boarding Schools with 87 boarders and 2 elementary schools.

Secretary—Rev. Carl Wyder, Ellichpur, Berar, C. P.

THE CEYLON AND INDIA GENERAL MISSION—Established in India in three stations in India in Mysore State in the Coimbatore and Anantapur Districts and also established in Lunuduru, Ceylon. Mission staff 21, Indian workers 15, Churches 14, Communicants 1, Christian community [illegible], Orphanages 1, Elementary Schools [illegible] pupils 1, [illegible].

[illegible] Vasagam, Pichard, Bangalore.

THE BOMBAY CHRISTIAN HOME MISSION—Owing its existence to a period of famine, was commenced in 1899. Mission staff 17, Indian workers 125. There are elementary schools with the orphanages, two boys and one girl, and a Widows' Home, where industrial training is given. There are four main stations—At Dhond, in the Poona District and at Rahuri, Oral and Lenard, in United Provinces. At Lenard there is an Industrial Training Institution with about one hundred attendants learning the Motor, Electrical and Carpentry trade. There are also out-stations. *Director* Rev. John I. Norton, Dhond, Poona District. *Secretary* W. K. Norton, Lenard, U. P.

Ladies' Societies.

ZENANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION—This is an inter-denominational society, with headquarters, 33, Surrey Street, London, working among women and girls in 6 stations in the Bombay Presidency, 10 in United Provinces, and 7 in the Punjab. There are 75 European Missionary ladies on the staff and 41 Assistant Missionaries, 217 Indian teachers and nurses and 145 Bible women. During 1930 there were 1,519 in patients in the three hospitals supported by the Society (Nasik, Lucknow and Patna) but the Victoria Hospital, Jamnagar, and Jaunpur were closed. There were 28,928 out patients, 70,724 attendances at the Dispensaries. In their 30 schools were 2,711 pupils and there is a University Department at Lahore. The evangelistic side of the work is largely done by house to house visitations and teaching the women in Zenanas, 1,195 women were regularly taught and 1,271 houses were visited. The 45 Bible women visited 531 villages, the number of houses was 810, major operations 720, minor operations 470. Total expenditure £59,585 7 8.

Hon. Treasurer The Lord Meston of Dunottar.

Secretaries Rev. Dr. Carter, Rev. L. S. Carr, M.A. (Hon.), and Miss L. Murriner.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN MEDICAL COLLEGE, WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE PUNJAB MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN—In 1894 the North India School of Medicine for Christian Women was opened in Ludhiana in order to give a Medical Education under Christian Influences to Indian Women. Doctor Edith Brown, M.A., M.D., was its Founder and Principal. The School was Inter-denominational, and trained students for various Missionary Societies.

Clinical work was at first given at the Charlotte Hospital which belonged to the Ludhiana Zenana and Medical Mission. The Memorial

Hospital was opened in 1900 and has now 200 beds In 1913 non Christian Students were also admitted for training, and the name was modified to its present title given above

In 37 years, 212 Medical Students have qualified as doctors, besides 122 as Compounders, 147 as Nurses and 306 as Dais and Midwives

At present 252 are in training—118 as Medical Students, 16 as Compounders, 50 as Nurses, and 80 as Nurse Dais

New laboratories have been built for Clinical Pathology, for Physiology, and for Chemistry and Physics New quarters for Sisters, Nurses, Assistant staff and also a new Babies' Ward The new Dispensary for out patients has now become very popular

THE MISSIONARY SETTLEMENT FOR UNIVERSITY WOMEN was founded in Bombay in 1896 Its work is religious, social and educational The Settlement supplies a hostel for University students of all nationalities and a few Indian professional women Classes for educated girls are provided and teaching is also given in pupils' homes The Settlement staff take part in many of the organised activities for women s work in the city The Social Training Centre is located at the Settlement The course, lasting a year, includes both theoretical and practical work

Warden —Miss R Navalkar, B A , Reynolds Road, Byculla, Bombay

THE RAMABAI MUKTI MISSION (affiliated with the Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission in 1925) the well known work of the late Pandita Ramabai, shelters about 600 deserted wives, widows and orphans, educating and fitting them to earn their living The Mission is worked on Indian lines and carried on by Indian and European workers Evangelistic work is carried on in the surrounding villages of Kedgaon, Poona District

Miss M Lissa Hastie, *Corresponding Secretary*

Disciple Societies

The India Mission Disciples of Christ, under the United Christian Missionary Society, Indianapolis, Indiana, U S.A , began work in India in 1882 It works in the Central Provinces and South United Provinces There are 68 missionaries, including missionaries wives, and 270 Indian workers There are 16 organized churches with the membership of 2,225 There is a Christian community of 4,700 There are 5 hospitals and 10 dispensaries, in which 1,669 in-patients, and 45,261 out-patients were treated *last* year, *with a total* of *217,698 treatments* There is an orphanage for children under 8 years of age, with the older orphans provided for in the boarding schools and hostels A boarding schools for girls and one for boys, with 2 hostels for boys and one for girls show 632 inmates There is one Leper Asylum with 120 inmates A Tuberculosis Sanatorium admitted 99 patients during the year An Industrial School is conducted at Damoh in connection with which a 400 acre farm is used for practical work In the Training Home for women at Kulpahar, needlework, gardening, etc , are taught in connection with which a large business is done each year The Mission Press at Jubbulpore printed about 3,000,000 pages of Christian Literature 1 Normal, 2 Industrial Schools, 2 High Schools also 5 Middle Schools and 15 Primary Schools, with about 1,786 under instruction

The Australian Branch has 3 Mission Stations in the Poona District The Great Britain and Ireland Branch in Mirzapur District of U P and Palamau District in Orissa These two have no organised connection with the India Mission Disciples of Christ

Secretary and Treasurer W B. Alexander, Jubbulpore, C.P

Undenominational Missions

THE CENTRAL ASIAN MISSION Objective Salvation of Central Asia, from Afghanistan to Tibet (including N E portion of Peshawar District), North Kashmir, etc Protestant Evangelical, Inter-denominational Headquarters in India, Mardan, N W F P , in London 52, Lincoln's Innfields, Branch Stations, Bandapur, and Kargil N Kashmir, Shigars and Khapalu Baltistan, Kashmir Seven European Missionaries on field and two on furlough Founded and managed chiefly by officers who have served in Frontier parts

THE FRIENDS SERVICE COUNCIL —The Friends' Service Council (until recently the Friends Foreign Mission Association) works in seven stations of the Hoshangabad District, and in Nagpur, where there is a Hostel for College and High School boys

The Church, which is organised largely on the lines of the Society of Friends in England, is composed of Six Monthly Meetings, united in the Mid-India Yearly Meeting

There are Sixteen Missionaries, of whom two are retired, and the principal activities are a hospital with dispensary and one village dispensary a *boarding school* for girls having an Anglo Vernacular Middle and Primary Departments , a hostel for boys, Anglo-Vernacular and three Primary Day Schools for boys, and two farming villages in the Seoni Malwa tahsil of the Hoshangabad District A Weavers Colony at Itarsi, C P

There are 170 full members, and 1,387 Christian adherents

Mission Secretary T R Addison, Itarsi, C P

Church Secretary Dhan Singh, Jumarati Bazar, Hoshangabad, C P

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS' MISSION —With Missionaries is working in Bundelkhand, with Hospital for Women and Children at Chhatarpur, with Dispensary and Boys' school at Harpalpur and evangelistic and industrial work at Nowgong

Secretary Miss E E Baird, Nowgong, C I

THE OLD CHURCH HEBREW MISSION was established in 1858, in Calcutta, and is said to be the only Hebrew Christian Agency in India *Secretary* E C Jackson, Esq , 11, Mission Row, Calcutta

THE OPEN BRETHREN—Occupy 46 stations in the U Provinces, Bengal, S Mahratta, Godaveri, Delta, Kanarese, Tinnevelly, Malabar Coast, Coimbatore and Nilgiri Districts They hold an annual Conference at Bangalore

Lutheran Societies

THE INDIA MISSION OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA—Commonly known as the United Lutheran Church Mission. Now working, in close coordination with the recently organized Andhra Evangelical Lutheran Church. The Mission and Church together carry on work in East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Nellore and Kurnool Districts. Foreign staff on the field in 1929-30, Indian staff of all grades 2,801. Baptized membership 119,711, school 1,044, pupils 35,656. There are a First Grade College, three High Schools for boys, one High School for girls, two Normal Training Schools for Masters and one for Mistresses, a Theological Seminary, an Agricultural School, Bible Hospital, a School for the Blind, a Tuberculosis Sanatorium and a Printing Press.

President of the United Church—Rev. A. Ripley Taraporevala, Nellore District.

President of Andhra Evangelical Lutheran Church—Rev. R. M. Dunkelberger, D.D., Rajahmundry, East Godavari District.

THE EVANGELICAL NATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.—A Church of Sweden Society founded in 1856 occupies the Districts of Saugor, Betul and Chhindwara in the Central Provinces.

There are about 2,400 Church members constituted into an Indigenous Church called the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Central Provinces. The European and Indian Staff numbers 31 and 176 respectively. One Theological Seminary for training of Pastors and Catechists, and one Training School for training Women Workers. 25 Primary and Anglo Vernacular Middle Schools with 1,173 Children, 12 Sunday School with 675 Christians and 1,145 non Christian Children, 9 Dispensaries with 36,035 patients during 1929. 3 Workshops, one of them with an aided Carpentry School. One Female Industrial School. One Widows Home with 63 Women. 9 Orphanages with 158 boys and 236 girls. One Boarding School for Christian Girls on the Middle School Standard. Three Farms where the S. C. Modern Village Uplift is attempted.

Secretary—Rev. G. A. Bjork, B.D., Chhindwara, C.P.

THE BASEL EVANGELICAL MISSION.—With its headquarters at Mangalore, South Kanara, was founded in 1834 and has taken over again the whole field occupied before the War, with the exception of North Kanara and the Nilgiris. The Kanarese Evangelical Mission, which for the time being maintained part of the field of the Basel Mission has retired from the field and dissolved. The Mission has at the beginning of 1931, 29 chief stations and 85 outstations with a total missionary staff of 55 European and 905 Indian workers. The membership of the churches is 23,130. Educational work embraces 135 schools, among which, a Theological Seminary, a Second Grade College and 7 High Schools. The total number of scholars is 19,312. Medical work is done at Betgeri, Gadag, Southern Mahratta, and two Women and Children's Hospitals are maintained at Udipi, South Kanara and Cuttack. The Mission maintains a Home Industrial Department for women, a Workshop, Industrial Department with a Press, Shops and a Printing Press with about 150 workers at Mangalore, South Kanara and Udipi, work in Indian and in a number of Indian Languages.

Secretary—Rev. A. Munch, Cuttack, Mangalore, South Kanara.

THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY founded in 1871. Operates in Tinnevelly, Madura, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore Districts since October, 1923. Mission has taken full charge of the former Tinnevelly Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Madura and Tanjore Districts, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Salem, South Arcot Districts with Pondicherry, Vizagapatam, Tiruvannamalai, Tiruvallur, Tiruchirapalli and Coimbatore.

THE LUTHERAN MISSION (Danish Evangelical Lutheran Mission) started in 1897. Honorable Church of Sweden Mission work in the Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Madura and Ramnad Districts with the diaspora congregations at Colombo. The Lutheran Mission work in the Madras Chingleput, South Arcot and Tanjore Districts with the diaspora congregations at Rangoon, Burma and Kuala Lumpur.

The Church Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church was constituted on 11th January 1919 and is working in connection with the two Missions.

CHURCH OF SWEDEN MISSION.—European staff 35, Schools 126, Teaching staff 206, Pupils Boys 4,765, girls 1,089.

Its President—Rev. H. Tryklholm, D.Th., Pallavaram, Coimbatore Dt.

LEIPZIG EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MISSION, European staff, 14, Schools 10, Teaching Staff, 98, Pupils Boys 1,217, Girls 664.

President—Superior Frolich, D.D., Mayavaram.

INSTITUTIONS COMMON TO BOTH MISSIONS.—Schools 2, Teaching Staff, 29, Pupils Boys, 72, Girls 320.

TAMIL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Organised churches 47. Ordained Indian Ministers 31. Other Indian workers, 120. Baptized membership 28,140. Baptized membership Schools 265. Teaching staff, 468, Pupils, 11,273 (boys 9,022, girls 2,251).

President—The Rt. Rev. Bishop D. Bexell, Trichinopoly.

MISSOURI EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN INDIA MISSION, (MELIM).—Is located in North Arcot (Ambur, Vaniyambadi), Salem (Krishnagiri), Tanjore (Tanjore Negapatam) Madura (Madura, Vellagulam) Tinnevelly (Vallioor, Vadakangulam) Districts, in Mysore (Kolar Gold Fields), in Travancore (Nagercoil, Travancore, Alleppey). There are 42 Missionaries (7 of these on furlough in America), 1 lady doctor (American), 1 male doctor (Indian), 1 nurse, 1 deaconness nurse, 1 American teacher in charge of a School home for the children of the missionaries of this mission only), and 1 lady educationist. Besides one training institute for teacher catechists,

there are 2 complete high schools, and among 108 other schools there are 6 complete vernacular middle schools In addition to evangelistic and educational work the Mission runs an up-to-date Dispensary and Lying in Hospital with 16 beds in Ambur *Statistics, November* 1930 Souls, 11,520, Baptized 7,170, Catechumens and adherents, 4,350 3 Indian pastors, 7 evangelists, 71 catechists, 150 teachers belonging to the Mission, 68 outside teachers, 8 boarding schools

General Secretary—The Rev George C Schroeder, Nagercoil, Travancore, South India

THE DANISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY —Established 1863 in South Arcot, working there and in North Arcot, on the Shevaroy Hills and in Madras, has a total staff of 386 Indian and 69 European workers, Communicants 2,162, Christian community 5,357, 1 High School, 3, one Bible School for women Boarding Schools, 3 Industrial Schools, 1 Orphanage, Hostel and 120 Elementary schools, and 2 Hospitals, total scholars 6,274

tees will in due course transfer the undertakings and properties to a missionary society to be selected by them with the approval of the Governor-General in Council

Methodist Societies

The Methodist Episcopal Church is the organization in the United States of America which grew out of the Wesleyan revival in England and her American colonies during the latter part of the eighteenth century This Church began its work in India in 1856, at first confining its activities to what is now the United Provinces From that centre it spread until the outposts of its work were found in Baluchistan Burma, Malaysia, Netherlands India and the Philippine Islands In 1930 a rearrangement of the mission field of the Church separated India Burma and Baluchistan into what is now known as the Southern Asia division Within this present field the Church now has a total baptized Christian community of over half a million of whom approximately 20,000 were baptized the year ending 1931

General Conference, and resident as follows: Bishop Frank W. Warne, Bangalore; Bishop John W. Robinson, Delhi; Bishop Frederick B. Fisher, Calcutta; and Bishop Brenton T. Badley, Bombay.

THE AMERICAN WOMAN'S METHODIST MISSION, Sanjan, Thana District. Headquarters. Stations with missionaries, Dunda, Marol, Vasi Nargol, Thana District; Vapi (Daman Road Station), Surat District; Pardi 6, Surat District. Eight missionaries on field. Two on furlough. One under appointment. Four main stations. Two boarding schools. One industrial school. One Bible school. Six village schools. *Superintendent*: C. B. Harvey, Sanjan, Thana District.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF AMERICA at Fatehpur and Lucknow, U. P. has: Missionaries, 4. Outstations, 1. Hospital, 1. Orphanages and a membership of nearly 100.

The Methodist Protestant Mission began work in India in 1919, has a staff of seven missionaries, and one under appointment. The work is confined to Dhulia Taluka with one Main station, Dhulia. There two boarding schools, district evangelistic work and medical work. *Secretary*: Miss Mildred Mills Kimen, Dhulia, West Khandesh.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY commenced work in India in 1817 (Ceylon in 1814). The Mission in India, apart from Ceylon, is organised into 7 District Synods with 2 Provincial Synods. There is a large English work connected with the Society, 20 ministers giving their whole time to Military work and English churches.

The districts occupied include 68 main stations in Bengal, Madras, Mysore, Bombay, Punjab, Central Provinces, Hyderabad (Nizam's Dominions), United Provinces and Burma. The Burma Synod has recently been attached to the Ceylon Provincial Synod for purposes of administration. Its statistics are no longer included in this statement. The European staff numbers 109 with 75 Indian Ministers and 791 Indian workers. Communicants 18,512 and total Christian community 101,215. There are 7 large numbers of organised Churches many of which are self-supporting.

Educational work comprises: 2 Christian College students, 2,023; 5 Theological Institutions students, 24; 7 High Schools pupils 2,427; 11 Industrial schools pupils 100; 9[illegible] Elementary schools, with 2[illegible],190 scholars. In Medical work there are 2 hospitals, 12 dispensaries, 1,127 in patients and 65,431 out patients.

The Women's Auxiliary carry on an extensive work in the places occupied by the W. M. M. S. There are 9[illegible] women workers from abroad of whom 16 are qualified doctors. The Indian women workers number 282. There are 10,[illegible] girls' day schools with 17,[illegible]77 pupils and 28 boarding schools with 1,07[illegible] boarders. There are several philanthropic institutions for the rescue and training of women. The Women's Auxiliary manage 12 hospitals and 9 dispensaries, which had 8,011 in patients and 97,593 out patients. The cost of the work to the Women's Auxiliary in 192[illegible] was nearly £25,000.

THE FREE METHODIST MISSION of North America—Established at Yeotmal, 1893, operates in Berar with a staff of 11 Missionaries and 151 Indian workers. Organised churches: 1. Theological school, 2 Anglo-Vernacular schools, 13 Elementary schools, 1 Dispensary and 6 centres for Clinical work.

Secretary: Percie M. Phips, Yeotmal, Berar.

THE SALVATION ARMY

The work of the Salvation Army in India and Ceylon was commenced in 1882 by the late Commissioner Booth-Tucker, and was for many years under his control, with Headquarters in India. For some time now, the areas occupied have been divided for administrative purposes into 5 Territories, each under a Territorial Commander, and two smaller Commands.

Northern Territory, with Headquarters at Lahore.

Western Territory, with Headquarters at Bombay.

Madras and Telugu Territory, with Headquarters at Madras.

Southern Territory, with Headquarters at Trivandrum, in Travancore State.

Ceylon Territory, with Headquarters at Colombo.

Eastern Command, with Headquarters at Calcutta.

Burmah Command, with Headquarters at Rangoon.

The Commanders are directly responsible to the International Headquarters in London.

Northern Territory.—The area in this Territory is the Salvation Army work in the Punjab, Delhi and United Provinces. The Territory is controlled from Lahore.

Evangelistic work, especially among the "depressed classes," is extensively carried on, both in the Punjab and the U. P.

A number of Settlements for the reformation of "Criminal Tribes" are under the control of the Salvation Army in the United Provinces (where this important reformative work was commenced), and also in the Punjab, great progress has been made. A special Settlement has also been opened in the Andamans during the last few years.

A land colony 2,000 acres in extent is in existence in the Multan District, where a population of 1,800 has been settled. The land will ultimately become the property of the holders.

Medical work is carried on in two Hospitals, one of which is in the Punjab and the other in the United Provinces, and also in a number of Dispensaries.

Other institutions include Day and Boarding Schools, Weaving Schools Agricultural and Fruit Farms, a Home for Stranded Europeans and for British Military Soldiers

Village centres at which the S A Works	1,731
Officers and Employees	588
Social Institutions	22

Territorial Headquarters 32, Ferozepur Road, Lahore, Punjab

Territorial Commander Lt Commissioner N Muthiah

Chief Secretary —Lt Colonel N L Madsen

Western India —The Western India Territory comprises Bombay, Gujerat, Panch Mahals and the Maharashtra

Besides the distinctly evangelistic operations there are established a large General Hospital—Emery Memorial Anand—and several Dispensaries, at which during the year about 22 000 patients are treated, 200 Day Schools, 4 Boarding Schools, a Home for Juvenile Criminals, an Industrial and Rescue Home for Women, a conditionally Released Prisoners' Home, the management of the Bombay Helpless Beggars' Camp Weaving Schools a Factory for the making of Weaving, Warping and Reeling Machines, and a Land Colony having a population of about 300 Salvationists

Corps, 274 , Outposts, 448 , Societies, 510, Officers and Cadets, 660 of whom 584 are Indian, Employees and Teachers 105 Social Institutions, 16

Territorial Headquarters The Salvation Army, Morland Road, Byculla, Bombay, 8

Territorial Commander Colonel Gnana Dasen (Alfred H Barnett)

Madras and Telugu Territory —This Territory comprises the city of Madras and work situated in the Nellore, Guntur, Kistna and West Godavari Districts of the Northern Circars of the Madras Presidency, also Bangalore

There are the following agencies at work — 286 Corps and Outposts, viz , places in which work is systematically done

121 Village Primary Schools, 3 Settlements for Criminal Tribes with a total population of 3 209 1 Reformatory School for children of Criminal Tribes, 1 Rescue Home, 2 Institutions for the training of Officers and one Boarding School for Boys and 1 for Girls

1 Leper Colony at Bapatla (newly taken over by us) Present number of lepers in the Colony is 105

1 Trade Department, where cloth, leather goods, furniture, carpets, silk, lace, etc , the products of Industrial Institutions, are disposed of

Territorial Headquarters The Salvation Army, Broadway, Madras

Territorial Commander Colonel Colldge

General Secretary Major H H Rawson

The South Indian Territory —The South Indian Territory embraces the native states of Travancore, Cochin and the Tinnevelly District of British India Work is being carried on at more than 1 200 centres, among six castes

During the past year considerable advances have been made in all parts of the Territory but there are still great opportunities for extension, there being many unoccupied localities, particularly in Central and Northern Travancore and Tinnevelly District of British India from which repeated appeals have been received for the opening up of Army work

A number of Village Halls and Officers' Quarters have been erected during the past year The Divisional Headquarters and the Central Hall at Vallivoor form one of the finest properties in the Southern Territory

In this Command there are upwards of 300 well conducted Day schools wherein nearly 8,500 boys and girls receive religious and secular instruction

There are three Boarding Schools two at Nagercoil and one at Trivandrum mothering a total number of 140 children Besides there is a Hostel at Nagercoil wherein 20 bright and intelligent young men are being admitted

A new Division has been formed this year with the Divisional Headquarters at Adoor This makes a total of 11 Divisions in the Territory

The Jail Meetings are conducted in the Central Prison every Sunday afternoon, which prove a great blessing to the convicts

An important event this year was the decision of the Cochin Government to entrust the management of the new Leper Asylum at Adoor to the Salvation Army Lt -Colonel Pritchard, the Agent to the Governor-General, Madras, performed the opening ceremony The Settlement covers 100 acres of land on which are erected fifteen blocks There are also five wells a septic tank and two small halls for religious worship

An epidemic of small-pox, which prevailed in the Territory, caused considerable havoc Our Officers did valiant service in administering the needy during this time

The Medical Department in this Territory is very proud to have its first qualified Indian Medical Officer Three more have been sent out this year for training

Territorial Headquarters —The Salvation Army, Kuravaneonam, Trivandrum

Territorial Commander —Lieut-Commissioner Priya (Mrs A Trounce)

Chief Secretary —Colonel Yesudasan Sanjivi

Assistant Chief Secretary —Brigadier Anand Singh (Bowyer)

Laws and the Administration of Justice.

The indigenous law of India is personal and divisible with reference to the two great classes of the population, Hindu and Mahomedan. Both systems claim divine origin and are inextricably interwoven with religion, and each exists in combination with a law based on custom. At first the tendency of the English was to make their law public and territorial and on the establishment of the Supreme Court at Calcutta in 1773 and the advent of English lawyers as judges, they proceeded to apply it to Europeans and Indians alike. This error was rectified by the Declaratory Act of 1780 by which Parliament declared that as against a Hindu the Hindu law and usage and as against a Mahomedan the laws and customs of Islam should be applied. The rules of the Shastras and the Koran have been in some cases altered and relaxed. Instances can be found in the Bengal Satti Regulation Act of 1829, the Indian Slavery Act, 1843, the Caste Disabilities Removal Act of 1850, the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856, and other Acts and Codes. To quote the Imperial Gazetteer, "A certain number of the older English statutes and the English common law are to a limited extent still in force in the Presidency Towns as applicable to Europeans while much of the old Hindu and Mahomedan law is everywhere personal to their native fellow subjects, but apart from these, and from the customary law, which is as far as possible recognised by the Courts, the law of British India is the creation of statutory enactments made for it either at Westminster or by the authorities in India to whom the necessary law giving functions have from time to time been delegated."

Codification.

Before the transfer of India to the Crown the law was in a state of great confusion. Sir Henry Cunningham described it as "hopelessly unwieldy, entangled and confusing." The first steps toward general codification were taken in 1833, when a Commission was appointed, of which Lord Macaulay was the moving spirit, to prepare a penal code. Twenty-two years elapsed before it became law, during which period it underwent revision from his successors in the Law Membership, and especially by Sir Barnes Peacock, the last Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. The Penal Code, wich became law in 1860, was followed in 1861 by a Code of Criminal Procedure. Substantially the whole criminal law of British India is contained in these two Codes. One of the most eminent lawyers who ever came to India, Sir James Stephen, said "The Indian penal code may be described as the criminal law of England freed from all technicalities and superfluities, systematically arranged and modified in some few particulars (they are surprisingly few) to suit the circumstances of British India. It is practically impossible to misunderstand the code." The rules of Civil Procedure have been embodied in the Code of Civil Procedure. The Indian Penal Code has from time to time been amended. The Code of Civil Procedure was remodelled in 1908 and the Code of Criminal Procedure in 1898. These Codes are now in force.

Statute Law Revision.

In October, 1921, a committee was appointed under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. A. P. Muhlitman, I.C.S., to deal with the question of statute law revision. The functions of the Committee are to prepare for the consideration of Government such measures of consolidation and clarification, as may be necessary to secure the highest attainable standard of formal perfection in the statute law of India. In several branches of the law consolidation has long been overdue, and it is suggested that the preparation of a Bill consolidating the existing law relating to merchant shipping, with such amendments as may be found necessary or considered desirable by the enactment of the English statutes since that on the same subject should form the first duty undertaken by the Committee. Under the conditions resulting from the establishment of the reformed Constitution increasing importance will attach hereafter to the periodical examination and revision of the Statute Book, and the Government of India hope that the Committee will take its place as a permanent feature of the legislative machinery of the country.

European British Subjects.

Whilst the substantive criminal law is the same for all classes, certain distinctions of procedure have always been maintained in regard to criminal charges against European British subjects. Until 1872 European British subjects could only be tried or punished by one of the High Courts. It was then enacted that European British subjects should be liable to be tried for any offences by magistrates of the highest class, who were also justices of the peace, and by judges of the Sessions Courts, but it was necessary in both cases that the magistrate or judge should himself be a European British subject. In 1883 the Government of India announced that they had decided "to settle the question of jurisdiction over European subjects in such a way as to remove from the code at once and completely every judicial disqualification which is based merely on race distinctions." This decision, embodied in the Ilbert Bill, aroused a storm of indignation which is still remembered. The controversy ended in a compromise which is thus summarised by Sir John Strachey ("India"): "The controversy ended with the virtual, though not avowed, abandonment of the measure proposed by the Government. Act III of 1884, by which the law previously in force was amended, cannot be said to have diminished the privileges of European British subjects charged with offences, and it left their position as exceptional as before. The general disqualification of native judges and magistrates remains, but if a native of India be appointed to the post of district magistrate or sessions judge, his powers in regard to jurisdiction over European British subjects are the same as those of an Englishman holding the same office. This

provision however is subject to the condition that every European British subject brought for trial before the district magistrate or sessions judge has the right, however trivial be the charge, to claim to be tried by a jury of which not less than half the number shall be Europeans or Americans Whilst this change was made in the powers of district magistrates, the law in regard to other magistrates remained unaltered" Since 1836 no distinctions of race have been recognised in the civil courts throughout India

After a discussion on this subject in the Legislative Assembly in September 1921, the following motion was adopted — 'That in order to remove all racial distinctions between Indians and Europeans in the matter of their trial and punishment for offences, a committee be appointed to consider what amendments should be made in the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, which differentiate between Indians and European British subjects and American and Europeans who are not British subjects in criminal trials and proceedings and to report on the best methods of giving effect to their proposals" As a result of the recommendations of the Racial Distinctions Committee the law on the subject was further modified and by the Criminal Law Amendment Act XII of 1923 in place of the old Chapter XXXIII (55443 467) the new Chapter XXXIII (55443 449) with certain supplementary provisions were substituted This has in some measure reduced the differences between the trials of Europeans and of Indians under the Code

High Courts

The highest legal tribunals in India are the High Courts of Judicature These were constituted by the Indian High Courts Act of 1861 for Bengal, Bombay and Madras, and later for the United Provinces and the Punjab superseding the old supreme and Sudder Courts More recently High Courts have been constituted for Patna and Rangoon as well The Judges are appointed by the Crown, they hold office during the pleasure of the Sovereign, at least one-third of their number are barristers, one-third are recruited from the judicial branch of the Indian Civil Service, the remaining places being available for the appointment of Indian lawyers Trial by jury is the rule in original criminal cases before the High Courts, but juries are never employed in civil suits in India

For other parts of India High Courts have been formed under other names. The chief difference being that they derive their authority from the Government of India, not from Parliament In Burma there is a Chief Court, with three or more judges, in the other provinces the chief appellate authority is an officer called the Judicial Commissioner In Sind the Judicial Commissioner is termed Judge of the Sudder Court and has two colleagues

The High Courts are the Courts of appeal from the superior courts in the districts, criminal and civil, and their decisions are final, except in cases in which an appeal lies to His Majesty in Council and is heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England. The High Courts exercise supervision over all the subordinate courts Returns are regularly sent to them at short intervals and the High Courts are able, by examining the returns, by sending for proceedings, and by calling for explanations, as well as from the cases that come before them in appeal, to keep themselves to some extent acquainted with the manner in which the courts generally are discharging their duties.

Lower Courts

The Code of Criminal Procedure provides for the constitution of inferior criminal courts styled courts of session and courts of magistrates Every province, outside the Presidency towns, is divided into sessions divisions consisting of one or more districts, and every sessions division has a court of session and a sessions judge, with assistance if need be These stationary sessions courts take the place of the English Assizes, and are competent to try all accused persons duly committed, and to inflict any punishment authorised by law, but sentences of death are subject to confirmation by the highest court of criminal appeal in the province Magistrates' courts are of three classes with descending powers Provision is made and largely utilised in the towns, for the appointment of honorary magistrates, in the Presidency towns Presidency magistrates deal with magisterial cases and benches of Justices of the Peace or honorary magistrates dispose of the less important cases

Trials before courts of session are either with assessors or juries Assessors assist, but do not bind the judge by their opinions, on juries the opinion of the majority prevails if accepted by the presiding Judge The Indian law allows considerable latitude of appeal The prerogative of mercy is exercised by the Governor-General in-Council and the Local Government concerned without prejudice to the superior power of the Crown

The constitution and jurisdiction of the inferior civil courts varies Broadly speaking one district and sessions judge is appointed for each district as District Judge he presides in its principal civil court of original jurisdiction, his functions as Sessions Judge have been described For these posts members of the Indian Civil Service are mainly selected though some appointments are made from the Provincial Service Next come the Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs, the extent of whose original jurisdiction varies in different parts of India The civil courts, below the grade of District Judge, are almost invariably presided over by Indians There are in addition a number of Courts of Small Causes, with jurisdiction to try money suits up to Rs 500 In the Presidency Towns, where the Chartered High Courts have original jurisdiction, Small Cause Courts dispose of money suits up to Rs 2,000 As Insolvency Courts the chartered High Courts of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras have jurisdiction in the Presidency towns In the mofussil similar powers were conferred on the District Courts by the Insolvency Act of 1906

Coroners are appointed only for the Presidency Towns of Calcutta and Bombay Elsewhere their duties are discharged by the ordinary staff of magistrates and police officers unaided by jurors

Legal Practitioners

Legal practitioners in India are divided into Barristers at Law, Advocates of the High Court, Vakils and Attorneys (Solicitors) of High Courts and Pleaders, Mukhtiars and revenue agents. Barristers and Advocates are admitted by each High Court to practise in it and its subordinate courts, and they alone are admitted to practise on the original side of some of the chartered High Courts. Vakils are persons duly qualified who are admitted to practise on the appellate side of the chartered High Courts and in the Courts subordinate to the High Court. Attorneys are required to qualify before they are to practise in much the same way as in England. The rule that a solicitor must retain counsel prevails only on the original side of certain of the High Courts. Pleaders practise in the subordinate courts in accordance with rules framed by the High Courts.

Organisation of the Bar

At Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay there is a Bar Committee presided over, ex officio, by the Advocate-General. This body is elected by the barristers practising in each High Court and its functions are to watch the interests of the Bar and to regulate its etiquette. At Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpur, and Patna, on a similar Bar Committee exists but the electorate is extended to include the vakils or native pleaders, and the president is either the senior practising member of the Bar or the Government Advocate. In the larger Districts and Sessions Courts, an organisation representing the Bar is usually to be found, and in the subordinate Courts, including the Revenue Courts similar machinery is generally in use. Lending an opportunity of detailed inquiries in India, these general descriptions must suffice. The recommendations of the Indian Bar Committee of 1923 relating to the constitution of Bar Councils for the several High Courts in India have been recently adopted by the Indian Bar Courts Act, XXXVIII of 1926.

Composition of the Bar

A considerable change is occurring in the composition of the Indian Bar. The following extract from an informing article in the *Times* (May 25, 1914) indicates the character and incidence of this development. "During the last forty years, a striking change has taken place in the professional class. The bulk of practice has largely passed from British to Indian hands, while, at the same time, the profession has grown to an enormous extent. One typical illustration may be quoted. Attached to the Bombay High Court in 1871 there were 38 solicitors, of whom 10 were Indian and 28 English, and 24 advocates, of whom 7 were Indian and 17 English. In 1911, attached to the same High Court, there were 150 solicitors, of whom more than 130 were Indian and the remainder English, and 250 advocates, of whom 10 only were English and the remainder Indian."

Law Officers.

The Government of India has its own law colleague in the Legal Member of Council. All Government measures are drafted in this department. Outside the Council the principal law officer of the Government of India is the Advocate-General of Bengal, who is appointed by the Crown, is the leader of the Legal Bar and is also nominated a member of the Imperial Legislative Council. In Calcutta he is assisted by the Standing Counsel and the Government Solicitor. There are also the Government Solicitors for Bombay and Madras, and in Bombay there is also a Government Pleader and Legal Remembrancer, Government Advocate, Legal Remembrancer, Examiner of the Judicial Branch of the Indian Civil Service. The Legal Advocate General, the Standing Counsel and the Government Solicitor and Legal Remembrancer (a Civil Servant) and a Deputy Legal Remembrancer (a practising barrister) the United Provinces are served by a civilian Legal Remembrancer and a Government Advocate and Assistant Government Advocate; the Punjab has a Legal Remembrancer, a Government Advocate and a Junior Government Advocate; and Burma a Government Advocate besides a Secretary to the Legal Legislative Council.

Officers are attached to the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. They are appointed by Government, selected from a roll of clerks of standing, the detailed work being done by deputy clerks, who are officers of the Court.

Law Reports

The Indian Law Reports are now published in series of volumes—Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Patna, Lahore and Rangoon under the authority of the Governor-General in Council. They contain cases determined by the High Court and by the Judicial Committee on appeal from the particular High Court. These appeals raise questions of very great importance, and the Council of Law Reporting for England and Wales show their appreciation by printing the Indian Appeals in a separate volume, and have also compiled a digest of Indian Appeals covering the period 1874-1893. The other Provinces and States have series of reports issued under the authority either of the Judiciary or the State.

Legislative Power

The supreme power of Parliament to legislate for the whole of India cannot be questioned in practice, however, this power is little used, there being a majority of officials on the Imperial Legislative Council—a majority deliberately reserved in the India Councils Act of 1909—the Secretary of State is able to impose his will on the Government of India and to secure the passage of any measure he may frame, regardless of the opinion of the Indian authorities. Legislative Councils have been established both for the whole of India and for the principal provinces. Their constitution and functions are fully described in detailing the powers of the Imperial and Provincial Councils (q v.). To meet emergencies the Governor-General is vested with the power of issuing ordinances, having the same force as Acts of the Legislature, but they can remain in force for only six months. The power is very little used. The Governor-General-in-Council is also empowered to make regulations, having all the cogency of Acts, for the more backward parts of the country, the object being to bar the operation of the general law and permit the application of certain enactments only

Bengal Judicial Department.

[illegible] Kt., K.C., Bar	Chief Justice
[illegible] Chunder [illegible]	Puisne Judge
[illegible] Mr. Justice Philip [illegible], Kt., [illegible]	Do
[illegible] Mr. Justice Zahir Rahim [illegible]	Do
[illegible] Mr. Justice Arthur Reeles, Kt., [illegible]	Do
[illegible] Mr. Justice Herbert Cowland [illegible]	Do
[illegible] Mr. Justice Manmatha Nath [illegible]	Do
[illegible] Mr. Justice Leonard Wilfred [illegible]	Do
[illegible] Mr. Justice John [illegible], [illegible]	Do
[illegible] Mr. Justice John [illegible], Bar at Law	Do
[illegible] Mr. Justice Satyendra Chandra [illegible]	Do
[illegible] Mr. Justice [illegible]	Do
[illegible] Mr. Justice Dwarkanath [illegible]	Do
[illegible] Mr. Justice Sarat Kumar, [illegible]	Do
[illegible] Mr. Justice Hugh Robert, [illegible]	Do
[illegible] Bar at Law	Advocate General
[illegible] Law	Standing Counsel
[illegible] Bar at Law	Government Counsel
[illegible]	Government Solicitor
[illegible], [illegible]	Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Judicial Secretary to Government (Officiating)
Khan Bahadur [illegible], Bar at Law	Deputy Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs
Guha, Pal Bahadur Surendra Nath	Senior Government Pleader (Offg. Judge, High Court)
[illegible] Dr. Sarat Chandra	(Officiating)
Sadhu Pal Bahadur Tarak Nath, C.I.E.	Public Prosecutor in the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates in Calcutta
Sen, Pinel Chandra	Junior Public Prosecutor, Calcutta
Mitra, Sarat Kumar	Editor of Law Reports
Remiry, Maurice	Registrar (Original Side)
Ghatak, N., M.B.E., Bar at Law	Master and Official Referee
Ghosh, J. M., Bar-at-Law	Assistant Referee
Mitra, Satish Chandra	Registrar in Insolvency
Ganguli, Manmatha Nath	Deputy Registrar
Palsett, I.	Assistant Registrar
Vacant	Assistant Registrar and Chief Clerk in Insolvency
Mitra, Kanai Lal	Asst. Registrar
Banarji, Sachindra Nath	Do

Dr Satindranath	Assistant Secretary
Sen Gupta Subodh Chandra	Do
D'Abrew, P A	Secretary to the Chief Justice and Head Clerk Department
Moses, O Barrister-at-Law	Clerk of the Crown for Criminal Sessions
Sharpe W McC	Inspector and Taxing Officer Appellate Side
Connell, Frank Bertram	Deputy Registrar
Badruddin Ahmad	Assistant Registrar Appellate Side (Officiating)
Young J	(Officiating)
Young J	Assistant Registrar (Paper Book and Appeal Department)
Basu, Amulyal Chandra	(Officiating)
Basu, Sudhansu Bhushan	Senior Registrar Civil and Criminal Assistant Registrar Appellate Side
Morgan, C Carey	Administrator General and Official Trustee (Officiating)
Surita, O I	Deputy Administrator General and Official Trustee (Officiating)
Falkner George McDonald Barrister-at-Law	Official Assignee
Mukharji, Kanti Chandra (Advocate)	Official Receiver

Bombay Judicial Department

Beaumont, The Hon'ble Sir John W	Chief Justice
Mirza, Ali Akbar Khan, The Hon'ble Mr Justice, Barrister-at-Law	Puisne Judge
Blackwell, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Cecil Patrick, Barrister-at-Law	Do
Patkar, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Sitaram Sundarrao, B A, LL B	Do
Baker, The Hon'ble Mr Justice W T W, B A (Oxon), I C S	Do
Rangnekar, The Hon'ble Mr Sajiba Shankar, B A, LL B, Barrister-at-Law	Do
Murphy, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Stephen James, I C S	Do
Broomfield, The Hon'ble Mr Justice R S, B A, Barrister-at-Law, I C S	Do
Wadia, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Bomanji Jamshedji	Do
Barlee The Hon'ble Mr Justice K W, B A, Barrister-at-Law, I C S	Do
Kania, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Harilal Jaykisandas, B A, LL B	Do (Officiating)
Shingne, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Padmanabh Bhaskar, LL B	Do (Do)
Kanga, Sir Jamshedji Behramji, Kt, M A, LL B	Advocate-General
G Davis, I C S	Remembrancer of Legal Affairs
Rajadhyaksha, G S, M A, Barrister-at-Law, I C S	Deputy Secretary to Government, Legal Department Also Secretary to the Legislative Council, Bombay (In addition)

[illegible]	Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor (On leave)
[illegible]	Clerk of the Crown
[illegible]	Reporter to the High Court
[illegible]	Official Assignee Insolvent Debtors Court
[illegible]	Government Pleader (On deputation)
[illegible]	Do (Officiating)
[illegible]	Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor Karachi
[illegible]	Administrator General and Official Trustee in addition to his duties as Registrar of Companies
[illegible]	Prothonotary and Senior Master
[illegible]	Master and Registrar in Equity and Commissioner for taking Accounts and Local Investigator
[illegible]	Master and Assistant Prothonotary
[illegible]	Taxing Master
[illegible]	Insolvency Registrar
[illegible]	Assistant Taxing Master
[illegible]	First Assistant Master Officiating Master and Assistant Prothonotary
[illegible]	Second Assistant Master Officiating 1st Assistant Master
[illegible]	Third Assistant Master (On deputation)
[illegible]	Associate Officiating 2nd Assistant Master
[illegible]	Associate Officiating 3rd Assistant Master
[illegible]	Associate
[illegible]	Do
[illegible]	Officiating Associate
[illegible]	Sheriff
[illegible]	Deputy Sheriff
[illegible]	Registrar High Court Appellate Side
[illegible]	Deputy Registrar and Sealer, Appellate Side, and Secretary to Rule Committee
[illegible]	Assistant Registrar and Superintendent High Court Press

COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF SIND

Wild, A. C., B.A., I.C.S.	Judicial Commissioner of Sind (On leave)
Milne, R. B., M.A., I.C.S.	Officiating do
Aston, Arthur Henry Southcote, M.A., Bar at Law	Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind (On leave)
Rupchand Pilaram	Do do
Mehta, Dadiba C., M.A., LL.B.	Officiating do

COURT RECEIVER AND LIQUIDATOR AND ASSISTANTS

Wadia, H. H., M.A., Bar at Law	Court Receiver and Liquidator
Chinoy, A. I. I., LL.B.	First Assistant to do
Mankar, M. N., M.A., Attorney at-Law	Second Assistant to do

Madras Judicial Department

Pinhey, The Hon'ble Sir Justice H. O. C., Kt., Bar-at-Law	Chief Justice
Ramesam, The Hon'ble Sir V., Kt.	Judge
Venkatarabba Rao, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. A., B.L.	Do.
Wallace, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. H., I.C.S.	Do.
Waller, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. G., I.C.S.	Do.
Madhavan Nair, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C., Bar-at-Law	Do.
Krishna Pandalai, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, Bar-at-Law	Do.
Jackson, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. H. B., I.C.S.	Do.
Phillips, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. D. C.	Do.
Ananthakrishna Ayyar, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. V., Rao Bahadur	Do.
Curgenven, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. F., I.C.S.	Do.
Cornish, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, H. D.	Do.
Sundaram Chetti, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice K., Diwan Bahadur	Do.
Stone, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gilbert	Do.
Rangiswami Aiyangar, S.	Administrator-General
Krishnaswami Aiyar, A., Diwan Bahadur	Advocate-General
Thomas, Arthur	Government Solicitor
Nibhi, Venkataramana Rao, P.	Government Pleader
Boyce, L. H.	Public Prosecutor (On leave)
Madhava Menon, J. P., Bar-at-Law	Crown Prosecutor
Aiyangar, R. N., Bar-at-Law	Editor, Indian Law Reports, Madras Series
Rajagopalan, C., B.A., M.L.	Law Reporter
Viswanatha Ayyar, A. S., B.A., B.L.	Do.
Seshu Aiyengar, K. V.	Secretary, Rule Committee
White, G. S.	Registrar
Kandaswami Mudaliyar, P.	Master, High Court
Andisundrachari, S., B.A., B.L.	Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side
Satyamurti Aiyar, R.	First Assistant Registrar, Original Side, Commissioner and Clerk of the Crown
Venkataramana Ayyar, V.	Second Assistant Registrar, Original Side
Appa Rao, D.	Official Referee
Teech, A. J.	Sheriff

Assam Judicial Department

Bartley, C., I.C.S.	District and Sessions Judge, Assam Valley Districts
Rau, B. N., I.C.S.	Secretary to Government, Legislative Department and Secretary to the Assam Legislative Council, Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Administrator-General & Official Trustee, Assam
Edgely, Norman George Armstrong, I.C.S.	District and Sessions Judge, Sylhet and Cachar
Ghosh, K. B.	Additional District and Sessions Judge, Sylhet and Cachar
Mukherjee, Nani Gopal	District and Sessions Judge, Sylhet and Cachar
Ghosh, R. K.	Do.
Ray, P. C.	Do.
Phukan, Rai Bahadur Radha Nath	Additional District and Sessions Judge, Assam Valley Districts.
Bama, Srijut Jogendra Nath	Temp. 2nd Addl. Judge

Bihar and Orissa Judicial Department

[illegible]	Chief Justice.
[illegible]	Puisne Judges.
[illegible]	Do
[illegible]	Do
[illegible]	Do
[illegible]	Do
[illegible]	Do
[illegible]	Do
[illegible]	Do
[illegible]	Do Officiating
[illegible]	Registrar
[illegible]	Deputy Registrar
[illegible]	Assistant Registrar
[illegible]	Assistant Registrar Orissa Circuit Court Temporary Additional Munsif of Cuttack in addition to his own duties
[illegible] Bar-at-Law	Government Advocate
[illegible]	Assistant Government Advocate
[illegible]	Government Pleader

Burma Judicial Department.

[illegible] Kt., K.C.	Chief Justice, Rangoon
[illegible] The Hon'ble Sir [illegible] Harold [illegible] Kt. [illegible]	Judge, Rangoon
[illegible] The Hon'ble Mr. Justice [illegible] Wallace [illegible]	Do Rangoon Ag. Chief Justice
[illegible] The Hon'ble [illegible] Bar-at-Law	Do Rangoon
[illegible] The Hon'ble Mr. Justice [illegible] Bar-at-Law	Do do
[illegible] The Hon'ble Mr. Justice [illegible] Edward [illegible] Bar-at-Law	Do do
[illegible] The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Maung [illegible]	Do do
[illegible] The Hon'ble Mr. Justice [illegible] Bar-at-Law	Do do
[illegible] The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harold Arrowsmith [illegible] Bar-at-Law	Do do
[illegible] The Hon'ble Mr. Justice John Mint[illegible], Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.	Do do On leave
[illegible] The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. G. [illegible] I.C.S.	Do Officiating
[illegible] Bar-at-Law	Government Advocate
[illegible] Dun, Bar-at-Law	Deputy Government Advocate and Secretary to Burma Legislative Council
Grant, C. H. [illegible]	Assistant Government Advocate
[illegible] Tun, Bar-at-Law	Do do
Lambert, E. W., Bar-at-Law	Do do
[illegible] On Pe, Bar-at-Law	Administrator General and Official Trustee Burma and Official Assignee and Receiver, H. C., Rangoon Officiating
[illegible] Myint, Bar-at-Law	Public Prosecutor, Rangoon
[illegible] Myint Thein, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law	Assistant Public Prosecutor, Rangoon
Parretto, Charles Lionel	Public Prosecutor, Moulmein
Lutter, Henry Millard, [illegible]	Do Mandalay
Mitter, K. L., B.L.	Assistant Public Prosecutor, Mandalay
Pakenham Walsh, W. P., M.A.	Registrar, High Court, Rangoon
Goldsmith, W. S.	Registrar, Original Side, High Court, Rangoon (On leave)
Myaing, U [illegible], B.A., B.L.	Registrar, Small Cause Court, Rangoon

Mehta, H D, B A Bar-at Law	Registrar Original Side High Court [illegible] (Officiating)
Sen, L Hoke, B A B L	Chief Deputy Registrar
Mc, [illegible]	Second Deputy Registrar Appellate Side
Kirkham George Patrick [illegible]	Chief Deputy Registrar
Bourne [illegible]	Deputy Registrar Criminal Department
Hman, [illegible]	Assistant Registrar Appellate Side
Ch [illegible]	Assistant Registrar Original Side
Chein [illegible]	Fourth Deputy Registrar Mandalay
Kyaw [illegible]	Do
Daw Me Me Khin [illegible]	Assistant Registrar

Central Provinces Judicial Department

Hitchcock, Sir Charles [illegible] Kt M A [illegible]	Judicial Commissioner (On leave)
Macnair, Robert Hill, Bar-at Law [illegible]	Officiating Judicial Commissioner
Jackson R J, B A (Oxon), Bar-at Law, [illegible]	Officiating Judicial Commissioner
Subbadhar, Ganpat Lal Chitnavis Bar-at Law	Additional Judicial Commissioner
Staples, [illegible], M A (Oxon) Bar-at-Law [illegible]	Officiating Additional Judicial Commissioner
Grille, [illegible]	Officiating Additional Judicial Commissioner
Pattal [illegible] M A (Cantab) Bar-at-Law [illegible]	Officiating Additional Judicial Commissioner
Gokhale Ganesh Hari B A [illegible]	Legal Remembrancer
Bose Nalin, Bar-at Law	Assistant Legal Remembrancer
Solomon, Joseph Hazar [illegible]	Government Advocate and Ex officio Standing Counsel
Mehta Vraj Shankar	Registrar
	Deputy Registrar

N-W Frontier Province Judicial Department.

Fraser, [illegible] H R, C I E [illegible]	Judicial Commissioner
Sayad Din Khan, K B B A [illegible]	Additional Judicial Commissioner
Abdul Ghani Khan, M, B A	Registrar

Punjab Judicial Department

Shadi Lal, The Hon'ble Sir, Rai Bahadur, Bar-at-Law, Kt	Chief Justice
Broadway, The Hon'ble Sir Alan Brice Bar-at Law, Kt	Judge
Harrison, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Michael Harman, I C S	Do
Addison, The Hon'ble Mr Justice James, I C S	Do
Tek Chand, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Balkishi	Do
Coldstream, The Hon'ble Mr Justice John, I C S	Do
Jai Lal, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Rai Bahadur	Do
Dalip Singh, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Kunwar, Bar-at Law	Do
Agha Haidar, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Syed, Bar-at Law	Additional Judge
Skemp, The Hon'ble Mr Justice [illegible] W I C S	Additional Judge and President, 2nd Sikh Gurdwaras Tribunal
Bhide, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Mahadeva Vishnu I C S	Officiating Judge
Abdul Qadir, The Hon'ble Justice Sir Shekh, Kt	Additional Do
Innes, [illegible], M I C S	Registrar
Nihal Chand, Lala, Rai Sahib	Deputy Registrar
Webb, Kenneth Cameron	Assistant Registrar
Ranjit Rai, Lala	Assistant Deputy Registrar
Sale, Stephen Leonard, I C S, Bar-at Law	Legal Remembrancer and Secretary Legislative Department
Nord, Charles Humphrey Cordon B A, Bar-at Law	Government Advocate and Administrator General, Official Trustee, Punjab
Ramlal Diwan, B A (Oxon), Bar-at-Law	Assistant Legal Remembrancer, Conveyancing
Abdur Rashid, Mian, M A, Bar-at-Law	Assistant Legal Remembrancer, Punjab (Legislative)

United Provinces Judicial Department.

Vacant	Chief Justice
Suleman The Hon'ble Sir Shah Muhammad, Kt Bar-at-Law M A LL D	Puisne Judge
Mukharji The Hon'ble Mr Justice Lal Gopal, B A, LL B, Rai Bahadur	Do
Boys, The Hon'ble Mr Justice G P, Bar-at-Law	Do
Banarji, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Lalit Mohan, M A, LL B, Rai Bahadur	Do
Kendall The Hon'ble Mr Justice Charles Henry Bayley, J P (I C S)	Do
Young The Hon'ble Mr Justice John Douglas, Bar-at-Law	Do
King The Hon'ble Mr Justice Carlton Moss C I E J P, I C S	Do
Pullan, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Avrton Popplewell, M A, I C S	Do
Sen The Hon'ble Mr Justice Surendra Nath M A LL.D	Additional Puisne Judge
Naimat-Ullah The Hon'ble Mr Justice Chaudri	Do
Bennet The Hon'ble Mr Justice Edward B A LL B Bar at Law, J P I C S	Do
Joshi, Dr Lachhmi Dat D Sc LL B, Bar at Law	Registrar
Mills, Stanley Edward Jervis	Deputy Registrar
Raynor, Frank Ernest	Assistant Registrar
Uma Shankar Bajpai M A LL B	Government Advocate
Wali Ullah Dr M M A LL B Bar at Law	Assistant Government Advocate
Brunett J R W, I C S	Legal Remembrancer [illegible]
Megha, Phul Chand B A LL B	Deputy Legal Do Do
Shankar Saran M A (Oxon) Bar at Law	Government Advocate
Mukharji Benoy Kumar	Law Reporter
Mukhtar Ahmad B A, LL B	Assistant Law Reporter
Dessanges H C, Bar at Law	Administrator-General [illegible] Trustee

CHIEF COURT OF OUDH—LUCKNOW

Wazir Hasan The Hon'ble Justice Sayyid B A LL B	[illegible]
Muhammad Raza The Hon'ble Justice Khan Bahadur Sayyid B A LL B	J J
Srivastava The Hon'ble Mr Justice [illegible] Nath B A LL B O B E	Do
Nanavati The Hon'ble Mr Justice [illegible], K A I C S	Do
Kitch, The Hon'ble Mr Justice [illegible] B A C I E I C S	J
Smith The Hon'ble Mr Justice [illegible] I C S	J
Manu the [illegible]	
Akbar Husain [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Ghosh [illegible] Law	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

NUMBER AND VALUE OF CIVIL SUITS INSTITUTED

Administrations.	Number of Suits Instituted. Value not exceeding Rs 10 (1)	Value Rs 10 to Rs 50 (2)	Value Rs 50 to Rs 100 (3)	Value Rs 100 to Rs 500 (4)	Value Rs 500 to Rs 1,000 (5)	Value Rs 1,000 to Rs 5,000 (6)	Value above Rs 5,000 (7)	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money (8)	Total Number of suits Instituted (9)	Total Value of suits (10)
1. Bengal .. .	108,181	285,467	121,968	133,186	15,539	10,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Bihar and Orissa .. .	36,582	66,121	31,289	40,285	6,0[illegible]	4,712	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 United Provinces .	9,158	71,603	61,110	91,116	12,[illegible]	10,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4. Punjab ..	10,787	57,416	57,[illegible]	92,176	[illegible]	9,19[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5. Delhi	111	2,267	2,205	3,510	[illegible]	575	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 North-West Frontier Province	2,071	1,025	1,093	5,907	1,121	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 Burma .	1,721	14,124	13,[illegible]	27,561	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8. Central Provinces and Berar	6,013	41,106	34,[illegible]	55,500	8,867	[illegible]	1,1[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
9 Assam .	3,231	16,998	10,645	11,920	1,2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 Ajmer Merwara . .	932	2,213	1,926	1,995	291	16[illegible]	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	[illegible]
11 Coorg . .	152	1,170	651	627	[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 Madras ..	65,146	202,504	81,013	124,177	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13 Bombay	10,177	62,183	47,[illegible]	79,975	14,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,11[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14. British Baluchistan	105	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	604	116	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL 1928	257,191	840,311	480,340	877,267	[illegible]	70,[illegible]	17,217	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1927	258,452	811,721	458,300	839,170	93,715	67,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	7,216	*2,3[illegible]	[illegible]
1926	246,508	791,116	430,346	805,587	90,102	64,141	1,7[illegible]	7,[illegible]	*2,2[illegible]	[illegible]
1925	259,140	849,294	471,070	844,573	102,[illegible]	[illegible]	12,777	7,[illegible]	*2,[illegible]	[illegible]
1924	243,786	791,091	421,013	803,777	84,1[illegible]	60,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	7,574	*2,1[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTALS .. 1923	232,538	775,769	415,05[illegible]	841,405	80,[illegible]	57,[illegible]	11,7[illegible]	6,[illegible]	*2,121,[illegible]	97,73,24,777
1922	226,196	799,911	432,905	867,826	86,270	62,467	12,[illegible]	5,9[illegible]	*2,1[illegible]	[illegible]
1921	212,499	752,504	424,410	852,240	82,8[illegible]	60,271	12,621	7,096	*2,104,[illegible]	83,59,21,154
1920	242,261	851,941	473,381	881,150	82,911	58,091	12,291	8,9[illegible]	2,314,001	70,58,[illegible]
1919	252,766	864,173	460,938	859,431	73,974	52,775	11,589	7,035	*2,[illegible]	70,62,15,[illegible]

* Details not given of 6 Madras suits in 1919, and 21,206 in 1921, and of 6,137 Bombay suits in 1921, 7,104 in 1922, 6,574 in 1923, 6,014 in 1924, 5,628 in 1925, 4,899 in 1926 and 4,581 in 1927.

(a) Excludes 1,047 suits of "superior Courts".

(b) Excludes 43 cases transferred to Settlement Courts

(c) Excludes 2 suits instituted in the court of one Honorary Munsif

THE INDIAN POLICE.

Origins—Cornwallis was the first Indian administrator to take the burden of policing the country off the zemindars and to place it on Government He ordered the District Judges of Bengal in 1793 to open a Thana (Police Station) for every 400 square miles of their jurisdiction, and to appoint stipendiary thanadars (Police Station Officers) and subordinates

In Madras in 1816 Sir Thomas Munro took superintendence of police out of the hands of the sedentary judges and placed it in the hands of the peripatetic Collector, who had the indigenous village police system already under his control In this way the Revenue Department controlled the police of the districts and still to some extent does so, especially in Bombay Presidency

In Khandesh from 1826 36 Outram of Mutiny fame showed how a whole time military commandant could turn incorrigible marauders into excellent police, and Sir George Clerk, Governor of Bombay in 1848, applied the lesson by appointing full time European Superintendents of Police in many Districts

Madras had a torture scandal in 1853 which showed that 3 Collectors had no time for real police superintendence, in 1859 the principle of full-time European superintendence was introduced in a Madras Act of that year and the control of the Collector was removed

The Mutiny led to general police overhaul and retrenchment and the Madras Act was mainly followed in India Act V of 1861, "An Act for the Regulation of Police", which still governs police working everywhere in India except Madras and Bombay, which has its own Police Act (IV of 1890)

Working—Strictly speaking there is no Indian Police With the doubtful exceptions of the Delhi Imperial Area Police, and the advisory staff of the Intelligence Bureau attached to the Home Department, the Government of India has not a single police officer directly under its control The police provided for by the 1861 Act is a provincialised police, administered by the Local Government concerned, subject only "to the general control" of the Governor General

Within the Local Government area the police are enrolled and organised in District forces, at the head of each of which is a District Superintendent of Police with powers of enlistment and dismissal of constabulary, and Police Station Officers may also be dismissed by the D S P

The D S P is subject to dual control The force he commands is placed at the disposal of the District Magistrate for the enforcement of law and the maintenance of order in the District But the departmental working and efficiency of the force is governed by a departmental hierarchy of Deputy Inspector General of Police, Inspector-General of Police, and Home Department Generally speaking the D S P has to correspond with his District Magistrate on judicial and magisterial topics, and with his departmental chiefs on internal working of his force

The C I D—The Curzon Police Commission of 1902 3 modernised police working by providing for the direct enlistment and training of Educated Indians as Police Station Officers, and by creating specialised police agencies under each Local Government for the investigation of *specialist* and *professional* crime These agencies are known as **Criminal Investigation Departments** and work under a Deputy Inspector General They collate information about crime, edit the *Crime Gazette*, take over from the District Police crimes with ramifications into several jurisdictions and they control the working of such scientific police developments as the Finger Print Identification Bureaux

Headquarters and Armed Police—At the chief town of each District the D S P has his office and also his Headquarter Police Lines and parade ground This is the main centre for accumulation and distribution to the Police Stations and Outposts of the District of clothing, arms, ammunition, and accoutrements Here are the Stores and the Armoury Here also constabulary recruits enlisted by the D S P are taught drill, deportment, and duties and are turned out to fill vacancies The Headquarter Lines also contain the two hundred or so armed police who mount guard on Treasuries in the District, and also provide prisoner and treasure escort Actually they form a small and mobile local army equipped with muskets (single loading) and bayonets The most highly trained section of them go through a musketry course and are armed with 303 service rifles At most head quarters but by no means all, there is also a reserve of mounted and armed police

Thanas and Thanadars—Almost throughout India the popular terms for Police Station and Police Station Officer are 'Thana and "Thanadar It is at the Police Station that the public are most in touch with the police and the police with the public Whether it be in a large city or in a mofussil hamlet the Thana is the place where people come with their troubles and their grievances against their neighbours or against a person or persons unknown In dealing with such callers, the Thanadar who like police of all ranks, is supposed to be always on duty, is chiefly guided by the Fourteenth Chapter of the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Second Schedule at the end of that Code This schedule shows nearly all penal offences and states whether or not they are 'cognisable by the police The fourteenth Chapter lays down that a cognisable complaint must then and there be recorded, and investigated A non cognisable complaint is merely noted in a separate book and the complainant is told to go to court

Police Prosecutors—The complainant in a cognisable case not only has his complaint recorded but investigated without payment of fee If the thanadar succeeds in establishing a *prima facie* case against the [illegible] the prosecution in court is conducted free of charge by a police prosecutor, who is generally a junior pleader, engaged by Government to do police cases in the lower courts [illegible]

to the Sessions are conducted by the Public Prosecutor or one of his Assistants and the reports of the officers and the comments of the judiciary are a means for the Head to know whether his thanadar are doing their work properly.

Out Posts.—When the Police Commission of 1860 devised the plan of police that still holds the field they laid down two criteria of the numbers required. One was one policeman per square mile; the other was one per thousand of population. In towns it is well enough to have the available police concentrated at the police station. But in the mofussil the thana is very often fifty miles distant from a village of its jurisdiction. It is indeed a grievance to detach a portion of the police station strength under a head constable to man an outpost where complaints can be received and investigation begun without the injured party having to undertake a long journey to the distant thana. The secret of good mofussil police working in normal times is dispersion. A lone policeman, however junior, represents the rule of law and is an agent of Government.

The Chain of Promotion.—Ordinarily the constable may aspire to become a Jamadar or with ability and luck a Police Station Officer or even Inspector. The directly recruited matriculate who comes in through the Police Training School as a Thanadar may ordinarily become an Inspector or a Deputy Superintendent, or exceptionally a Superintendent. The direct Deputy, an officer reserved for Indians, has a good chance of becoming Superintendent, and perhaps Deputy Inspector General. The direct Assistant Superintendent, whether from England, or from India, is sure of a Superintendentship and has chances of D. I. G. after 25 years' service. The period of service for all ranks for full pension is thirty years, and if an officer dies in the process of earning full pension his pension dies with him and all his dependents get his provident fund.

Presidency Police.—In the Presidency Towns there is unified police control for the Police Commissioner is responsible for both law and order and for departmental training and efficiency.

The Commissioner of Police of a Presidency Town is not the subordinate of the Provincial Inspector-General of Police and deals directly with Government. Just as the Presidency Magistrate deals directly with the High Court in Criminal Procedure Code of Indian, so he deals in the Presidency Towns with the special police Act which applies all police powers but in the in criminal law. In Presidency Towns I sometimes have to deal, from this exalted position, with Presidency Magistrate can give up to six month or Rs. 200 fine summarily, as a police formal record of proceedings, and if one whipping of five up to Rs. 200 is inflicted then record of even any statement of reason for the conviction.

Round Figures.—The process of reorganisation and retrenchment is now successfully, annual administration reports for the ten major provinces and four minor administrations appear in tardily, and there are no unofficial statistics for the police of India and Burma. The following figures are therefore merely to be regarded as approximations giving a general idea of the number of police and the volume of work put through the cycle. There are about 70,000 Military Police, civil in Burma, Assam and Bengal and the cost about one and a third crores. The maintenance of the military is a departure from the principle laid down by the 1860 Commission and the 1861 Act.

Provincial Police including Burma total about 200,000 and cost ten and a half crores or an average of about one crore per major Province.

There are about 10,000 Thanas or Police Stations which annually investigate from five to six thousand murders, four thousand dacoities, twenty-five thousand cattle thefts, one hundred and seventy thousand ordinary thefts and as many burglaries. They place on trial every year about three quarters of a million persons, of whom about half a million or more are convicted. The jail population of India, which is over a hundred thousand, consists of many habituals who on release proceed to prey on the public until such time as the police again secure their conviction and incarceration.

Statement (1) "Military Police" for 1923

Assam Rifles

Commandants	Assist Comm	Sub and Jam	Hav and Naiks	Sepoys	Total	Cost Rs
5	15	77	80	3,420	3,420	1,753,117
		Eastern Frontier Rifles (Bengal Battn)				
1	3	16	70	753	813	415,023
		Bihar and Orissa				
	.	12	50	412	472	210,578
		Burma Military Police				
12	35	321	115	11	13,652	7,682,261

North West Frontier Constabulary

Commandant	Dist Off	Assist D O	Sub and Jam	Hav and Naiks	Sepoys	Total	Cost Rs
1	7	6	130	429	4,530	5,675	134,024

Province	Inspector-Generals and Deputy Inspector Generals	Superintendents	Assistant Superintendents of Police	Deputy Superintendents of Police	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Sergeants	Head Constables	Constables	Total	and Total Cost	Proportion of Police. to area	Proportion of Police. to population
											Rs		
Assam	1	14	13	9	10	206	1	121	3,521	4,328	23,06,465	1 to 12 3	1 to 1,772 6
Bengal (excluding Calcutta)	7	15	52	28	258	1,821	50	2,634	19,711	24,606	1,13,14,897	1 to 2 9	1 to 1,953 8
Bihar	5	20	28	28	182	1,139	17	1,548	11,146	14,122	80,32,102	1 to 5 8	1 to 2,172
Bombay (excluding Bombay)	6	12	30	35	113	758	57	4,839	17,127	23,337	1,26,80,810	1 to 5 69	1 to 776
Burma (excluding Rangoon)	6	30	30	64	223	1,868	14	1,474	9,708	13,435	1,15,65,914	1 to 17 21	1 to 954
C P	1	26	10	19	151	738	25	1,739	8,331	11,043	59,03,849	1 to 9 3	1 to 1,259
Madras	6	34	36	14	304	1,444	151	3,101	22,617	27,737	1,50,57,220	1 to 5 1	1 to 1,526
N W P	1	8	7	1	31	172	1	625	4,998	5,857	29,57,232	1 to 2 3	1 to 399
Punjab	5	36	35	16	130	862	29	2,863	17,237	21,213	99,41,481	1 to 4 9	1 to 1,053
U P	6	58	51	71	215	2,073	40	2,614	28,617	33,775	1,48,73,890	1 to 3 1	1 to 1,343
	47	331	301	358	1,716	11,171	385	21,858	143,016	179,783	9,82,33,860	1 to 6 80	1 to 1,331

STATISTICS OF POLICE WORK

The undesirability of attaching undue importance to statistical results as a test of the merits of police work was a point upon which considerable stress was laid by the Indian Police Commission, who referred to the evils likely to result from the prevalence among subordinate officers of an impression that the advancement of an officer would depend upon his being able to show a high ratio of convictions both to cases and to persons arrested, and a low ratio of crime. The objection applies more particularly to the use of statistics for small areas, but they cannot properly be used as a basis of comparison even for larger areas without taking into account the differences in the conditions under which the police work, and, it may be added, they can at the best indicate only very imperfectly the degree of success with which the police carry out that important branch of their duties which consists in the prevention of crime. These considerations have been emphasised in recent orders of the Government of India. Subject to these considerations, the figures below may be given as some indication of the volume of work falling upon the police and of the wide differences between the conditions and the statistical results in different provinces. They are statistics of cognizable crime.

Administration	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year
Bengal	6,105	271,830	[illegible]	211,1[illegible]	15,179	10,761
Bihar and Orissa	2,766	1[illegible],013	21,[illegible]	1[illegible],777	7,[illegible]	4,86[illegible]
United Provinces	10,402	1[illegible]	97,091	84,5[illegible]	12,[illegible]	12,301
Punjab	9,[illegible]27	57,642	57,878	[illegible],718	21,107	12,47[illegible]
North-West Frontier Province	1,6[illegible]	7,[illegible]20	9,67[illegible]	5,[illegible]	1,052	1,19[illegible]
Burma	6,079	76,[illegible]05	71,[illegible]	47,212	26,180	5,19[illegible]
Central Provinces and Berar	2,614	41,107	20,367	12,7[illegible]	4,842	2,795
Assam	1,2[illegible]	14,411	9,091	[illegible],66[illegible]	3,429	2,557
Ajmer-Merwara	2,368	5,5[illegible]	1,668	1,120	218	1,215
Coorg	163	572	598	[illegible]2	111	1,0
Madras	15,891	227,113	211,183	195,085	16,100	6,217
Bombay	8,[illegible]97	126,181	12[illegible]	106,077	10,451	11,714
Baluchistan	85	3,879	3,617	3,160	448	152
Delhi	28[illegible]	5,008	3,926	2,958	968	82
TOTAL, 1929	67,510	1,018,522	867,949	730,459	134,529	71,245
TOTALS 1928	63,079	911,955	797,866	661,755	133,268	68,233
1927	57,630	886,675	738,856	602,956	132,313	63,550
1926	57,412	858,777	711,497	582,316	126,215	61,607
1925	56,554	877,780	712,697	578,908	176,423	56,336
1924	54,997	887,717	703,553	570,729	130,112	51,400
1923	56,314	846,664	649,101	521,861	124,821	50,604
1922	59,772	857,234	651,466	522,002	127,025	48,484
1921	56,762	842,948	611,154	484,401	124,328	48,410
1920	61,193	851,087	626,874	505,108	119,405	43,875

JAILS

Jail administration in India is regulated centrally by the Prisons Act of 1894, and by rules framed under it by the Government of India and the local governments. The punishments authorised by the Indian Penal Code for convicted offenders include transportation, penal servitude, rigorous imprisonment (which may include short periods of solitary confinement), and simple imprisonment. Accommodation has also to be provided in the jails for civil and under trial prisoners.

The origin of all jail improvement in India in recent years was the Jail Commission of 1889. The report of the Commission, which consisted of only two members, both officials serving under the Government of India, is extremely long, and reviews the whole question of jail organisation and administration in the minutest detail. In most matters the Commission's recommendations have been accepted and adopted by local Governments, but in various matters, mainly of a minor character, their proposals have either been rejected *ab initio* as unsuited to local conditions, abandoned as unworkable after careful experiment or accepted in principle but postponed for the present as impossible.

The most important of all the recommendations of the Commission, the one that might in fact be described as the corner stone of their report, is that there should be in each Presidency three classes of jails: in the first place, large central jails for convicts sentenced to more than one years imprisonment; secondly, district jails at the head quarters of districts; and, thirdly, subsidiary jails and "lock-ups" for under-trial prisoners and convicts sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. The jail department in each province is under the control of an Inspector General, who is generally an officer of the Indian Medical Service with jail experience, and the Superintendents of certain jails are usually recruited from the same service. The district jail is under the charge of the civil surgeon, and is frequently inspected by the district magistrate. The staff under the Superintendent includes, in large central jails, a Deputy Superintendent to supervise the jail manufactures, and in all central and district jails one or more subordinate medical officers. The executive staff consists of jailors and warders, and convict petty officers are employed in all central and district jails, the prospect of promotion to one of these posts being a strong inducement to good behaviour. A Press Note issued by the Bombay Government in October, 1915, says:—"The cadre and emoluments of all ranks from Warder to Superintendent have been repeatedly revised and altered in recent years. But the Department is not at all attractive in its lower grades. The two weak spots in the jail administration at the moment are the insufficiency of Central Prisons and the difficulty of obtaining good and sufficient warders."

The Jails Committee.—Since the introduction of the reformed constitution the maintenance of the Indian Prisons falls within the sphere of provincial Governments and is subject to all India legislation. The obvious advisability of proceeding along certain general lines of uniform application led lately to the appointment of a Jails Committee, which conducted the first comprehensive survey of Indian prison administration which had been made for thirty years. Stress was laid by the Committee upon the necessity of improving and increasing existing jail accommodation, of recruiting a better class of warders, of providing education for prisoners and of developing prison industries so as to meet the needs of the consuming Departments of Government. Other important recommendations included the separation of civil from criminal offenders, the adoption of the English system of release on licence in the case of adult convicts and the creation of children's courts. The Committee found that the reformative side of the Indian system needed particular attention. They recommended the segregation of habituals from ordinary prisoners, the provision of separate accommodation for prisoners under trial, the institution of the star class system and the abolition of certain practices which are liable to harden or degrade the prison population.

Employment of Prisoners.—The work on which convicts are employed is mostly carried on within the jail walls, but extra-mural employment on a large scale is sometimes allowed, as, for example, when a large number of convicts were employed in excavating the Jhelum Canal in the Punjab. Within the walls prisoners are employed on jail service and repairs, and in workshops. The main principle laid down with regard to jail manufactures is that the work must be penal and industrial. The industries are on a large scale, multifarious employment being condemned, while care is taken that the jail shall not compete with local traders. As far as possible industries are adapted to the requirements of the consuming public departments, and printing, tent-making, and the manufacture of clothing are among the commonest employments. Schooling is confined to juveniles, the experiment of teaching adults has been tried, but literary instruction is unsuitable for the class of persons who fill an Indian jail.

The conduct of convicts in jail is generally good, and the number of desperate characters among them is small. Failure to perform the allotted task is by far the most common offence. In a large majority of cases the punishment inflicted is one of those classed as "minor." Among the "major" punishments fetters take the first place. Corporal punishment is inflicted in relatively few cases, and the number is steadily falling. Punishments were revised as the result of the Commission of 1889. Two notable punishments then abolished were shaving the heads of female prisoners and the stocks. The latter, which was apparently much practised in Bombay, was described by the Commission as inflicting exquisite torture. Punishments are now scheduled and graded into major and minor. The most difficult of all jail problems is the internal maintenance of order among the prisoners, for which purpose paid

warders and convict warders are employed With this is bound up the question of a special class of well behaved prisoners which was tried from 1905 onwards in the Thana Jail

Juvenile Prisoners —As regards "youthful offenders" —i e, those below the age of 16 —the law provides alternatives to imprisonment, and it is strictly enjoined that boys shall not be sent to jail when they can be dealt with otherwise The alternatives are detention in a reformatory school for a period of from three to seven years but not beyond the age of 18, discharge after admonition, delivery to the parent or guardian or the latter executing a bond to be responsible for the good behaviour of the culprit and whipping by way of school discipline

The question of the treatment of "young adult" prisoners has in recent years received much attention Under the Prisons Act, prisoners below the age of 18 must be kept separate from older prisoners but the recognition of the principle that an ordinary jail is not a fitting place for adolescents (other than youthful habituals) who are over 15, and therefore ineligible for admission to the reformatory school, has led Local Governments to consider schemes for going beyond this by treating young adults on the lines followed at Borstal, and considerable progress has been made in this direction In 1905, a special class for selected juveniles and young adults was established at the Dharwar jail in Bombay, in 1908 a special juvenile jail was opened at Alipore in Bengal, in 1909 the Meiktila jail in Burma and the Tanjore jail in Madras were set aside for adolescents, and a new jail for juvenile and "juvenile adult" convicts was opened at Bareilly in the United Provinces, and in 1910 it was decided to concentrate adolescents in the Punjab at the Lahore District jail, which is now worked on Borstal lines Other measures had previously been taken in some cases, a special reformatory system for "juvenile adults" had, for example, been in force in two central jails in the Punjab since the early years of the decade and "Borstal enclosures" had been established in some jails in Bengal But the public is slow to appreciate that it has a duty towards prisoners, and but little progress has been made in the formation of Prisoners' Aid Societies except in Bombay and Calcutta, though even in those cities much remains to be done

Reformatory Schools —These schools have been administered since 1899 by the Education department, and the authorities are directed to improve the industrial education of the inmates, to help the boys to obtain employment on leaving school, and as far as possible to keep a watch on their careers

Transportation —Transportation is an old punishment of the British Indian criminal law, and a number of places were formerly appointed for the reception of Indian transported convicts The only penal settlement at the present time is Port Blair in the Andaman Islands

Commission of Enquiry, 1919 —A committee was appointed to investigate the whole system of prison administration in India with special reference to recent legislation and experience in Western countries Its report published in 1921, was summarised in the Indian Year Book, 1922 (pages 670 671) A number of reforms were advocated but, owing to financial stringency, it has not yet been possible to introduce some of the more important of them

Fines and Short Sentences —Those sections of the Indian Penal Code, under which imprisonment must be awarded when a conviction occurs, should be amended so as to give discretion to the court Sentences of imprisonment for less than twenty eight days should be prohibited

The Indeterminate Sentences —The sentence of every long term prisoner should be brought under revision, as soon as the prisoner has served half the sentence in the case of the non-habitual, and two thirds of the sentence in the case of the habitual, remission earned being counted in each case The revision should be carried out by a Revising Board, composed of the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Sessions Judge and a non official In all cases, the release of a prisoner on parole should be made subject to conditions, breach of which would render him liable to be remanded to undergo the full original sentence The duty of seeing that a prisoner fulfils the conditions on which he was released should not be imposed upon the police or upon the village headman, but special officers, to be termed parole officers, should be appointed for the purpose These parole officers should possess a good standard of education, though not necessarily a university degree, and should both protect and advise the released prisoner and report breaches of the conditions of release

Transportation and the Andamans —If any fresh attempt at colonisation is made, it should be in an entirely new locality A fresh attempt at colonisation in the Middle Andaman is not recommended The retention of the settlement at Port Blair on the present lines is not recommended The entire abandonment of the Andamans as a place of deportation is not recommended Deportation to the Andamans should cease, except in regard to specially dangerous prisoners and any others whose removal from Indian jails is considered by the Government to be in the public interests The existing restrictions as to age and physical condition of prisoners sentenced to transportation to the Andamans should, unless special medical grounds exist in any particular case, cease to apply The Indian Penal Code should be amended by the substitution of rigorous imprisonment for transportation In provinces where the available prison accommodation will not permit of the immediate cessation of deportation of all but selected prisoners, the Star class should be the first, and the habitual the last, to be detained in Indian jails No female should in future be deported to the Andamans, and those now there should be brought back to India and distributed among the Provinces to which they belong In those Provinces where the jails are insufficient to detain prisoners now deported, additional accommodation should be provided as soon as possible

Criminal Tribes —The first essential of success in dealing with the criminal tribes is the provision of a reasonable degree of economic

comfort for the people. It is therefore of paramount importance to locate settlements where sufficient work at remunerative rates is available. Large numbers of fresh settlers should never be sent to a settlement without first ascertaining whether there is work for them. Commitment to settlements should, as far as possible, be by gangs not by individuals. It is desirable to utilise both Government and private agency for the control of settlements.

The variations of the jail population in British India during the five years ending 1929 are shown in the following table —

	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925
Jail population of all classes on 1st January ..	140,142	1[illegible]6,424	1[illegible]2,253	12[illegible],753	1[illegible]8,314
Admissions during the year	98,[illegible]	5[illegible]	[illegible]	555,097	536,219
Aggregate ..	7[illegible],710	7[illegible]	714,196	684,850	614,533
Discharged during the year from all causes .	[illegible]81	581,5[illegible]	[illegible]	552,624	5[illegible],779
Jail population on 31st December	137,1[illegible]	140,118	136,[illegible]1	132,226	12[illegible],754
Convict population on 1st January	115,970	116,101	113,301	111,395	110,310
Admissions during the year . .	107,697	107,013	169,83[illegible]	162,772	158,[illegible]9
Aggregate	256,667	283,174	283,1[illegible]7	274,167	2[illegible],619
Released during the year ..	163,796	169,375	16[illegible],623	157,568	153,90[illegible]
Transported beyond seas . .	1,821	[illegible]	1,701	783	614
Casualties, &c . .	2,514	2,497	2,469	2,286	2,089
Convict population on 31st December	116,187	118,790	116,101	113,274	111,395

More than one half of the total number of convicts received in jails during 1929 came from the classes engaged in agriculture and cattle tending, about 136,000 out of 168,000 are returned as illiterate.

The percentage of previously convicted prisoners was 20 both the same as in 1928 while the number of youthful offenders rose from 2[illegible] to 2[illegible]. The following table shows the nature and length of sentences of convicts admitted to jails in 1927 to 1929 —

Nature and Length of Sentence	1929	1928	1927
Not exceeding one month ..	29,888	29,758	31,122
Above one month and not exceeding six months.	67,325	68,271	67,356
" six months " " one year ..	34,235	34,603	35,420
" one year " " five years	28,030	27,280	28,714
" five years " " ten " .	4,202	3,75[illegible]	3,980
Exceeding ten years	515	406	485
Transportation beyond seas—			
(a) for life . .	1,637	1,735	1,577
(b) for a term . .	81	42	89
Sentenced to death . . .	1,175	1,158	1,112

The total daily average population for 1929 was 116,008, the total offences dealt with by criminal courts was 282, and by Superintendents 135,977. The corresponding figures for 1928 were 116,501, 350 and 132,406, respectively.

The total number of corporal punishments showed a decrease, *viz*, from 236 to 221. The total number of cases in which penal diet (with and without cellular confinement) was prescribed was 6,229 as compared with 6,106 in the preceding year.

Total expenditure increased from Rs 1,81,80,045 to Rs 1,85,15,674 while total cash earnings decreased from Rs 22,37,704 to Rs 22,13,746, there was consequently an increase of Rs 4,50,882 in the net cost to Government.

The death rate increased from 12.68 per mille in 1928 to 13.63 in 1929. The admissions to hospital were higher, and the daily average number of sick rose from 20.32 to 21.26.

The Laws of 1931

BY

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AND

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1 The Punjab Criminal Procedure Amendment (Supplementary) Act—The Criminal Procedure (Punjab Amendment) Act, 1930, enables the Local Government to appoint Commissioners for the trial of certain specified offences The present Act provides for an appeal to the High Court by any person convicted on a trial held by Commissioners under the the above Act, and for the submission to the High Court for confirmation of any sentence of death passed by the Commissioners

2 The Steel Industry (Protection) Act—This Act gives effect to the recommendations of the Tariff Board regarding certain railway materials made of steel A specific duty of Rs 2 4-0 per cwt is imposed on fish bolts and nuts and dogspikes and of Rs 2 per cwt on rivets, gibs, cotters and keys Crome-steel switches and crossings are also brought under the protective tariff Stretcher bars which form part of switches and crossings are liable to the same duty as switches and crossings whether imported with the latter or separately

3 The Gold Thread Industry (Protection) Act—Pursuant to the recommendation of the Tariff Board a duty of 50 per cent *ad valorem* is levied by the present Act for a period of ten years on silver thread and wire (including so called gold thread and wire mainly made of silver), silver leaf, imitation gold and silver wire and thread, lametta and articles of a like nature The duty on silver plate, and silver manufactures, all sorts not otherwise specified, is restored to 30 per cent *ad valorem* In item No 131 of the second schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, the words 'gold thread and wire" are omitted

4 The Indian Income-Tax (Amendment) Act—Under sub section (1) (*e*) of s 58 C of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, a private provident fund must be vested in two or more trustees The present Act enables the Official Trustee to be appointed sole trustee of the fund should those concerned desire to appoint him

5 The Indian Territorial Force (Amendment) Act—The Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920, does not empower the Governor-General in Council to prescribe extra (voluntary) training for persons enrolled under the Act The effect of this is that such persons, not being officers, are not subject to the Indian Army Act, 1911 The present Act makes good this omission by substituting incl (*d*) of sub sec (2) of s 13 of the original Act, the words "preliminary and periodical military training, compulsory and voluntary, for for the words 'the preliminary and periodical training to be undergone by

6 The Auxiliary Force (Amendment) Act—Under cl (*f*) of sub sec (2) of s 30 of the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920, the Governor-General in Council is empowered to make rules for the grant of pay and allowances to persons liable to perform military service under the Act The present Act empowers the Governor General in Council to make rules for the grant of pay and allowances to persons who may be required to undergo military training under the Act but are not liable to perform military service The words "enrolled persons" are substituted for the words "persons liable to perform military service under this Act", in clause (*f*) of sub-sec (2) of s 30 of the original Act

7 The Cantonments (Amendment) Act—This Act removes certain minor defects from the Cantonments Act, 1924 A proviso is added to sub sec (1) of sec 39 of the original Act which allows a quorum of four to a nominated board (s 2) In sub sec (1) of s 52 of the original Act certain words are omitted which enable the officer commanding-in-chief, the Command, to intervene promptly when he considers it necessary to do so (s 3) Sections 4 and 5 of the present Act remove verbal flaws from ss 75 and 77 A of the original Act Under s 99 A of the original Act the Local Government may only exempt property or goods or class or property or goods belonging to the Secretary of State for India in Council from payment of tax Section 6 of the present Act provides for the exemption from taxation of property which does not belong to the Secretary of State for India in Council Under s 236, prosecutions for the offences of loitering for the purpose of prostitution, etc, can be instituted on the complaint of police-officers not below the rank of Sub-Inspector employed in the cantonment Section 7 of the present Act enables a sergeant of police to institute such prosecutions A new section is added which enables Assistant Secretaries to pass routine orders on behalf of the Executive Officer during the latter's absence from the cantonment (s 8)

8 Indian Naval Armament (Amendment) Act—The London Naval Treaty, 1930, was signed on behalf of His Majesty and certain Powers in order to prevent the dangers and reduce the burdens inherent in competitive armaments, and to carry forward the work begun by the Washington Naval Conference and to facilitate the progressive realisation of general limitation and reduction of armaments This treaty prescribes further limitations relating to the displacement of armament of aircraft carriers and submarines The present Act gives effect to the London Naval Treaty 1930 so far as British India is concerned, by securing the observance of the restrictions prescribed therein

9 The Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act—The International Labour Conference at its sessions held between 1920 and 1926 adopted several draft Conventions and Recommendations relating to seamen. The action to be taken on these draft Conventions and Recommendations was considered in consultation with the Indian Legislature. The present Act embodies the provisions of the draft Conventions and Recommendations in so far as it was possible to give effect to them in India.

Section 4 of the Act embodies the provisions of the draft Convention relating to the employment of young persons on board ships at sea. It prevents the employment of young persons under fourteen years of age at sea except (a) in a school ship or training ship or (b) in a ship in which all persons are employed as members of one family or (c) in a home trade ship of a burden not exceeding three hundred tons or (d) when young persons are employed on nominal wages and will be in the charge of his father or other adult relative. Subject to certain exceptions it prohibits the employment of young persons under 18 years of age to work as trimmers or stokers. It provides for the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea by preventing the employment of such persons in any ship unless they have been delivered to the master a certificate granted by a prescribed authority that the young person is physically fit to be employed in that capacity. A certificate of such a nature remains in force for one year only from the date on which it is granted. It further provides for the maintenance of a register of young persons employed on a ship or a list of them in the articles of Agreement. Penalties are provided for the contravention of any of the above provisions. The Governor General in Council is authorised to make rules for all matters mentioned above.

Section 5 provides that the master of every ship shall sign and give to a seaman discharged from his ship in British India, either on his discharge or on payment of his wages, a certificate stating the quality of the work of the seaman or whether the seaman has fulfilled his obligations under the agreement with the crew.

Section 6 provides that any Indian seaman whose service is terminated before the period contemplated in his agreement by reason of the wreck or loss of his ship is entitled (1) to his wages until he is repatriated to the port of his departure from India and (2) to compensation for the loss of his personal effects up to one month's wages. He is, however, not entitled to receive wages under clause (1) in respect of any period during which (a) he was or could have been suitably employed, or (b) he negligently failed to apply to the proper authority for relief as a distressed or destitute lascar.

Sections 7 and 8 provide for the inspection of the conditions of work of seamen entitling the master or three or more of the crew to call for inspection in respect of provisions, water, medicines and appliances, weights, and measures and accommodation.

10 The Vizagapatam Port Act—The port of Vizagapatam has been declared under item 9 of part I of Schedule I to the Delimitation Act to be a major port and is under the direct administration of the Governor General in Council. The statutory powers in respect of the port under the Indian Ports Act, 1908, and the Madras Minor Ports Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1906, have been still vested in the Government of Madras. The present Act transfers the powers from the Local Government to the Governor General in Council except the rights in (1) (g) of s. 17, s. 19 and s. 20 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908, concerning the port of which the administration of the port of Vizagapatam.

11 The Indian Ports (Amendment) Act—This Act prohibits the employment of children under the age of fourteen years in the handling of goods in any vessel within the ports to which the Act applies. It inserts clause (A) of s. 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908, for the words "at the port, including the wharves, quays, docks, warehouses and sheds" the words "in any port subject to this Act" are substituted.

The Indian Finance Act—This act continues certain provisions of the Indian Finance Act, 1930, and provides for additional revenues. Sections 5 and 19 provide for the continuance for a further period of one year of the existing provisions regarding rate of Inland postage rate and the credit to revenue of interest on securities forming part of the Paper Currency Reserve. Section 6 increases the customs duty on the articles mentioned in Schedule I to the Act. Some of these are Malt, beer, etc., denatured spirit, spirits including brandy, gin, whisky, liqueurs, drugs and medicines containing spirit, perfumed spirits, etc., wine, sugar and silver bullion and coin. Section 4 levies additional duties on the articles mentioned in Schedule II to the present Act. Some of which are Milk, cigars, cigarettes, kerosene, motor spirit, mineral oil, motor cars, artificial silk yarn and thread, silk mixtures, portland cement and cotton piece goods. Sections 6, 8 and 10 respectively provide for increases in the excise duties on motor spirit, kerosene and silver, corresponding to the increases in the customs duties on the same articles. Section 7 provides for the continuance, for another year, of the levy of income tax and super tax with certain alteration as to rates set forth in Schedule IV of the present Act.

12 The Indian Reserve Forces (Amendment) Act—Under clause (a) of sub-sec. (1) of s. 6 of the Indian Reserve Forces Act, 1888, the offences referred to in clauses (a), (b) and (c) of that sub-section are triable by a Magistrate of the First Class only. Section 5 of the present Act empowers a Presidency Magistrate also to try such offences. Section 7 of the original Act is repealed.

13 The Indian Factories (Amendment) Act—The Indian Factories Act, 1911, contains no specific provision empowering Local Governments to frame rules to provide for the prevention of fires in factories. The present Act inserts a new clause in sub-sec. (2) of s. 37 of the original Act specifically empowering Local Governments to frame such rules.

There are available many illustrations of these principles being followed in practice. India has given scope to persons in the League of Nations an independent line of action within very wide limits even though it has occasionally in some instances led her into conflict with His Majesty's Government. In 19[illegible] for example, at the conference on Opium and Drugs, India contended that the Indian delegation had to obtain fresh instructions from His Majesty's Government which resulted in India settling the question of Indian help to her own Ministers. In the event of such conflict within the Indian the Secretary of State acted. He has acted at all as head of the Government of India rather than as an agent of His Majesty's Government. He does not use his power to impose on the Indian Delegation an artificial solidarity with British Delegates, but rather with the consent of his colleagues and His Majesty's Government he stands aside and allows representatives of India to speak for India. Dominion Delegates would enjoy the same freedom with the Delegates of Great Britain. India has participated in all the Activities of the League in the annual session of the International Labour Conference, where because of her individual importance she plays a very prominent part, and in numerous Conferences on special subjects held under the auspices of the League as well as in some important non-League International Conferences, in India the Washington Conference on Naval Armaments in 1921, in Genoa Economic Conference in 19[illegible] and the International Naval Conference held in London in 1930. India is also represented on several permanent League bodies, e.g. the governing body of the International Labour office, the Advisory Committee on Opium and Drugs, the Economic Committee, the Health Committee and the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation. It is interesting to note that since 1921 Sir Atul Chatterjee has been acting as Deputy Commissioner of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and it is understood that this position is preliminary to his being elected Chairman in 1932.

The **Personnel of the Indian Delegation** has from the outset largely been Indian in race, though owing to the constitutional organization of the Indian administration it has frequently been necessary for her to be represented by Englishmen. This has especially been the case when specialized experts were required. The Indian character of the personnel has as rapidly as possible been increased and in 1929 the Indian Delegation to the annual Assembly of the League was for the first time led by an Indian (The Hon'ble Sir Mohammed Habibullah, Member for Education, Health and Land in the Executive Council of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General). In the following year the delegation was led by the Maharaja of Dhrangadhra. While the delegation to the International Labour Conference and commissions is almost entirely Indian in personnel, the workers' delegates always have been Indian. This is merely an expression of the general policy of the Secretary of State that an increasing number of Indians should be given the opportunity of being trained in the international field. An example of the increasing part India played by India in Geneva work occurred in 1930 when during the Assembly of that year and at the instance of Sir Dhanjibhoy Cowasji, a member of the Indian Delegation, an important resolution was passed in reference to the need for an inquiry into world depression.

The Secretary of State in his Memorandum to the Statutory Commission Party wrote:—

"India's membership of the League has had the effect of stimulating her national self-consciousness and has laid the foundations of an informed public opinion in international affairs. Indian representatives have not confined themselves to the role of spectators but have played a prominent part in many of the meetings which they have attended. She has fully justified her position as a separate Member of the League by her co-operation in the economic and social spheres which form a large part of its activities."

But in certain questions which special Indian interests are involved the Indian Delegation can and does take an independent line, and may even find itself in opposition to other parts of the Empire. But sometimes on non-political questions the British and Indian Delegations have remained in opposite camps. On such questions which special Indian interests are at stake India's right of independent action extends to speaking and voting against the view advanced on behalf of His Majesty's Government. Lord Peel, in a note at the end of his Memorandum, stated his conclusion that the system of consultation between the Secretary of State and the Government of India had worked satisfactorily and that the Government of India without any definition of its problematical rights, already in practice obtained all the advantages which it might claim.

The year 1932 has seen the opening of a **League of Nations Bureau in Bombay** in response to the demands of successive delegations to Geneva. Its purpose will be to keep in touch with representative Indian opinion so that Geneva and India may be brought closer together.

Labour in India.

During previous years very little authentic information was available regarding Labour in India, and the sections dealing with this question in *The Indian Year Book* were more or less confined to a description of the main Acts in Labour Legislation in India and to such information as could be gleaned from the official Reports of the administration of these Acts and from the Reports published of Enquiries conducted by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay With the appointment of a Royal Commission on Labour in India all Provincial Governments and Railways, and many of the larger labour-employing organisations and Associations of such organisations have made enquiries into labour conditions in their respective territories and jurisdictions, and have compiled fairly comprehensive Memoranda for submission to the Royal Commission Many of these Memoranda have been published, and contain a fund of the most valuable information possible No use could, of course, be made of such information as the Governments and others submitting these Memoranda desire to keep confidential But, where descriptions are given of existing conditions which must be known to large bodies of persons in the respective localities concerned and which could easily be obtained by any person enquiring into them, use has been made of them and every endeavour has been made to make this section as complete as possible by the presentation of essential facts The Editors of *The Indian Year Book* gratefully acknowledge the sources which have been made use of in the compilation of this note

GROWTH OF THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

India is and has always been a pre eminently and predominantly agricultural country and 72 98 per cent of her people are dependent on the soil for their livelihood Except in a comparatively few cases there is no settled and permanent labour force in most industrial centres in India The vast majority of industries draw the labour they require from the village—labour which seldom breaks its contact with village life and periodically returns to renew its associations with it This fact cannot be too strongly emphasised If it is lost sight of it would be most difficult to understand how large bodies of comparatively low paid men and women can afford to participate in strikes involving complete stoppage of work and loss in wages for periods of half a year Such strikes would be impossible if Indian industrial labour did not have agriculture to fall back upon as a subsidiary occupation during periods of prolonged industrial disputes

The emergence of Indian industrial labour as such may be considered to be associated with the year 1880 Its growth and development since that date may be divided, for purposes of broad generalisation, into four periods (1) from 1880 to 1915 (2) from 1916 to 1921, (3), from 1922 to 1927, and (4) from 1928 to the present day The first period marks the growth of factory development with a slow but steady decline in cottage industries The total number of cotton mills in India rose from 58 to 264 and the number of persons employed from 40,000 to 260,000 The total number of jute mills rose from 22 to 65 and the number of persons employed from 27,000 to 216,000 There was a vast expansion in railways and many new industries were established Labour was immobile, earnings in agricultural pursuits were extremely low, commodities were comparatively cheap, and industrialists were able to get all the labour they wanted by tapping the adjacent villages at any rates of wages they liked to offer so long as they were higher than those which could be earned by work in the fields Both the men and the women employed were considered to be a part of the plant of the factory, child labour was exploited, and little thought was given to the human element behind the worker Hours of work were excessive, no amenities were provided because the only thing that the worker was expected to do was to work, eat and sleep The provision of housing was a necessary evil which had to be provided where factories were situated away from towns The Factories Act was modelled more on the lines of providing against loss of life due to accident rather than from the grinding work which a factory worker was expected to do The humanitarian employer was considered to be a pest who would ruin industry and all that industrialists thought of was the greatest return which could be obtained from the capital invested

The second period emerged soon after the outbreak of war Large contingents of Indian troops were sent overseas, and had to be supplied with adequate clothing and the munitions of war Imports of manufactured articles into India were restricted owing to the bulk of the available British tonnage in ships having been commandered for transport of men and materials to the various seats of war Heavy demands were made by the belligerent countries for raw products India secured the opportunity for which she had been looking for generations Her credit expanded, her industries thrived and the returns on capital invested in every branch of trade and industry became phenomenal Prices soared high Owing to the influx of large bodies of persons to the towns, housing became hopelessly inadequate and rents rose to such an extent as to call for legislative restrictions But nobody thought of those who were mainly responsible for the creation of the added wealth of India Labour was still considered to be that inarticulate part of the plant of the factory which it had always been The end of the War brought visions of an intensive commercial and industrial [illegible] floated Agriculturists were [illegible] prices for their produce Labour was in great demand not only in agricultural [illegible] but also in commerce and industry The [illegible] labour met with during the war in the [illegible] increases in rates of wages [illegible] demand further increases were [illegible] in the cost of living Where demands were granted still [illegible] The [illegible] cold rule of 1918 [illegible] of the people [illegible] capital [illegible] all [illegible]

were successful owing partly to the keen demand for speeding up production and partly to the shortage in the available supply of labour.

The gradual demobilisation of the Army after the War and the closing up of the various Munitions Works disbanded millions of men and women who rapidly spent the savings secured during the War. The post-war industries in the belligerent countries could not be resumed at once. The spectre of unemployment loomed large. Credit fell. With the fall in credit the demand for manufactured articles declined and prices began to show a marked downward tendency. The year 1922 may be considered as the beginning of the period of reaction and depression and the beginning of the third period in the history of Indian Industrial Labour. Labour all over the world demanded an improvement in the conditions of life and work. The creation of an International Organisation to deal with all questions connected with labour from an International point of view and the establishment of India, as one of the signatories to the Treaty of Versailles, to the extent as far as possible of the Convention and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference have made it obligatory for her to fall into line with the other industrial countries of the world in ameliorating the conditions of labour. The beginning of this period therefore saw a radical revision of the existing Factory Law by an Amending Act passed early in 1922. The existing Indian Mines Act was replaced by another Act of 1923 during which year a Workmen's Compensation Act was also passed for the first time. A Trade Union Act was passed in 1926.

The depression in trade and industry which set in in 1922 has continued ever since. Various attempts have been made by all classes of industrialists to reduce the wages of labour in order to reduce costs of production. Concerted action taken by the Ahmedabad Mill owners' Association to reduce the wages of operatives in the Ahmedabad cotton mills by 20 per cent with effect from the 1st April 1924 was successful to the extent of an eventual cut of 15 625 per cent being agreed to after a general strike lasting more than two months. A similar attempt made by the Bombay Mill owners Association in 1925 to reduce wages by 11½ per cent was, however, frustrated by a strike lasting for nearly three months which was eventually settled on the removal of the Excise Duty of 7½ per cent on cotton manufactures in India by a Special Ordinance issued by the Governor-General in Council. Similar attempts made in individual concerns in the Districts succeeded mainly for want of effective combination among the workers. No other organised attempts were made to effect reductions in wages. There were several reasons for this. The most important reason was that after the period of the decline in prices had set in after 1920, real wages, in comparison with the standard of life of the year 1914, began to improve and labour was determined not to let go the advantage gained in the struggles immediately following the end of the War. This period was one in which a considerable number of Acts in connection with labour were placed on the Statute Book. In addition to these, the Government of India had asked Provincial Governments to consider proposals for legislation with regard to prompt payment of wages. The enquiry in 1926-27 into the question of deductions from wages on account of the inclusion of the Indian Legislation on the line of the Irish Acts. It was becoming obvious to the Indian Trade Employer that Government were most anxious to do all they could to improve labour conditions in India. The employer was hence therefore did not desire to participate further by in letting on reduction in wages. It was imperative however that something should be done and done quickly for the cost of production. The only way to do this without reducing wages was in the end of the employer to ask the worker to do more work during the existing hours of employment or to ask the employer to dispense with a number of workers and thus to reduce the wage bill.

The fourth period beginning with the year 1928 therefore saw the advent of **Rationalisation** and efficient methods of working. In Bombay particularly there in Bombay city proposed to ask work people to run more machines in turn for a corresponding increase in wages. The advancement being controlled cotton mill owners generally introduced various efficiency measures in their mills. The introduction of the increase resulted reductions in the numbers employed. The beginning of this period coincided with the entry of the Communists into the Trade Union movement in India.

When the so-called Labour Group of the Indian National Congress failed to obtain acceptance of their ideas by the Congress, they formed in January 1927 a **Workers and Peasants Party** one of whose objects was "to promote the organisation of trade unions and to wrest them from their allegiance to control" Communist and agents were sent out to India by the Third International to further war against Imperialism the destruction of capital and the creed of revolution. The Workers and Peasants Party started a paper called the "Kranti" (Revolution) in May 1927 which however had to cease publication at the end of the year owing to financial difficulties. The members of the Party took an active part in the strike of the operatives in the cotton mills in the Sassoon group early in 1928 but their attempts to bring about a general strike in the cotton mills in Bombay failed owing to the opposition of the Bombay Textile Labour Union which had been formed by Mr N M Joshi in January, 1920. When another great group of mills in Bombay under the agency of Messrs Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons sought to introduce efficient methods of work, the Communists saw their opportunity. All the operatives of the Currimbhoy group were brought out on the 16th April 1928, and the Communists, with the help of the turbulent elements in the industry brought about a complete stoppage of work by picketing, intimidation and stone throwing in all other mills in Bombay (except two mills at Colaba) by the 26th April. Owing to internal dissensions in another Union of cotton mill workers called the Girni Kamgar Mahimandal, they secured the support of Mr A A Alwe, its President, and formed a new Union called the Bombay **Girni Kamgar Union** on the executive of which several prominent Communists were appointed. The Communists revived the publi-

cation of their paper the "Krantl" and they were successful, by holding almost daily meetings at which revolutionary speeches were delivered and by the publication of hand-bills, in capturing the imagination of the workers and keeping the strike going for a period of nearly six months They also took an active part in the prolonged strikes of the same year in the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur and in the workshops of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway at Kharagpur They actively associated themselves with the strike on the South Indian Railway and they secured an entry into several Unions connected with Municipalities, Port Trusts and other Public Utility Services After the calling off of the General Strike in the Bombay Mills on the 6th October, 1928, they endeavoured to paralyse the cotton mill industry in Bombay by calling several lightning strikes in individual mills on the flimsiest of pretexts, even though the terms of the settlement of that strike required that all disputes between the employers and employed on the interpretation of the terms of agreement should be referred to the Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee which had been appointed by the Government of Bombay to express opinions on the matters in contention

Bombay has seen few riots and disturbances of the type which broke out in the City on the 3rd February 1929 and which resulted in the death of 149 persons and the destruction of property The **Riots Enquiry Committee** appointed by the Government of Bombay found that the origin of the riots was the series of inflammatory speeches delivered by certain leaders of the Girni Kamgar Union during the General Mill Strike of 1928 and again during the Bombay Oil Strike which lasted from the 7th December 1928 till after the date of the riots

In 1929 the Girni Kamgar Union succeeded in calling another General Strike in the Bombay Mills on questions connected with dismissals which they interpreted as a direct attack by the Millowners to undermine the Union The strike, although not so complete in character as the strike of 1928, nevertheless lasted from 26th April to 18th September, 1929, and was called off only when the Court of Enquiry appointed by the Government of Bombay under the Trade Disputes Act had reported in unequivocal terms that the whole blame for this strike lay with the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union But the Communist group was able to capture the **Indian Trade Union Congress** at the 11th Session held in Nagpur and to force the moderate elements, consisting of Messrs Diwan Chaman Lall, N M Joshi, B Shiva Rao, V V Giri, R R Bakhale, etc, to secede from the Congress on that body passing resolutions boycotting the Royal Commission on Labour in India and the International Labour Conference, by appointing the Workmen's Welfare League, a Communist organisation in England, as their Agents for Great Britain, and the declaration of Independence and the establishment of a Socialist Republican Government of the Working Classes in India

It is of importance to lay stress on the problems connected with the **Communist menace in India** The object of the Communists is not so much the welfare of labour as the spread of revolution Their ultimate aim is the destruction of capital and the replacement of the established Government by a dictatorship of the proletariat The manner in which they can achieve this is by penetrating trade unions, by calling strikes in industries, by unduly prolonging them by putting up strings of preposterous and absurd demands by refusing conciliation or arbitration, and by sending masses of workers seething with discontent into the districts to preach their gospels of class hatred and class war to the ignorant masses in the villages of India Fortunately for the industry many of the avowed Communists are awaiting their trial at Meerut or are in jail Some of them have now been released from jail and are making frantic efforts to regain their hold on labour unions But luckily the good sense of the workers has now begun to prevail and they are allowing little or one quarter to them

Royal Commission on Indian Labour

The British Government, in consultation with the Government of India, appointed on 24th May, 1929, a Royal Commission "to enquire into and report on existing conditions of labour in industrial undertakings and plantations in British India, on health, efficiency and standard of living of workers and on relations between employers and employed, and to make recommendations" The Royal Commission consisted of the Right Honourable Mr J H Whitley as Chairman with the Rt Hon Mr Srinivasa Sastri, P C, Sir Alexander Murray, Kt, C B E, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Kt, K C S I, C I E, Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart, Dewan Chaman Lal, M L A, Miss Beryl M Le Power Power, Deputy Chief Inspector, Trade Boards, England, and Messrs N M Joshi, M L A, A G Clow, C I E, I C S, G D Birla, M L A, Kabeer-ud-din Ahmed, M L A, and John Cliff, Assistant General Secretary, Transport and Railway Workers Union, England, as members, and with Messrs S Lall, I C S, and A Dibdin from the India Office, London, as Joint Secretaries Mr J H Green, M B E, as Assistant Secretary Lt-Col A T H Russell, C B E, I M S, was subsequently appointed as a Medical Assessor and Mr S R Deshpande, B Litt (Oxon), Senior Investigator of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, was appointed as a Statistician to the Commission The Commission arrived in India on the 11th October 1929 and after visiting several places in India and examining several representatives of the Central and Provincial Governments, the Railways and Associations of Employers and Employed left for England on the 22nd March 1930 The Commission returned on the 11th of October 1930 and after touring Ceylon and Burma went to Delhi in November

The Report of the Commission was published in June 1931 and is a document of first rate importance which will be the text book of social legislation and labour welfare for many years to come Moreover, the value of its recommendations is enhanced by the fact that they are practically unanimous and represent the considered opinion of employers workers, legislators and officials, all of whom were represented on the Commission Every aspect of the labour problem in India has been considered and discussed and the recommendations number many hundreds and cover a very wide field

We give below some of the principal recommendations of the commission classified according to the subjects with which they deal, as we think that will be a more acceptable form in which to present them, than if they were separately dealt with under the various headings into which this chapter is divided

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Migration and the Factory worker

In present circumstances, the aim should be to maintain the factory worker's link with the village and, as far as possible, to regularise it

The Employment of the Factory worker

(*a*) Jobbers should be excluded from the engagement and dismissal of labour

(*b*) Wherever the scale of the factory permits it, a labour officer should be appointed directly under the General Manager His main functions should be in regard to engagements, dismissals and discharge

(*c*) Where it is not possible to employ a whole-time labour officer, the manager or some responsible officer should retain complete control of engagements and dismissals

(*d*) Employers' associations in co-operation with trade unions should adopt a common policy to stamp out bribery

Where women are engaged in substantial numbers, at least one educated woman should be appointed in charge of their welfare and supervision throughout the factory

Workers should be encouraged to apply for definite periods of leave and should go with a promise that on their return at the proper time they will be able to resume their old work

Wherever possible, an allowance should be given to the worker who goes on leave after approved service

Where any comprehensive scheme for reducing staff is contemplated in an industry, the introduction of a joint scheme of unemployment insurance, *e g*, the one outlined by the Fawcett Committee of 1928-29, should be considered

Government should examine the possibilities of making preparations to deal with unemployment when it arises, and of taking action where it is now required, on the lines of the system devised to deal with famine in rural areas

Hours in Factories

The weekly limit of hours for perennial factories should be reduced to 54 and the daily limit to 10

Factories working on continuous processes or supplying daily necessities may be allowed a 56 hour week, subject to an average week of 54 hours for the operative and to conformity with the provisions in respect of holidays

The statutory intervals should ordinarily amount to not less than an hour in the aggregate Employers should be at liberty to distribute this hour in such periods as they think best after consultation with the operatives and subject to the sanction of the Chief Inspector of Factories

The maximum daily hours for children should be limited to 5

Employers should arrange to give children at least one rest interval

The minimum rate for overtime should be 1¼ times the normal rate where work exceeds 54 hours a week, and 1½ times the normal rate for work in excess of 60 hours a week

A week of 60 hours should be a limit to be exceeded only in most exceptional circumstances

Working conditions in Factories

The powers conferred on inspectors by sec 10 of the Factories Act for the reduction of dust should be more extensively used

Rules under sec 37 of the Factories Act requiring factories to be cleaned annually should be made, where they do not exist, and strictly enforced in all cases

Every factory should be compelled to maintain separate and sufficient latrine accommodation for males and females and adequate staff to keep them clean

Employers should study methods of reducing temperature

Where a Chief Inspector is of opinion that (*a*) the cooling power in a factory is so deficient as to cause serious discomfort or danger to the health of the operatives, and (*b*) it can be appreciably increased by methods which do not involve unreasonable expense, he should be empowered to serve on the owner an order requiring the adoption of specified measures within a given time An appeal to lie to a tribunal of three appointed by the local Government

Advance might be made along the lines of the Safety First movement in all branches of industry

A certificate of stability should be required before work is begun in larger factories, with power to local Governments to demand such certificates from smaller factories

A similar procedure should be followed where important structural alterations are made

Inspectors should be empowered to secure structural tests and to obtain plans and information for the measurement of the safety of buildings

Local Governments should be empowered under the Factories Act to issue welfare orders to classes or groups of factories, disputes as to reasonableness to be laid before a referee

First-aid boxes should be provided in all factories using power and in departments of factories employing over 250 persons

The provision of water and places for washing should be obligatory for workers in dirty processes

Creches should be provided for children up to the age of 6 years where considerable numbers of women are employed This requirement should be statutory for places employing 250 women or more The Factories Act should embody this with discretionary power to Governments in regard to factories with fewer women The organisation of factory creches should be the duty of the woman inspector.

The provision of shelter for rest and refreshment is in many cases necessary, and the possibilities of workers' canteens should be examined with a view to their wider adoption

Greater rigour should be shown in the enforcement of the Factories Act in Bihar and Orissa

An officer with medical qualifications should be appointed as an Inspector of Factories in every province, part or full time according to the requirements of the province Certifying Surgeons should be empowered as inspectors

Women Factory Inspectors are desirable in every province

Seasonal Factories

The law should establish standards for seasonal factories not necessarily identical with those for perennial factories, but enforced with equal vigour

The present limits of maximum hours, 11 per day and 60 per week, may remain for seasonal factories but the exigencies of seasonal industries do not justify any extension of those hours for the individual

The 'seasonal' list should include in all provinces cotton-ginning factories, lac factories, indigo factories, coffee factories, rubber factories, jute presses and, in North India, tea factories

Other groups may be included with reference to particular provinces

Where overworking of women is prevalent, local Governments should have power to prohibit in any particular group or class of factory the employment of women outside such hours, not less than 11 in the aggregate, as they may specify

Before plans submitted under Sec 9 (1) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act are approved, the prescribed authority should be satisfied that adequate ventilation will be secured

Owners of existing tea factories should be required to install efficient dust-extracting machinery within a specified period and new factories should not be allowed to be built without it

In new rice mills steps should be taken to compel the installation of necessary protective machinery against the dissemination of dust, and freer use should be made of the power of inspectors to demand its installation in existing mills

Where women are employed in any process creating an impure atmosphere, the owner should be required to set up some temporary shelter in the compound for their infants

Local Governments should have power for any or all classes of factories, to prescribe standards of height for children, employment of those under standard being made illegal

The inspection of cotton-ginning factories and other seasonal factories should be largely carried out by part-time inspectors Officers of the grade of Industrial Surveyors should not be employed for this purpose Selected revenue officers of suitable grade should be given a short course of instruction under the Chief Inspector with a view to their employment in districts where such factories are found This system should not apply to tea factories in Bengal and Assam Regular forms should be prepared by the Factory Inspection Department for issue to part-time inspectors and a copy of the report of each inspection should be submitted to the Chief Inspectors of Factories

Unregulated Factories

A—Small Factories using power—In the case of factories using power and employing less than 20 but not less than 10 persons, only the following sections of the Factories Act should apply automatically —

Section 5, Chapter III (excluding sections 12 and 15), sec 37 and the appropriate parts of Chapter VIII with sec 50 Local Governments should retain the power of applying the whole Act by notification, and should be given power to apply selected sections to any such factory

Local Governments should be given power to apply the sections specified above to similar places employing less than 10 persons where conditions are dangerous

The "number employed" for this purpose should be the aggregate number employed for any part of the 24 hours

B—Factories not using power—A separate Act, brief and simple, should be passed to apply to factories, without power machinery, employing 50 or more persons during any part of the year

The starting age for children under this Act should be 10 years in the first instance, and protection in the matter of hours should be confined to children between 10 and 14 years

Hours of children should fall within limits to be specified by local Governments, but in no case should the working hours exceed seven nor should they fall outside a period of nine hours, with a rest interval of at least one hour The overriding maxima should be embodied in the Act

No child who has been employed full time in a factory should be allowed to work overtime or to take work home after factory hours

The expediency of penalising the giving of advances to secure the labour of children and the execution of bonds pledging such labour should be examined by Government In any case a bond pledging the labour of a person under 15 years executed for or on account of any consideration should be void

Every factory of this class should be entirely closed on one day of the week to be specified beforehand by the local Government Subject to particular exemptions the closing day should be the same for all factories in the same district

Local Government should have power to extend any of the provisions of this Act to factories employing less than 50 persons this should be done forthwith in the case of offensive trades, the power should also be exercised in the case of industries, classes of establishments and individual establishments employing an appreciable number of young children or where larger places have been broken up to escape regulation

The policy of gradualness which underlies the proposals made for legislation should also influence its enforcement

Mines

In the Manganese Mines in the Central Provinces, steps should be taken to apprise the workers of the repeal of the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act

At Khewra —

(a) The employment of ticket-of-leave men should be re examined

(b) Workers and hours should be effectively checked, and numbers controlled

(c) Committee should be elected to represent the workers

(d) The sanitary condition of the workings and the settlement should be brought up to a reasonable standard

(e) Latrine accommodation should be provided near the entrance of the mine and improved latrines underground

(f) Sanitary staff should be provided and placed under the Medical Officer

(g) Engagement of fresh women workers should be discontinued

At Namtu and Bawdwin —

(a) A labour officer should be appointed and should direct his attention to the formation of works committees

(b) Government should frame regulations for the prevention of lead poisoning

(c) The omission of certain sections of the Factories and Mines Acts as applied to the Shan States should be reconsidered

In the oil fields statutory regulation of rest days, hours, health and safety should be undertaken Government should consider whether this can be achieved by the application of appropriate sections of the Mines Act or by separate legislation

The coal industry should aim at eliminating recruiting costs

On land away from the collieries new tenancies with colliery service as a condition should be made illegal and existing tenancies examined by Government to see whether they can be equitably converted to rent holdings

The raising contractor in coal mines should be gradually superseded by direct or sarkari working

A Labour Officer should be appointed in each important mine

Permissible loads for women should be prescribed in quarries where depth and lead exceed a certain standard Both load and standard of depth and lead should be fixed by the Mining Board

No child under the age of 14 years should be permitted to work in or about the mines

Workers should have the same number of nominees on the Mining Boards as employers, and they should be chosen after consultation with the workers' organisations where these exist

The Chief Inspector should confer with representatives of employers and workers when the law is substantially changed

Compulsory primary education should be introduced in the coalfields

Railways

Registers should be kept of all workers appointed to the engineering department, appointments and dismissals being reported for entry The registers should be examined regularly by administrative and personnel officers

A similar procedure should be adopted for the transportation and commercial departments

The system of selection boards or committees should be used for selecting firemen, shunters and drivers for appointment and promotion, and should be put in to force on all railways for both recruitment and promotion of categories classed as literate and those in which employees start as apprentices

Sons and near relations of railway servants have a special claim to enter the service and wherever possible facilities for suitable education and training should be afforded them

In mechanical workshops the system of recruitment through labour bureaux is capable of development and together with the system of selection boards or committees would go far to remove grounds of complaint of favouritism and bribery in regard to recruitment and promotion

All new entrants should be handed a printed statement of their duties and rights in the service, with a specific warning as to bribery

Workers required, after confirmation, to undergo a further medical examination should have the right to be examined, if they desire, by an independent specialist

Should a worker be adjudged medically unfit for a particular post, every effort should be made to find him other work

In regard to racial discrimination, definite steps should now be taken which will lead in a specified term of years to the progressive elimination of any form of discrimination as regards both appointments and promotions to all grades and classes

The whole subject of the leave rules should continue to be examined in consultation with representatives of the workers

The Administration should endeavour to maintain leave reserves adequate to meet requirements spread over the year

The claims of low-paid workers to improved wage standards should continue to receive careful consideration from the Railway Board and the Administrations

After 12 months' continuous service, all employees should be monthly rated and as soon as possible made eligible for all service privileges which that carries

On completion of one year's continuous service, all employees should be eligible to join a provident fund, membership being optional for those drawing under Rs 20, compulsory for those drawing Rs 20 or over per mensem

The weekly rest of not less than 24 hours provided under the Act of 1930 should be granted subject to usual emergency exceptions to all continuous workers as soon as necessary arrangements can be made

A hospital of any size should have a woman doctor on its staff who should be in charge of all activities dealing with the health and welfare of women and children

In the larger jute and cotton industrial areas, mills and factories should organise in groups, each establishment having its own welfare centre and health visitor under the supervision of a woman doctor employed by the group

In the larger industrial areas Government, local authorities and industrial management should co operate in the development of child welfare centres and women's clinics Government should give percentage grants for approved schemes

Trained midwives should be obtained for work in welfare and maternity centres

Maternity benefit legislation should be enacted throughout India on the lines of the schemes operating in Bombay and the Central Provinces

(a) Legislation should be confined to women employed full time in perennial factories covered by the Factories Act

(b) The scheme should be non-contributory In the first instance the entire cost of benefit should be borne by the employer

(c) Government should have the power to exempt individual firms, whose existing schemes are at least as liberal as those contained in the Act

(d) In the event of any general scheme of social insurance being adopted, maternity benefits should be incorporated and the cost shared by the state, the employer and the worker

(e) The rate of benefit given by the Central Provinces Act is suitable for general application

(f) The maximum benefit period should be four weeks before and four weeks after childbirth

(g) The qualifying period should in no case be less than nine months and might be fixed at 12 months

(h) The more closely benefit can be linked with treatment the better probably the best method is to give benefit in any case and to add a confinement bonus only if a trained midwife or hospital treatment is utilised Failure to use existing facilities should not disqualify the applicant, but bonus and benefit together should not exceed the amount laid down in the Act

All methods should be explored that may lead to the alleviation of existing hardship arising from the need of provision for sickness

(a) Material should first be collected for the framing of an estimate of the incidence of sickness among workers, special statistical enquiries being instituted in selected centres as soon as possible

Pursuing the line of building on existing foundations the Commission commend for examination the outline of a tentative scheme based on separate medical provision, possibly by Government and financial benefits in the form of paid sick leave given through employers on the basis of contributions by themselves and by the workers

Housing of the Industrial Worker

More attention should be given to housing, water supply, drainage and latrines in metalliferous mining areas

Quarters for "single" workers on the oilfields should in future be constructed in the form of rooms for not more than four to six individuals

The scheme of the Tata Iron and Steel Co, and of the Tinplate Company at Jamshedpur whereby loans are advanced to workers to enable them to build their own houses under supervision should be more widely adopted

Railway housing increased provision of houses should be arranged for as rapidly as possible and more regard should be paid to Indian preferences in design

The psychological effects of segregation should be taken into consideration in planning future developments of the kind at Jamshedpur and Khargpur

Government should give continued consideration to the problems created in special areas such as Jamshedpur with a view to devising a system whereby the principles of local self-government may be applied

(a) Provincial Governments should make a survey of urban and industrial areas to ascertain their needs in regard to housing

Recommendations for Government action —

(a) Minimum standards in regard to floor and cubic space ventilation and lighting should be laid down and should be incorporated by all local authorities in their bye laws

(b) Water supplies, drainage systems and latrines for working class dwellings should also be governed by regulations drawn up by the Ministry

(c) Government should insist on the adoption within a specified period and with modifications necessitated by local conditions of model bye-laws prepared and issued by them

(d) Type-plans of working class houses with costs should be prepared by Public Health Departments Such plans should provide for a small room for cooking and storing utensils, and a front verandah is also desirable

(e) Plans of approved types of latrines should be made available

(a) The provision of working class housing should be a statutory obligation on every Improvement Trust

Condemnation of all insanitary chawls in the mill areas of Bombay should be considered

An Improvement Trust should be established for Howrah

All Improvement Trusts should be placed in a position to recoup themselves from the enhancement of land values resulting from their activities

Every effort should be made to evolve cheaper types of houses Government might consider the possibility of offering prizes for plans and specifications of working class houses costing not more than a fixed amount

Co-operative building societies and similar activities should be encouraged

Schemes for the erection by workers of their own houses should be encouraged but a certain degree of supervision is essential

Municipal Council should undertake preliminary work without waiting for additional legislation

(a) Qualified health officer should be appointed and municipal health organisations should be improved and strengthened

(b) Bye laws dealing with health, housing and sanitation should be revised and brought up to-date

(c) Health officers should see that all bye laws are impartially and vigorously applied

(d) Applications for permission to erect new buildings or to alter existing ones should be closely scrutinised in order to ensure that the grant of permission will not result in increased congestion

(e) Plans should be prepared for the extension and improvement of areas set apart for housing schemes

Workmen's Compensation —The Workmen's Compensation Act should now be extended to cover as completely as possible the workers in organised industry, whether their occupations are hazardous or not and there should be a gradual extension to workers in less organised employment, beginning with those who are subject to most risk

The following classes of workmen should now be included —

(a) Workmen employed in factories using power and employing not less than 10 persons, and in factories not using power employing not less than 50 persons

(b) Workmen in all mines except open quarries in which less than 50 persons are employed and no explosives are used

(c) All workmen employed in docks

(d) All workmen employed in work on oilfields

(e) Seamen on Indian registered ships of not less than 50 tons and on all inland vessels propelled by steam or motor engines and persons employed on the more important public ferries not so propelled

(f) Workmen employed on Government plantations and on tea, coffee or rubber plantations employing not less than 50 persons

(g) Workmen employed in the operation of mechanically propelled vehicles which are maintained for the transport of passengers or for commercial purposes

(h) Workmen engaged in the construction, maintenance or demolition of canals, sewers, public roads, tunnels, aerial rope-ways and pipe lines, and of dams, embankments or excavations 20 or more feet in height, and of all permanent bridges

(i) Workmen engaged in building work as in the existing clause, but the reference in this clause to industrial and commercial purposes should be omitted

(j) Workmen employed in connection with the generation and distribution of electrical energy

The question of the inclusion of persons employed by the larger agricultural employers and of those employed in reserve forests deserves examination

(a) Steps should be taken to insure that the agreement to pay compensation in accordance with the Indian Act is obligatory on all shipowners engaging Indian seamen and that dependents are capable of enforcing this agreement

(b) The possibilities of giving Indian seamen the right to compensation whilst serving on ships registered outside India should be further explored by the Government of India and the Home Office Special attention should be given to the possibility of extending the Act to Indian seamen whilst serving on all ships within India's territorial waters and on British ships engaged in the coastal trade of India

The limitation of the benefits of the Act to workmen in receipt of not more than Rs 300 a month should be generally applied and the exception relating to the armed forces of the Crown should be modified, if this is necessary, in order to include persons who are genuinely industrial workers

Widowed sisters and widowed daughters should be added to the list of dependents

For adults in receipt of not more than Rs 30 a month, payments for temporary disablement should be based on two thirds of wages and for minors on the full wage rate The scale should be subject to a minimum of Rs 5 for each half monthly payment, but the rate of compensation should not exceed the rate of wages No person receiving more than Rs 30 a month should receive less compensation than he would have got if his wages had been Rs 30

The minimum compensation for death in the case of adults should be Rs 600 and for complete permanent disablement Rs 840 The minimum for partial disablement should be correspondingly raised

The maximum half-monthly payment should be raised from Rs 15 to Rs 30 and the present maxima for death and permanent disablement should be abolished

The waiting period should be reduced from ten days to seven

The exceptions in the second proviso to section 3 (1) should not apply where death or a permanent loss of 50 per cent or more of earning capacity result from the accident

The following additions should be made to Schedule III (List of occupational diseases) —

(i) Poisoning by benzene and its homologues or sequelæ, and

(ii) Chrome ulceration or its sequelæ

The administration of the Act should be entrusted, as far as possible, to specially qualified commissioners (not necessarily a whole-time officer), and there should be at least one such officer in every major province The appointment should not be linked with one in which transfers are frequent and it should be possible to appoint more than one commissioner for the same area

Pamphlets summarising the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act should be made available to workmen and, if the Act is substantially amended, steps should be taken to diffuse information of the amended law

(a) Notice to the Commissioner should be compulsory in the case of all fatal accidents occurring to employees while they are on the employers' premises or while they are on duty elsewhere

(b) The Commissioner should have the power to call upon the employer to show cause why he should not deposit compensation and to inform the dependants that it is open to them to make a claim

Trade Unions

Every employers' organisation should set up a special committee for the purpose of giving continuous consideration to the improvement of the well-being and efficiency of the workers in establishments controlled by its members

"Recognition" should mean that a union has the right to negotiate with the employer in respect of matters affecting either the common or individual interest of its members

The fact that a union consists only of a minority of employees or the existence of rival unions are not sufficient grounds for refusing recognition

Government should take the lead, in the case of their industrial employees, in a making recognition of unions easy and in encouraging them to secure registration

Union leaders should endeavour to give as many members as possible some share in the work of the union

(a) Trade union organisers should endeavour to find suitable men within the union to act as officials and should train them for the position

(b) The training should commence before the selected man leaves his employment and he should be assisted to improve his general education

The Trade Unions Act should be re examined in not more than three years' time, all limitations imposed on the activities of registered unions and their officers and members should be reconsidered so as to ensure that the conditions attached to registration are not such as to prevent any well conducted *bona fide* union from applying for registration

All unions should be able to secure free of charge the conduct of their audit by officials of Government The reports of the official auditor on trade union audits and investigations should be made available for the public as well as for the union

Section 22 of the Trade Unions Act should be amended so as to provide that ordinarily not less than two thirds of the officers of a registered trade union shall be actually engaged or employed in an industry with which the union is concerned

A registered trade union should not be precluded from the initiating and conducting co-operative credit or supply societies

Industrial Disputes

The Employers and Workmen (Disputes) Act of 1860 should be repealed

Works committees —

(a) Where there is a trade union, the employer should seek its collaboration and co-operation in the establishment and working of works committees which should not be regarded or used as rivals to its influence

(b) The workers' representatives should have facilities for separate as well as for joint meetings, and such meetings should ordinarily count as working time

(c) The range of subjects should be as wide as possible

(d) The management must be in sympathy with the idea and determined to make the committee a success The services of a labour officer, where one exists, should be utilised in the working of the committee but he should not act as a spokesman of employers

In many centres the organisation of joint machinery would go far to develop a sense of responsibility in trade unions The organisation should include not only some joint committee or council within the individual establishment but also a larger body of representatives of both sides of the industry in the centre concerned

Some statutory machinery will be permanently required to deal with trade disputes and it will be necessary to consider the form which such machinery should take before the Trade Disputes Act expires in 1934

In the remaining period for which the present Act will be in operation, Governments should lose no opportunity of utilising their power to appoint Boards or Courts when they believe that this section will serve some useful purpose

The question of providing means for the impartial examination of disputes in public utility services should be considered.

The possibility of establishing permanent courts in place of *ad hoc* tribunals under the Act should be examined

Section 13 of the Trade Disputes Act should be amended so as to provide that no prosecution or suit shall be maintainable on account of any breach of the section or any damage caused thereby, except with the previous sanction of the Government which appointed the tribunal

Every provincial Government should have an officer or officers whose duty it would be to undertake the work of conciliation and to bring the parties privately to agreement

Recruitment for Assam

The power conferred by Section 3 of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act (Act VI of 1901) to prohibit recruitment for Assam in particular localities should be withdrawn immediately and no barrier should be set up to prevent free movement of labour from one part of India to another

The Assam Labour and Emigration Act should be repealed and a new measure should be enacted in its place

Where control is required, it should be exercised over the forwarding of recruits to the Assam plantations All special restrictions on the agencies for obtaining recruits for Assam should be withdrawn

The new Act should provide—

(a) That no assisted emigrant from controlled areas should be forwarded to the Assam tea gardens except through a depot maintained by the industry or suitable groups of employers and approved by the local Government or by such authority as it may appoint

(b) That local agents should maintain registers of recruits in the prescribed form

(c) That minors unaccompanied by a parent or guardian should not be forwarded, and

(d) That the depot and its register should be open to inspection by officers appointed by the provincial Government for this purpose

The Assam Labour Board should be abolished

(a) The Government of India should appoint a Protector of Immigrants in Assam to look after the interest of emigrants from other provinces who have not yet settled in Assam This officer should also be entrusted with responsibility for emigrants during the journey

(b) The cost of the Protector of Immigrants and his staff should be defrayed by a cess on emigrants

(c) The tea industry should give publicity to the advantages which the plantations have to offer to the inhabitants of other provinces

(d) The emigrants should be encouraged to maintain touch with his own people by means of correspondence

Repatriation

Every future assisted emigrant to an Assam tea garden, whether from an area of free or controlled recruiting should have the right after the first three years to be repatriated at his employer s expense

The Protector should be empowered to repatriate a garden worker, at the expense of his employer, within the one year of his arrival in Assam if this is necessary on the ground of health, the unsuitability of the work to his capacity, unjust treatment by the employer or for other sufficient reason, and at any time before the expiry of three years if he is satisfied that the immigrant is unable with due diligence to secure a normal wage and desires to be repatriated

A worker dismissed before the expiry of the three years should be entitled to repatriation at the expense of the employer dismissing him, unless it is established that the dismissal was due to wilful misconduct

Wages on Plantations.

Wage fixing machinery in the Assam plantations —

(a) The establishment of statutory wage-fixing machinery in the Assam plantations, if practicable, is desirable, and, there are reasons for believing that if proper methods are adopted, a practicable scheme can be devised

(b) Before legislation is undertaken, an enquiry should be instituted as to the most suitable form of machinery, the actual rates paid and the variations in these rates between district and district and between garden and garden The tea industry should be invited to co operate in this enquiry

Health and Welfare in Plantations

On all plantations managers should be required to maintain birth and death registers, and by inspection Government should ensure that these are reasonably accurate

Where possible, garden managers should make a more generous allocation to workers of land for grazing and for vegetable cultivation

A more active policy should be adopted by all plantation managements in regard to anti-malarial work carried out under skilled advice and supervision

Wherever conditions are suitable, tube wells should be constructed Where possible, piped water supplies should be provided

Workers houses should be suitably spaced out and not built back to back They should be in blocks of two rooms, and wherever possible on high ground

Women doctors should be employed by each medical group organisation for confinements in hospital, for the training and supervision of midwives and dais, and for child welfare work

The practice of giving free food to indoor patients should be adopted in all plantation hospitals

Maternity benefits should be provided for by legislation

The practice of feeding non-working children without charge should be generally adopted

Plantation managers should assist in organising suitable recreation for their workers and should provide playing fields for general recreational purposes

When young children become orphaned and have no relations settled on the estate, the district magistrate or some suitable authority should invariably be approached to get into touch with any existing relations and, if a desire is expressed for the return of the child, arrangements should be made for repatriation

The employment either directly or with their parents, of children before the age of 10 years should be prohibited by law

Boards of Health and Welfare should be established under statute for convenient planting areas

Burma and India.

The general recommendations in other parts of the Report are intended for Burma as well as India and are designed to meet the needs of Burmese labour in Burma as of Indian labour in India

The Protector of Immigrants should work in co-operation with the Government of Burma but should be solely responsible to the Government of India

Government should approach employers with a view to securing direct payment of wages without legislation if this fails, the question of legislation for direct payment in certain sections of industry should be taken up

If any other industry finds it necessary to recruit in India, it should repatriate the recruited worker as soon as it ceases to pay him his normal wages

A policy of decasualisation for dock labour in Rangoon is urgently needed

For a sound immigration policy, further statistical information regarding immigrant labour is urgently required Accurate figures should be obtained bearing on the extent of employment available at different seasons and the movements of immigrant labour in search of work

Whatever steps are taken to regulate immigration, satisfactory conditions of life and work should be maintained for the immigrant populations

Government employers and all concerned should accept a much greater measure of responsibility for the immigrant

Statistics and Administration

Statistics and Intelligence — An examination should be made of the causes of delay in the

publication of labour statistics with a view to devising a method which will ensure more prompt publication

Legislation should be adopted, preferably by the Central Legislature, enabling the competent authority to collect information from employers regarding the remuneration, attendance and living conditions (including housing) of industrial labour, from merchants regarding prices, from money-lenders regarding loans to workers and from landlords regarding rentals

Whenever possible, investigators engaged on family budget enquiries should receive a course of training with the Bombay Labour Office or some other office which has conducted a successful enquiry

The possibility of making enquiries and investigation into labour conditions an obligatory part of courses in economics should be considered by the university authorities in all provinces

The possibilities of experimental work with a view to discovering means of improving output and efficiency should be considered by large individual employers and by associations of employers

A labour bureau on a scale not smaller than that represented by the Bombay Labour Office should be established in Bengal.

Thorough family budget enquiries should be undertaken in Delhi, Madras, Cawnpore, Jamshedpur and a centre in the Jharia coalfields

Administration—(*a*) A Labour Commissioner responsible for the administration of all labour subjects should be appointed in every province except Assam

(*b*) He should be a selected officer and should hold the appointment for a comparatively long period

(*c*) He should be responsible for the publication of labour statistics, should have the right to enter all industrial establishments, should be generally accessible both to employers and labour and should act as a conciliation officer

(*d*) The headquarters of the Labour Commissioner should be in the chief industrial centre of the province

(*e*) In provinces where part-time appointments have to be made, a combination of the functions of the Director of Industries and of the Labour Commissioner should be avoided

A Labour Commissioner should be appointed for the Central Government

Labour and the Constitution

Legislative powers in respect of labour should continue with the Central Legislature and the provincial legislatures should also have power to legislate Labour legislation undertaken in the provinces should not be allowed to impair or infringe the legislation of the centre, or its administration

If special constituencies are to remain a feature of the Indian constitution, labour should be given adequate representation in the Central and provincial legislatures

The method which is most likely to be effective in securing the best representatives of labour is that of election by registered trade unions A special tribunal should be set up in each province to determine before election the weight which should be given to each registered trade union

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL

(*a*) In the frame work of the future constitution, provision should be made for an organisation (the Industrial Council), which would enable representatives of employers, of labour and of Government to meet regularly in conference to discuss labour measures and labour policy

(*b*) The Council should be sufficiently representative but not too large The representatives of labour should be elected by registered trade unions, and where there are no registered trade unions of any size they should be nominated by Government The employers' representatives should also be elected by associations of employers whose voting power should be approximately proportionate to the number of workers which their members employ

(*c*) The Council should meet annually and its president should be elected at each annual session The Secretary of the Council should be a permanent official responsible to it for the current business throughout the year

(*d*) Functions of the Council

(*i*) to examine proposals for labour legislation referred to it and also to initiate such proposals

(*ii*) to promote a spirit of co operation and understanding among those concerned with labour policy and to provide an opportunity for an interchange of information regarding experiments in labour matters

(*iii*) to advise the Central and provincial Governments on the framing of rules and regulations

(*iv*) to advise regarding the collection of labour statistics and the co ordination and development of economic research

If labour legislation is central, the authority finally responsible for such legislation must be the Central Legislature If labour legislation is to be decentralised, some co-ordinating body will be necessary The decisions of the Council could not be given mandatory power, but in certain circumstances it might be made obligatory for provincial Governments within a specified time to submit proposals for legislation to their respective legislatures for a decision as to their adoption or rejection

Where there is the danger of establishments being transferred to Indian States in order to escape regulation, an effort should be made to obtain the co operation of the adjoining States

The possibility of making labour legislation both a federal and a provincial subject should be considered

If federal legislation is not practicable, efforts should be directed to securing that, as early as possible, the whole of India participates in making progress in labour matters

Industrial Workers in India

In 1922 India obtained recognition by the League of Nations as one of the eight chief Industrial States in the world. The grounds on which this claim was based are stated in the Memorandum prepared by the India Office which gave the following figures to illustrate the Industrial importance of the country —

> 28,000,000 agricultural workers (excluding peasant proprietors), 111,000 maritime workers, Lascars, etc., a figure second only to that for the United Kingdom, over 20,000,000 workers in industries, including cottage industries, mines and transport, railway mileage in excess of that in every country except the United States."

It is impossible to say how far and to what extent the figures given above hold good to-day. The Railways of India alone offer employment to very nearly a million workers. The number of workers employed in Plantations according to the 1921 Census amounted to over three quarters of a million. The latest figures for the numbers employed in factories are those available in the All-India Report for Factories for 1929, which are reproduced in Summary Form in the tables given below —

Growth of Factories

Year	Number of Factories	Average Daily Number of Persons Employed
1922	5,144	1,361,002
1923	5,985	1,409,173
1924	6,406	1,455,592
1925	6,926	1,494,958
1926	7,251	1,518,391
1927	7,515	1,533,382
1928	7,863	1,520,315
1929	8,120	1,553,169

Age and Sex Distribution of Factory Labour

Year	Men	Women	Children	Total
1922	1,086,457	206,887	67,658	1,361,002
1923	1,113,508	221,045	74,620	1,409,173
1924	1,147,729	235,332	72,531	1,455,592
1925	1,176,719	247,514	68,725	1,494,958
1926	1,208,628	249,669	60,094	1,518,391
1927	1,222,662	253,158	57,562	1,533,382
1928	1,216,471	252,933	50,911	1,520,315
1929	1,249,165	257,161	46,843	1,553,169

Statistics for 1929

Province	Number of Factories	Average Daily Number of Persons Employed
Madras	1,530	143,217
Bombay	1,543	366,029
Bengal	1,393	589,860
United Provinces	349	91,188
Punjab	521	49,875
Burma	976	98,077
Bihar and Orissa	284	68,726
Central Provinces and Berar	769	69,291
Assam	610	45,884
North West Frontier Province	29	1,207
Baluchistan	5	1,255
Ajmer-Merwara	38	15,456
Delhi	55	10,109
Bangalore and Coorg	27	2,095
Total	8,120	1,553,169

MIGRATION.

The industrial centres in India are not able to supply the necessary labour that is required for industrial undertakings and there is consequently a considerable amount of migration from other parts of India to such centres The extent of this migration is given in detail in Chapter III, Vol I, Report of the Census of India for 1921, as follows —" The labour reserves are found chiefly among the lower classes of the centre and south of the country The centre supplies the tea plantations and mining industries of the Eastern provinces, the south meets the southern industrial demand, and the bulk of the Burmah and overseas demand, while the more technical industries in the cities of the Western provinces are supplied chiefly from the neighbouring agricultural tracts "

Among those provinces and States which attract a larger number of emigrants from other provinces and States are Assam, Bengal, Burma, Bombay, Mysore, Central Provinces and Berar, and Punjab and Delhi According to the 1921 Census there were nearly a million and a quarter immigrants in Assam as against 75,000 emigrants In Bengal there were more than a million and three-fourths immigrants as against about a quarter of a million emigrants Bombay gained a little over a million but sent out 568,000 to the other provinces The population figures for Central Provinces and Berar and Punjab and Delhi shows a number of immigrants amounting to more than 600,000 in each case The number of emigrants from the Central Provinces and Berar amounted to a little more than 400,000 and from Punjab and Delhi to half a million In all these cases industrial and other employers were not able to recruit their requirements from their own territories The position, however, is vastly different in the case of Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, Madras, Rajputana and to a small extent Hyderabad (Deccan) The number of emigrants from Bihar and Orissa amounted to nearly two million as against 387,000 immigrants with a net loss of over a million and a half to the province In the case of the United Provinces there were 1,400,000 emigrants as against a little over 400,000 immigrants with a net loss of nearly a million Madras lost nearly a quarter of a million and Rajputana 625,000

Within the Provinces —It is neither necessary nor feasible to deal with the various streams of migration between district and district of the same province or within a district These movements vary according to times and seasons, but it may be useful to show the extent to which and the source from which some of the more important industrial centres draw their labour force

In Bombay, according to the Census Report for the year 1921 the percentage of the total population which had actually been born in the City has steadily declined at each census In 1872 the percentage of the persons born in Bombay to total population was 31 1, in 1891 25, in 1911 19 6 and in 1921, 16 An important point, however, to remember in considering these figures is the fact that, whenever possible, workers send their wives to their native places for purposes of confinement Many of those returned in the Census as having been born outside the city are not really fresh immigrants in the strictest sense of the term because they are the off-spring of the parents already residing in the city According to the figures given in the 1921 Census Report for the numbers of immigrants into Bombay city it is seen that 235,566 or 20 per cent of a total population of 1,175,914 came from the Ratnagiri District Poona district supplied 89,231, Kathiawar 72,435 and Satara 65,953 Among the provinces which contribute to the population of Bombay City the United Provinces comes first with 70,011 The sex ratio is only 525 females to 1,000 males as compared with a ratio in the Presidency as a whole of 919 females to 1,000 males The figure of 525 for Bombay City may be compared with the big non industrial city of Poona where the figure is 912 In a recent enquiry made by the Labour Office into the length of service of mill workers which covered 1,400 millhands it was found that not one of them had been born in Bombay City, 63 per cent were born in the Konkan and 27 per cent in the Deccan, the remainder coming from different parts of the country

Certain figures regarding birthplaces of the workers in Ahmedabad were obtained during the Family Budget investigation conducted there by the Labour Office in the year 1926 These figures together with those obtained at the Census of 1921 and enquiries made from Mill Officers and the Labour Union officials at Ahmedabad show that the cotton mill workers of Ahmedabad come from different places in the proportion of 20 per cent from the City itself, 25 per cent from the Ahmedabad district excluding the City, 20 per cent from Baroda State, 10 per cent from Rajputana, 10 per cent from the Gujarat Division excluding the above, 5 per cent each from Kathiawar, the Deccan and the Konkan combined, and from other places including the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Madras, etc

In Sholapur the labour force is mainly local and it is immigrant to a very small extent The figures collected as a result of the Family Budget Enquiry conducted by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay in that centre in the year 1925 show that 60 per cent of cotton mill workers in the City were born in Sholapur, 32 per cent. in the Deccan and about 8 per cent in the rest of India

Calcutta, like Bombay, relies on imported labour But the imported labour there does not come from the same province as in Bombay but from other provinces This is mainly due to three reasons Firstly, the fertility, of the land in Bengal , secondly the immobility of labour and lastly the aversion of the average Bengalee to factory work

[illegible]

Calcutta, the principal industrial town of the [illegible] is in a very curious position. It not only imports labour for the mills, but also exports it to surrounding districts and to other provinces. Any shortage of labour that it experiences is satisfied from the densely populated districts which surround the city.

The mobility of Indian labour is of considerable advantage to the agricultural population as it helps to relieve the increasing pressure on the land. In India the movement of labour

In the first three cases the emigrants invariably return to their villages. In the fourth and fifth cases the majority of workers return for a short visit after two or three years, but there is a considerable minority which has settled down at the industrial centres in which they have worked. Evidence is, however, overwhelming that owing to the home loving character of the Indian worker he seldom or never breaks his contact with his village home. The number of workmen of rural origin who have severed their connexion with their village and with agriculture is very small and is usually confined to such skilled workers as have left their homes permanently to settle in the important centres of factory industry. As the large majority of workers return home annually or biennially there is little disturbance of family life, except in the case of Assam where the system of recruitment now in force directly encourages the importation of families, and women are almost as numerous as men in the residential labour population on the tea estates

RECRUITMENT OF LABOUR

The methods adopted for the recruitment of labour in India have received general condemnation even from employers and the Whitley Commission has much to say on the subject

Recruitment except in the case of special apprentices and higher paid workers employed on railways, is effected either through Sardars (Recruiters) or Contractors, or direct at the mill or factory gates The difficulties in connexion with recruitment are due (1) to the want of a stable labour force at any particular town or centre, (2) to the general illiteracy of the Indian labourer, and (3) to the inherent attachment of the worker taking up industrial employment to his village life and home

The contractor is sent out to overcome the innate conservatism of the Indian peasant He is helped in his work by the poverty and indebtedness of the peasant and also by occasional bad harvests, but in addition he not infrequently indulges in fraud and misrepresentation by painting a rosy picture of the future that awaits the peasant in a town with its crowded bazaars and other amusements, which are absent in the village The essence of the system is the payment of an advance to the prospective labourer in order to enable him to free himself from his pecuniary difficulties The contractor retains some form of control over his recruits and takes good care to recover the amount of the advance together with the interest, which is generally calculated at an exorbitant rate Generally, the employers do not deal directly with the labourers recruited by a contractor The latter is paid a lump sum from which he pays his men and retains a portion for himself In the Central Provinces, however, it is reported that labour is actually purchased from private contractors at so much per head The system of recruitment by contractors is most in use in Burma owing to the scarcity of labour in that province and the necessity of recruitment from distant places

The method of recruitment through Sardars is also dependent on the payment of advances, which however are made at the cost of the employer The Sardar is an operative already at work in the mill or plantation and is sent out to recruit labour from among his relations, acquaintances or neighbours He is drawn therefore from the same class as the recruits themselves and can therefore be relied on to deal more fairly with them Another advantage of this system of recruitment is that the men recruited are insured against unemployment and find work waiting for them at their destination On the other hand, it does not infrequently happen especially in the Tea Gardens in Assam that the Sardar remits persons who are lured away from their homes by prospects of a bright future and who, on arrival find that conditions of work and wages are not so bright as they imagined It is, however, only in plantations that this form of recruitment has been used to any appreciable extent

The recruitment of labour at the mill-gate or at the surface of mines is the form of recruitment which is gradually gaining in importance over the other two methods The news of the very much higher rates of wages paid in towns (which to the villager sounds fabulous as he has no idea of the higher cost of living) spreads throughout the countryside and draws large crowds of would-be workers They are to be found at convenient gathering places on the thoroughfares waiting to be picked up for employment The older hands also return from their village with groups of friends, relations and neighbours who come in the hope of finding employment in the mills But the ignorance, simplicity and poverty of the Indian peasant render his exploitation an easy matter The employer does not recruit himself the men required for his establishment but holds the overseer, jobber or mukadam responsible for the adequate supply of labour in the department The latter takes the place of the contractor and exacts bribes from the new recruits He also acts as a money-lender and thereby reaps a double harvest from the needy labourer It would appear therefore that education and organisation are the only means by which Indian workers can escape from the clutches of intermediaries who like harpies are ever ready to prey on them

In the coalfields in Bihar and Orissa unskilled labour is recruited by means of Sardars The Sardar visits villages and brings the labour with him, and the labour brought by him forms his gang He has to pay the labour *buckshees*, *khorak* and travelling expenses, and for this purpose he frequently receives advances either from the contractor or from the Company concerned At the Bhowra colliery advances varying from Rs 3 to Rs 10 are paid to the recruits in addition to their travelling allowances and food Such advances are seldom recovered and never if the gang maintains good attendance at work The Sardar obtains remuneration for his services in various ways Sometimes he is paid a commission and a salary, but generally he is paid a certain amount on each ton of coal raised by miners working in his gang Independent recruiters are paid at 9 pies per tub raised In the Central Provinces the recruiters or mukadams as they are called receive 3 pies per head per week from the individual labourers whom they recruit and wages from the employers

The Tata Iron and Steel Company at Jamshedpur maintain an Employment Bureau where skilled and unskilled workers are registered and employed Applicants for work assemble in a yard and daily requirements are selected by the officer in charge No outside recruitment is done in the literal sense of the word, but in the event of special qualifications being required and no applicants being available, the post is advertised in a few leading newspapers

The methods adopted by different Indian railways for the recruitment of unskilled labour are generally the same as those which obtain in other industries In the case of workshop men, a trade test is generally given and in every case a medical examination has to be gone through Special apprentices for the higher grades are engaged by all Railways The terms and conditions attached to apprenticeship in most cases are similar.

Recruitment for Assam—It has already been stated that the Assam tea industry is the only industry which is controlled in its recruitment of Indian Labour Other industries, and even the tea industry in the Duars, Darjeeling and Madras Presidency are free from Governmental control There is a considerable body of opinion in favour of freeing the Assam tea industry from control, but the Indian Tea Association is not only not in favour of this but has definitely urged that Government control should continue The Association contend that if recruiting were free, abuses would arise as they did in the past from the competitive spending of money to secure labour There appears little doubt that if control were removed, all the abuses which were associated with the *Arkati* system of recruitment would be revived

The present system of recruitment is controlled by Act VI of 1901 called the Assam Labour and Emigration Act 1901, as amended by Act XI of 1908, Act VIII of 1915, Act XI of 1915, Act XXXVIII of 1920 (Devolution Act) and Act XXXI of 1927 The Act extends to the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Madras and Assam. In the Bombay Presidency Act No VI of 1901 is not enforced There the Government of Bombay have allowed recruitment provided the emigrants are produced before a Magistrate The most important provision of the Amending Act of 1915 is the abolition of the system of recruitment by contractors, and their recruiters, commonly known as Arkatis In all recruiting areas, where the provisions of Act VI of 1901 are in operation, except the local areas in which recruitment is prohibited by notification under section 3, recruitment is carried out only through the medium of garden sirdars, under the provisions of Chapter IV, working under a local agent duly licensed under section 64 of the Act The only recruiter now recognised is the sirdar who must himself engage the coolies Any arrangement for the direct supply of coolies to a tea estate by a contractor or for the supply to sirdars of coolies collected through the agency of a contractor or arkati would be illegal and would render every person who is a party to such an arrangement liable to prosecution and punishment under section 164 of the Act Even an employer cannot himself legally engage labour in a recruiting district, he must do so through the agency of his garden sirdars In the Bombay Presidency, agents other than garden sirdars are allowed

Latest Statistics—The Annual Report on the working of the Assam Labour Board during the year ending the 30th June 1931 has been published The Report shows that the total number of persons recruited during the year was 50,555 as against 58,150 in the previous year The average of advances to garden sirdars for each adult recruit fell in 24 and rose in 9 agencies as compared with the preceding year No cases occurred in which the local Agents were found to be extravagant or indiscreet in the matter of giving advances to sirdars The total number of garden sirdars prosecuted for offences in connexion with recruitment was 69 as compared with 107 in the previous year. The rate of cess on garden sirdars and emigrants was one Rupee per head during 1929-30 The actual receipts from the cess amounted to Rs 69,119

Reforms in the Bombay Cotton Mill Industry—In a circular letter dated the 8th January 1930 the Bombay Millowners' Association have instructed all mills affiliated to the Association to introduce, wherever possible, a policy of direct recruitment of labour instead of the existing practice of recruitment through jobbers The introduction of a system for providing Discharge Certificates to operatives leaving service has also been recommended The certificates are to contain a record of the service of the operative concerned and in all cases of recruitment, the men presenting themselves for employment will be asked to produce their Discharge Certificates Notices are to be posted at all mills stating (*a*) that all persons will be engaged by the Manager or by the head of the department concerned, and (*b*) that any heads of departments, assistants or jobbers accepting bribes from the workpeople will be instantly dismissed

Several groups of mills are considering the possibility of employing labour officers who will be responsible for the direct recruitment of labour and for welfare work generally

ABSENTEEISM AND LABOUR TURNOVER

Though there is meagre statistical information available on this subject, it may be stated with a fair amount of accuracy that the Indian worker is more habituated to absent himself from work than his prototype in other countries He has yet to get himself thoroughly adapted to the industrial environment in which he finds himself The reasons for his absence are not always connected with his love of rest but in many cases absence is due to causes beyond his control such as sickness, domestic difficulties, etc The effects which poor and indifferent housing have on his work have been dealt with in the Section on Industrial Housing

The Factory Labour Commission of 1907 made an inquiry into the number of absent workers and came to the conclusion that the average worker took 2 days off every month and a further holiday of from 3 to 7 weeks every year In addition, he receives the weekly holiday and from 4 to 10 Indian holidays during the year The question of absenteeism received the attention of the Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry) and it was urged in evidence before them that the efficiency of labour in Bombay was greatly reduced by the high percentage of absenteeism among the operatives The Board came to the conclusion that Ahmedabad had a great advantage over Bombay in the matter of absenteeism, both in respect of a low rate throughout the year and also of the absence of the wide seasonal variations which were apparent in other centres of the textile industry They therefore recommended that in order to minimise the effect of absenteeism there should be a general adoption of a system already in force in a few mills in Bombay under which a certain number of spare hands are entertained in each department, except the weaving The Board The percentage of

extra men in each department is not necessarily the same, but we were given to understand that spread over the whole of the mill, it usually worked out at about 10 per cent"

The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay publishes in the *Labour Gazette* every month statistics of absenteeism in the textile mills at the important centres of the cotton industry in the Bombay Presidency and in Engineering workshops of the Bombay and Karachi Port Trusts If figures of absenteeism for each day during any month are examined it is found that they are higher on days immediately following pay day The following two tables give the figures for percentage absenteeism for the first 11 months of the year 1931

PERCENTAGE ABSENTEEISM IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Month	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Broach
January	10 57	4 01	15 89	†
February	9 68	4 30	16 38	6 18
March	9 24	4 76	18 39	6 15
April	9 53	4 39	17 66	6 60
May	9 38	4 63	18 91	8 47
June	8 98	3 97	15 12	8 04
July	8 79	3 84	13 61	8 13
August	8 88	4 32	20 69	10 62
September	9 33	4 40	15 00	10 69
October	11 11	4 66	15 87	†
November	1 21	4 00	16 12	†

† Information not available

In the Electrical and Mechanical Departments of Railways, absenteeism generally amounts from 10 to 11 per cent As in cotton mills, absenteeism is greater immediately after pay day In Railways in Burma, absenteeism is lower and roughly amounts to 2 50 per cent

Labour Turnover—A charge is very often levelled against the Indian worker that owing to his migratory character, he changes his place of employment very frequently and that this results in a high rate of labour turnover There is, however, very little information available regarding the average period of service or the rates of turnover at important industrial centres in India In the case of the Empress Mills at Nagpur, it has been estimated that since 1908, the average period of continuous service of the employees amounted to 7 89 years In another cotton mill in the Central Provinces the average duration of employment worked out at about 40 months while in the case of other factories it roughly amounted to about 30 months Out of a total number of 3,700 workers engaged in the Pench Valley Coal Mines it was found that 1,550 workers were in employment for less than a year, 650 from 1 to 2 years, 700 from 2 to 3 years and 800 workers had more than 3 years' continuous service to their credit In the manganese mines in the Central Provinces the average duration of employment comes to about 9 to 10 months for the whole of the labour force in any one year One to two years is on an average the period of employment of workers in the Tata Iron and Steel Works The total labour turnover during normal working for the three years 1925, 1926 and 1927, in the same Works amounted to 36 6 per cent, 31 3 per cent and 24 1 per cent respectively In the Indian Cable and Company in Bihar and Orissa, however, skilled labour has remained practically unchanged during the last five years but the unskilled workers recruited from the aboriginal class had changed to the extent of about 30 per cent annually In one of the mills at Cawnpore the average period of continuous service amouted to 8 87 years

The Labour Office conducted a special enquiry into the length of service of cotton mill workers in Bombay City in 1927-28 A sample of 1 in 10 tenements was decided upon and the information was collected on suitable schedules by the Lady Investigators of the Labour Office from the inmates of such tenements who were reported to be cotton mill workers Only the predominant working class localities were visited for the purposes of the enquiry and the total number of schedules accepted for final tabulation was 1,348

Of the 1,348 workers, 988 or 73 29 per cent were men and 360 or 26 71 per cent were women

Nearly 21 per cent of the operatives began work in the mills before the 15th year, 38 per cent between the 15th and the 20th year, 32

per cent between the 20th and the 30th year and the remaining 9 per cent joined the first mill after they had attained the age of 30

Sixty three per cent of the workers were born in the Konkan and 27 per cent in the Deccan while the rest came from different parts of the country Not a single worker gave his place of origin as Bombay City

About 48 per cent of the workers covered by the sample continued in the employment of the same mill without change, 34 per cent served in two or three mills and 18 per cent had served in 4 or more mills The highest number of mills served by an individual was 15 The cause of leaving the mills was "for going to native place' in 26 per cent cases, "low wages and for bettering prospects ' in 21 per cent cases, 'absence due to illness' in 14 per cent cases and "retrenchment in 10 per cent cases Other causes for leaving mills were unsuitable conditions of work, dismissal, strike, resignation, etc

The approximate period of total service (including the period of non attendance) was reported to be less than 5 years in 37 54 per cent cases, 5 to 10 years in 23 37 per cent cases, 10 to 15 years in 15 88 per cent cases, 15 to 20 years in 9 13 per cent cases and more than 20 years in 14 08 per cent cases The percentages of workers who had not changed mills was 67 in the case of operatives with less than 5 years' service and 42 for workers with 5 to 10 years service In the other service groups, the percentage of operatives working in the same mill varied between 25 and 45

The actual active service was reported to be less than 5 years in 46 51 per cent cases, 5 to 10 years in 24 26 per cent cases, 10 to 15 years in 13 95 per cent cases and 15 to 20 years in 7 20 per cent cases In the remaining 8 08 per cent cases the actual service was more than 20 years

A large number of workers in the age groups 15–20 and 20–25 had served for a period of less than 5 years while the most common period of service in the age group 25-30 was between 5 and 10 years In the age group 30 35 about 30 per cent of the workers had served for less than 5 years and 19 per cent for a period of 5 to 10 years Among workers of 35 to 40 years of age, the number of those falling in each of the first five service groups was between 16 and 20 per cent

LABOUR IN FACTORIES

The conditions of factory labour until 1913 were regulated by the Indian Factories Act of 1881, as amended in 1891 Under the chief provisions of the amended Act Local Governments were empowered to appoint Inspectors of Factories and Certifying Surgeons to testify as to the age of children A mid-day stoppage of work was prescribed in all factories, except those worked on an approved system of shifts, and Sunday labour was prohibited subject to certain exceptions The hours of employment for women were limited to 11, with intervals of rest amounting to at least an hour and a half , their employment between 8 p.m and 5 a m was prohibited, as a general rule, except in factories worked by shifts The hours of work for children (defined as persons below the age of 14) were limited to 7 and their employment at night-time was forbidden , children below the age of 9 were not to be employed Provision was made for fencing of machinery and for the promulgation of rules as to water supply, ventilation, the prevention of overcrowding, etc

The next Factory Act to be passed into law was Act XII of 1911 This Act extended the definition of ' factory ' so as to include seasonal factories working for less than 4 months in the year, shortened the hours within which children, and, as a general rule, women might be employed and further restricted the employment of women by night by allowing it only in the case of cotton ginning and pressing factories It also contained a number of new provisions for securing the health and safety of the operatives, making inspection more effective and securing generally the better administration of the Act The most important feature of the Act, however, was the introduction of a number of special provisions applicable only to textile factories The report of the Factory Commission showed that excessive hours were not worked except in textile factories The Act, for the first time, applied a statutory restriction to the hours of employment of adult males by laying down that, subject to certain exceptions, "no person shall be employed in any textile factory for more than 12 hours in any one day" It also provided in the case of textile factories that no child may be employed for more than six hours in any one day and that (subject to certain exceptions, which were factories worked in accordance with an approved system of shifts) no person may be employed before 5 30 a m or after 7 p m (the new limits laid down generally for the employment of women and children)

The Acts now in force —The ratification by India of the Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference held in Washington in 1919 necessitated radical revision of the Indian Factories Act of 1911 This was undertaken during 1921 and the Indian Factories Amendment Act, 1922, introduced a series of important reforms including the adoption of a 60-hours week, the raising of the minimum age of children from 9 to 12, the prohibition of night work for women, the extension of the Act to a large number of small factories, drastic restriction of the exempting provisions, etc The principal object of the amending Act of 1923 was the removal of a difficulty which had arisen in connection with the law relating to the weekly holiday The experience gained during the three years which immediately followed the revision of the Act in 1922 indicated that the amending Act had worked smoothly and that the main principles followed in 1922 commanded general acceptance It was not considered necessary, therefore, to modify any of the main principles of the Act, but several administrative difficulties had arisen in connection with some sections of the Act—one such difficulty relating to Section 21 which provided for intervals Local Governments were asked in June 1923 to consider a possible solution of the difficulty and to bring to the notice of the Government of India any difficulties which might have arisen in connection with other provisions On receipt of their replies, a conference of Chief

Inspectors of Factories was convened The conference recommended a number of alterations designed by allowing greater elasticity in some directions and by increasing control in others to make for smoother working The Factories Amendment Act of 1926 was, therefore, passed on the recommendations of that conference and on the opinions received from the Local Governments The more important alterations effected include the widening of the definition of "factories" so as to bring within the control of the Act such establishments as Electrical Generating Stations, water works, etc the prevention of the issue of age certificates by Certifying Surgeons to children who are not fit for employment, the prevention of cleaning machinery in motion, even by men in cases where Local Governments were of opinion that the work is attended by danger to the operatives a clearer definition of the periods prescribed for intervals of rest, and, while still preventing the employment of children in two factories on the same day, the permitting of women to work in two factories on the same day provided that the limits for hours of work were not exceeded

Hours of Work —The Indian Factories Act prescribes a daily as well as a weekly limit to the hours of work in factories and provides for rest intervals and for a weekly holiday Section 25 of the Act provides that no person shall be employed in any factory for more than 11 hours in any one day, and Section 27 provides that no person shall be employed in a factory for more than 60 hours in any one week Section 21 of the Act makes it obligatory for the occupier of a factory to provide for each person employed a rest period of at least one hour at intervals not exceeding 6 hours, or at the request of the employees concerned two rest periods of half an hour each, at intervals not exceeding 5 hours, the total duration of the periods of rest on that day not being less than one hour for each period of 6 hours worked generally With the previous sanction of the Local Government and at the request of the employees concerned the rest interval may also be reduced to half an hour for each male person provided that he is not employed for more than 8½ hours on each working day and is not required to work for more than five hours continuously For children, Section 23 (c) provides that no child shall be employed in a factory for more than 6 hours in any one day Section 21 (b) provides that for each child working more than 5½ hours in any one day a period of rest of not less than half an hour shall be given and the period of rest has to be so fixed that no child shall be required to work continuously for more than 4 hours Sections 23 (b) and 24 (a) further provide that no child or woman may be employed in any factory before half past five o'clock in the morning or after 7 o clock in the evening Under Section 25 a child cannot be employed in two factories on the same day but adults may be so employed in such circumstances as may be prescribed Under the provisions of Section 26 every Manager of a factory has to fix specified hours for the employment of each person employed in such factory and no person is allowed to be employed except during such specified hours The Governments of Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Central Provinces are the only Local Governments which have prescribed the circumstances under which adults may be employed in more than one factory on the same day The rule framed by these Local Governments invest the Inspector of Factories with the power to sanction such employment if he is satisfied that the adults concerned are not employed for more than 10 hours on any one day and that they received the weekly holiday prescribed by Section 22 of the Act In addition to the notice re hours of work for particular period, every factory has to maintain a register of all persons employed in a factory in the form prescribed by the Local Government showing their hours of work and the nature of their respective employment

The latest statistics available in connection with the administration of the Indian Factories Act are for 1929 The data published in connection with the normal weekly hours of work show that for the whole of British India men were required to work for more than 54 hours a week in 4,791 factories above 48 and not above 54 in 1,008 factories, and not above 48 hours per week in 2 164 factories in the case of those factories employing women 3 067 required female workers to work for more than 54 hours per week whereas 1 723 fixed their hours at below 48 per week 658 factories had hours above 48 but not above 54 Out of the 1 314 factories employing children 452 had hours below 30 for children and 862 above 30 but not above 36—the maximum permitted by the Act The details in connection with the various provinces will be found in summary form in the All India Factories Reports or in a more detailed form in the Provincial Reports themselves The statistics of factories do not show the hours of work in particular industries

All railway workshops come under the Indian Factories Act Hours of work in railway workshops in all provinces are generally average 8 per day and 48 per week In most cases the hours are so arranged as to provide for a half day off on Saturday provided that a total of 48 hours is worked during any particular week

Employment of Children —By the Amending Act of 1926 the maximum age of children was raised from 14 to 15 years and the minimum age from 9 to 12 Section 23 of the Act provides that no child shall be employed in any factory unless he is in possession of a certificate granted by a Certifying Surgeon showing that he is not less than 12 years of age and is fit for employment in a factory and while at work carries either the certificate itself or a token giving reference to such certificate Further, no child is allowed to be employed in any factory before half past five o'clock in the morning or after seven o'clock in the evening and no child is to be employed for more than six hours in any one day The number of children employed in factories during the years 1921 to 1929 is shown in the following table —

Year	Total
1922	67,658
1923	74,620
1924	72,531
1925	68,725
1926	60,094
1927	57,562
1928	50,911
1929	46,843

The sex distribution of the persons employed in mines during the years 1926 to 1929 was as shown below —

Year	Number of males employed			Number of females employed		
	Underground	In open workings	On the surface	Underground	In open workings	On the surface
1926	86,343	43,306	51,967	31,889	27,833	18,775
1927	86,766	50,028	53,903	31,850	27,697	19,046
1928	86,155	51,005	52,430	31,785	28,453	17,843
1929	92,856	51,235	51,954	24,089	28,728	17,839

Labour on Railways—All railway workshops come under the administration of the Factories Act The Indian railways employ nearly a quarter of a million workers in other occupations for which no provisions regarding control of hours of work, etc, have yet been made by legislation

The Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1919 and 1921 prescribed a 60 hour week and a weekly rest of not less than 24 consecutive hours for all workers in British India employed in factories, in mines and in such branches of railway work as may be specified for this purpose by the competent authority The Indian Factories Act which was amended in 1922 to give effect to the Conventions limited the hours of work in factories to 11 in any one day and to 60 in any one week Provisions were also made for intervals of rest and a weekly holiday Similar limitations were imposed under the Indian Mines Act of 1923 in respect of colliery staff Both these restrictions apply to factories and mines controlled by railway administrations The application of the Conventions to other departments of railway organisation has been found to be a problem beset with many difficulties and has been a subject of prolonged investigations Orders were issued by the Railway Board in 1921 that the 60 hour week should be adopted for station staff not employed in connection with the working of trains The Indian Railway Conference Association drew up a set of rules in 1927 and these received the general approval not only of the Railway Board but also of the Boards of Directors of the lines managed by companies Subsequently, however, it was found that these rules while they aim at applying the spirit of the Conventions do not adequately fulfil the statutory obligations imposed upon Government by the ratification of the Conventions The whole question was therefore again exhaustively reviewed and a Bill amending the Indian Railways Act with the object of empowering the Governor General in Council to make rules on the subject was introduced in the Legislative Assembly in the autumn session of 1929 and was referred for consideration to a Select Committee

Working of overtime on Indian railways is more prevalent on construction than on the open line due to (1) the working season in the monsoon areas being confined to eight months in the year, (2) special measures taken to speed up all heavy work to avoid the locking up of capital and (3) wet foundation work in bridges which necessitate continuous work Usually overtime in such cases is paid at a rate fixed beforehand

Seamen—The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, provides that no seaman shall be "signed on" for service on a ship unless he enters into a contract in the manner specified with the Master of the ship All agreements entered into between Masters and Seamen for service on foreign-going ships have to be signed in the presence of a Shipping Master The agreement forms contain the rules and regulations provided for under the Act for maintaining discipline and for the fines which may be inflicted for the breach thereof

CONTRACT LABOUR.

In most industrial concerns in India work in connection with building, loading and unloading carting receiving, and despatching of goods and work involving the employment of unskilled labour over which supervision is either difficult or costly is given out on contract In the textile mills industry work in connection with bleaching and dyeing is also generally done on contract at all centres In the cotton mills in Ahmedabad work in the Mixing and Waste Room and the Yarn Bundling and Baling Department, in the Drawing in Department and Beam Carrying is given out on contract in various mills In most cases no supervision is exercised over the labour engaged by the contractor to whom the contract is given Perhaps the most efficient method of control and supervision over contract labour is that which obtains on several railways This will be dealt with separately lower down Exceptions to the general remarks made above are as follows

In the coal mines in Bihar and Orissa contractors are employed by a large number of collieries to provide the labour required for cutting the coal and loading it on wagons The contractors are paid at a fixed rate per ton for all coal loaded on wagons In some cases, however, the rate paid per ton is increased either because coal is being extracted from difficult places in the mine or because the contractor has difficulties in maintaining his labour supply The extent to which contractors are employed is considerable and probably more than half the coal raised in the Jharia coal fields is raised on the contract system Definite figures are not available but the Indian Mining Association reports that 90 per cent of the coal raised in the mines belonging to that Association in the Jharia coal fields is raised by contract labour In some cases contractors are only employed to provide the labour for cutting the coal The contractor is generally responsible only for raising the coal while the colliery supervising staff is responsible for seeing that the mines are run safely

UNEMPLOYMENT.

[illegible]

[illegible] Indian labourers at rates to [illegible] which finds that the wages of the land in its native place is not sufficient to maintain all the members of his family. A certain percentage of the workers employed in India temporarily give up their employment during the sowing, transplanting and harvesting seasons. During periods of depression in trade and industry, industrial workers released from employment fall back upon agriculture and thus add to the existing pressure of the population on the land. If the depression in trade and industry synchronises with the failure of the monsoon, the amount of unemployment becomes considerable and the resulting distress is enormous. Various States have devised schemes of Employment Exchanges for the purpose of studying the problems in connexion with the demand and supply of labour to control the movements of labour and to place it where it is required. The Government of India and the various Provincial Governments have considered the question of creating Employment Exchanges in India several times during the last ten years, but opinion is unanimous that owing to the preponderatingly agricultural character of Indian labour it is practically impossible to devise any satisfactory scheme for the formation of Employment Exchanges.

India is a State Member of the International Labour Conference and as such she is bound according to the terms of the Treaty of Peace, to ratify and adopt wherever possible, any Convention or Recommendation adopted by the International Labour Conference. The consideration of industrial unemployment was thrust upon the Government of India by the Washington Convention which was adopted by the first International Labour Conference held in Washington in 1919. Each Member ratifying this Convention was required—

(i) to communicate to the International Labour Office all information, statistical or otherwise, concerning unemployment including reports on measures taken or contemplated to combat unemployment;

(ii) to establish a system of free public employment agencies under the control of the central authority, and to appoint Committees, including representatives of employers and workers to advise on matters concerning the organisation of the agencies;

(iii) where systems of insurance against unemployment have been established, to make arrangements, upon terms to be agreed upon between the members concerned, whereby workers living in one Member and working in the territory of another shall be admitted to the same rates of benefit of such insurance as those of the latter.

In addition to this Convention the First International Labour Conference also adopted a Recommendation which advocated—

(a) the abolition of employment agencies, which charge fees or which carry on their business for profit;

(b) the establishment of an effective system of unemployment insurance; and

(c) the execution of public works as far as practicable during periods of unemployment and in districts not affected by it.

The draft Convention was ratified by India but in communicating this ratification to the International Labour Organisation at Geneva, the Secretary of State for India found it necessary in order to avoid subsequent misunderstanding to explain at some length the peculiar position of India in this matter and to emphasise the difficulties connected with a complete ratification by India owing to the predominently agricultural character of the country. The Government of India, in addressing the local Governments on the question arising out of the draft Convention and Recommendation adopted by the International Labour Conference, invited views on the following points—

(i) Advisability of creating Public Employment Agencies in congested areas to facilitate

the migration of surplus labour to industrial areas where there is a shortage of labour

(ii) Advisability of utilising Public Employment Agencies in connexion with recruitment for Assam

(iii) Advisability of establishing Public Employment Agencies for the dissemination of information regarding employment during times of famine and scarcity to those in search of employment

(iv) Advisability of appointing Committees representing employers and workers to advise on matters concerning the operation of Public Employment Agencies

(v) Advisability of abolishing or controlling Employment Agencies which charge fees or which carry on their business for profit The replies of the local Governments indicated that in most provinces the demand for labour exceeded the supply, that, even in provinces from which there was a large migration of labour, no difficulty had been experienced in obtaining information with regard to the areas where labour was in demand, that the establishment of public employment agencies would serve no useful purpose, and that such agencies might excite suspicion and be liable to be misunderstood by the people With regard to the recruitment of labour for Assam, the local governments concerned were agreed that any experiment on the lines suggested would be risky On the question of the abolition of control of employment agencies which charge fees or which carry on their business for profit, the replies of the local Governments indicated that employment agencies of this character were practically unknown in India In the circumstances, the Government of India decided to take no further action on the draft Convention or Recommendation concerning unemployment

Middle-class unemployment—In recent years unemployment among the educated middle classes has been assuming alarming proportions and has attracted widespread public attention In January 1926, a Resolution was passed by the Legislative Assembly in the following terms —

" This Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council that he may be pleased to appoint a Committee with a non-official majority to investigate into the problem of unemployment in general, and among the educated classes in particular, and devise suitable remedies, whether by a system of industrial and technical education, or by a revision of the existing system of education, or by offering encouragement to the starting of new industries, or by opening new avenues of employment, or by the establishment of employment bureaux, or by all these or any other means, and that the said Committee do make a report on the latter problem as early as possible "

Similar Resolutions were also passed in some of the local Legislative Councils The Government of India did not consider that the appointment of a Central Committee would serve any useful purpose, but in a circular letter drew the attention of the local Governments to the gravity of the problem of middle class unemployment in India As a result of the Resolutions passed by the local Councils, Committees were appointed by some of the local Governments The reports of most of these Committees refer almost exclusively to middle-class unemployment, but the Punjab and the Bengal Committees also dealt with general unemployment The Punjab Committee came to the conclusion that " there was no unemployment worthy of mention among the uneducated classes " , whilst the Bengal Committee observed as follows —

" The labourer, if we may use the term, has not yet been divorced completely from the land, and he frequently possesses or has an interest in a small plot of land in his native place on the cultivation of which he can fall back in times of depression Added to this, is the fact that industrial labour is still comparatively scarce in Bengal and in fact had to be imported from other provinces The effect therefore of trade depressions on the industrial labourer in Bengal is so far very small."

Jute and Cotton Mill Industries—In the jute mill industry in Bengal a large number of mills have, during the last two or three years, changed over from the multiple to the single shift system It is estimated that on the single shift about 25 to 33 per cent less labour force is required than on the multiple shift, but in spite of the changes no trouble has been reported with regard to unemployment In the Bombay cotton mill industry, out of about 140,000 workers employed, approximately 10,000 have been thrown out of employment on account of the introduction of efficiency methods of work whereby spinners are required to mind two sides of a spinning frame instead of one and where the ordinary two loom weaver is required to tend three looms The Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee dealt with this aspect of the question in their report and they recommended the creation of an Out-of-Work Donation Fund This has been dealt with in the summary given with regard to the findings of this Committee in the Section on Conciliation and Arbitration Owing to depression in trade several cotton mills were being compelled either to close down completely or to work with partial complements Owing to the Boycott movement, however, since October 1930 the cotton industry is again showing signs of considerable improvement and many of the mills which had closed down during the year have again started working with full complements Not only are the mills working with full complements but many are working a night shift In October 1931, 22 mills in Bombay were working a night shift and 15 in Ahmedabad

[illegible]

Factory Inspection.—[illegible] Factories Act [illegible] to have [illegible] in each province. [illegible] All [illegible] Factories Department. In the Bombay Presidency the [illegible] of the Chief Inspector of Factories [illegible] Inspectors, three Assistant Inspectors and one Women Inspector. The Chief Inspector and two Inspectors and two Assistants have their headquarters in Bombay City. An Inspector and an Assistant are posted in Ahmedabad. The Women Inspector has headquarters in Bombay but has jurisdiction over the whole Presidency. She deals with problems mainly affecting women. The Bombay Presidency is the only province in India which has a Lady Inspector of Factories. Full time Certifying Surgeons are stationed in Bombay and Ahmedabad. They have been appointed as Divisional Inspectors with powers under the Health and Sanitary sections of the Factories Act. They have also been granted powers under the provisions of the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act. The Director [illegible] and Director of Public Health have also been appointed as Divisional Inspectors under the Health and Sanitary sections of the Act. Their reports are sent to the Chief Inspector who passes orders on the same. Local Magistrates in the districts have ex-officio powers under the Employment sections of the Act.

Reporting of accidents.—Section 31 of the Indian Factories Act requires the manager to report all accidents which cause death or bodily injury whereby the person injured is prevented from returning to his work in the factory during the 48 hours next after the occurrence of the accident. All classes of accidents namely, fatal, serious, accidents which prevent a person returning to work for 21 days or more, and minor, are to be reported to the Inspector of Factories and to the District Magistrate and, in cases of any accident resulting in death to the officer in charge of the Police Station. It is the duty of the Inspector of Factories to make an investigation as soon as possible into the causes of and the responsibility for a fatal or serious accident, and to take steps for the prosecution of the person concerned if it is found that the death or serious injury resulted from any infringement of the provisions of the Act or of the rules framed under the Act. The Act also requires notice to be given of an accident which is due to any cause that has been notified in this behalf by a Local Government, even though no injury may have resulted therefrom to any person. So far notifications have been issued under this section only in Bombay, Bengal and Burma.

Accident Prevention—The chief influences in the prevention of accidents are (a) the powers of Inspectors under the Factories Act to compel managers to erect adequate fencing and to take precautions against accidents, (b) the voluntary interest of managers in safety measures and safety precautions, and (c) the interest of insurance companies as a result of the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act In many provinces the existing rules made under the Factories Act cover "*Safety First*" measures such as compelling certain classes of workers to wear tightly fitting clothes, to prohibit children from entering into certain parts of factories, etc but no serious attempt has been made in the shape of a "*Safety-First*" campaign except in the case of a few solitary instances In some provinces the first three resolutions adopted by the eleventh Session of the International Labour Conference have been communicated to all industrial concerns In the Bombay Presidency the Millowners Mutual Insurance Association have recognised the value of safety posters as an aid in the reduction of accidents and have undertaken the preparation of some posters for the textile industry The posters illustrate the danger of carding machines at the front plate either during or after the shifting process, dangers at the underside of the lickers-in, dangers of wearing unsuitable clothing and the danger from careless sweeping under ring frames

The railways are of course pioneers in the introduction and the continuance of active propaganda in "*Safety-First*" work in all departments These activities cover railway workshops (which come under the Indian Factories Act) as well In order to present a complete picture of this work on railways the work done for railway workshops will be dealt with under Railways Perhaps the best known instance where first class 'Safety-First' work is being carried on in India is that done by the Tata Iron and Steel Company at Jamshedpur The Company has since 1920 subscribed to the British Industrial Safety-First Association and has installed notice boards all over the plant exhibiting the posters supplied by that Association The literature received from the Association has also been circulated broadcast throughout the works

First-Aid and Medical Relief—Some of the Local Governments have framed rules requiring the provision, under the charge of responsible persons and in readily accessibles positions, of first-aid appliances containing an adequate number of sterilised dressings and some sterilised cotton in all factories employing 500 and more operatives Most of the factories are situated within easy reach of Government hospitals or hospitals maintained by Local Authorities but many of the larger and enlightened employers are already maintaining their own medical staff and equipment which are easily available in cases of accidents In the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur boxes with first-aid supplies are maintained in each department and two first-aid hospitals in different parts of the plant are staffed with doctors and compounders in readiness to render first-aid to injured persons

Mines—The Indian Mines Act of 1923 empowers the Governor-General in Council to frame regulations for the safety of persons employed in mines (Section 29, clauses (h) to (p) Local Governments are also empowered to frame rules under the Act to ensure the proper fencing of a mine for the protection of the public In addition, the Chief Inspector of Mines may call upon the owner, agent or manager of a mine to frame bye laws which are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act, regulations or rules to prevent accidents and to provide for the safety, convenience and discipline of the persons employed in the mine (Section 32) The bye laws, when approved by the Local Government, have effect as enacted under the Act Further, Section 19 of the Act gives special powers to the Inspector of Mines to take action when any danger is apprehended which is not expressly provided for by the Act, regulations, rules and the bye-laws The Governor-General in Council has framed two sets of regulations, namely, the Indian Coal Mines Regulations, 1926, which apply only to coal mines and the Indian Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1926, which apply to all other mines These regulations provide for the proper maintenance of shafts and outlets, roads and working places, haulage arrangements, fencing and gates, for the restrictions which have to be observed in raising or lowering persons or materials, for the precautions to be taken in the use of explosives, and for adequate ventilation and lighting

Railways,—The Railway Department conducts an intensive "Safety-First" propaganda every year which embraces the following among other activities —

(1) Safety posters and safeguards are put up on prominent points both in English and in the vernacular Some of these, *e g*, on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, are prepared from actual photographs of safe and unsafe methods of working in selected branches of manufacture and maintenance work in the railway workshops

(2) An illustrated booklet was compiled by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during the year 1926-27 which has been translated into a number of vernacular languages and distributed throughout the line on certain railways

(3) Photographs and special articles are published in the Railway magazines for the instruction of the staff

(4) Inspecting subordinates are instructed to take the opportunity, while visiting stations, of addressing the staff on "Safety-First"

(5) Coloured pictures showing the right and wrong way of doing a job are posted at various places for the benefit of the illiterate staff

(6) A "Safety-First" film was prepared by the Central Publicity Bureau during the year 1927-28 and copies distributed to railways The film is displayed weekly by the travelling cinemas of the railways

(7) A "Safety-First" pamphlet has been prepared by the Central Publicity Bureau and is being issued to all railway administrations

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 came into force on July 1st, 1924 The Act as passed by the Legislature covers ten classes of workmen Some of these, such as members of fire brigade, telegraph and telephone linesmen, sewage workers and tramwaymen are small, and as the definition of seamen is limited to those employed on certain inland vessels, only a very small proportion of Indian seamen come under the Act Compensation for seamen, however, has been secured by agreement between the Government of India and ther foreign steamship companies, under which the latter agree to the insertion in the ships articles of a clause whereby the companies agree to pay compensation to injured Indian seamen on the same basis as if they were covered by the Act and all questions as to compensation are decided by Commissioners of Workmens' Compensation in India An Indian seaman employed on a British ship legally comes under the English Act and the insertion of the clause referred to above does away with the practical difficulties which would arise if Indian seamen had to claim compensation in the English or other foreign courts The five important classes covered are the workers in factories, mines, docks and on railways, practically all of whom are included and those engaged in certain types of building work, notably the construction of industrial and commercial buildings and any other buildings which run to more than one storey The most important classes excluded altogether are agricultural workers and domestic servants Non-manual labourers getting more than Rs 300 a month are excluded, except on the railways Power is taken to include other hazardous occupations by notification from time to time All occupations involving blasting operations were thus declared by the Governor-General in Council, as hazardous occupations Compensation is to be given as in the English Act, for personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of employment It is also to be given for diseases in certain cases The provisions for diseases have been so framed that if a certain class of workmen contracts a scheduled diseases, it will usually be extremely difficult for the employer to defeat a claim for compensation On the other hand, other workmen will find it equally difficult to get compensation for disease, as they will have to prove that the disease arises "solely and directly" from the employments The diseases scheduled at present are anthrax, lead poisoning and phosphorous poisoning Whether compensation can be claimed for diseases other than those scheduled is doubtful, but the list is made capable of extension Mercury poisoning was thus added to Schedule III by notification, dated 28th September 1926

In order to bring the Indian law into conformity with the provisions of the Draft Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation for occupational diseases adopted at the Seventh International Labour Conference held at Geneva in 1925, which has been ratified by India, necessary changes were made in sub-section (2) of section 3 and in the list of occupational diseases given in Schedule III of the Act Certain occupations in connection with operations for winning natural petroleum or natural gas and in connection with the loading, unloading and fuelling of a ship in and harbour, roadstead or navigable water were also brought within the purview of the Act by notification issued by the Governor General in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by sub section (3) of section 2 of the Act

The Amending Act of 1929—With a view to revise the Act so as to amend those Sections or parts of Sections which were admittedly defective and to introduce changes which were likely to raise no important controversial questions and which would be generally recognised as improvements, the Government of India introduced into the Legislative Assembly on 21st September 1928, a Bill further to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 The main features of this Amending Act are (1) that the discriminating restrictions placed on workmen employed in the construction, repair or demolition of a building or bridge, with regard to their ineligibility for compensation except in the case of death or permanent total disablement has been removed, (2) that all payments to dependants of the deceased workmen (except advances to the extent of Rs 50 for funeral expenses of the deceased workman and to the extent of a hundred rupees on account of compensation to any dependent) and any lump sums payable to minors should be paid through the Commissioner, (3) deposits of trivial amounts, *i e*, less than Rs 10 have been done away with (4) provision is made for the protection of lump sums payable to a woman or a person under legal disability by empowering the Commissioner to invest, apply or otherwise deal with them for the benefit of the woman, or of such person during his disability, (5) powers are vested in the Commissioner to recover any amount obtained by any person by fraud, impersonation or other improper means and (6) the benefits of the Act are extended to (*a*) any person employed for the purpose of loading, unloading, fuelling, constructing, repairing, demolishing, cleaning or painting any ship of which he is not the master or a member of the crew, or (*b*) employed on a railway as defined in Sections 3 (4) and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, by a person fulfilling a contract with a railway administration or (*c*) employed as an inspector, mail guard, sorter or van peon in the Railway Mail Service, or (*d*) employed in connexion with operations for winning natural petroleum or natural gas as a rig-builder, driller, driller's helper, oil-well puller or bailing or cleaning oil wells or putting in and taking out casings or drill pipes in oil wells or (*e*) employed in any occupation involving blasting operations

In February 1931 tha Act was further extended to cover workmen engaged in the construction etc of aerial ropeways

Statistics—The statistics regarding cases disposed of under the Act have been collected and published since 1st July 1924 on which date the Act came into force These statistics relate to the more important classes of workers, *i e*, workers in factories, mines and docks and on railways and tramways The total amount of compensation paid to these classes of workers was about 6¼ lakhs of rupees in 1925, 8¼ lakhs in 1926 and 11 lakhs each in 1927 and in 1928 and 12½ lakhs in 1929 The following table shows the number of cases, classified by nature of injuries, and the amounts of compensation paid in each year since 1924 —

Year	Number of Cases			Amount of Compensation paid for		
	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total	Fatal Cases	Non-Fatal Cases	All Cases
1924 *—				Rs	Rs	Rs
Adults	249	3,898	4,147	82,085	66,248	1,48,333
Minors	2	19	21	375	1,516	1,891
1925—						
Adults	583	10,751	11,334	3,45,995	2,95,535	6,41,530
Minors	7	30	37	200	2,391	2,591
1926—						
Adults	631	13,387	14,048	4,25,935	3,94,385	8,20,320
Minors	3	45	48	460	695	1,155
1927—						
Adults	777	14,397	15,174	5 81,400	5,27,984	11,09,384
Minors	6	36	42	840	1,030	1,870
1928—						
Adults	819	15,898	16,717	5,21,510	5,69,741	10,91,251
Minors	9	42	51	2,494	1,985	4,479
1929—						
Adults	886	17,942	18,829	5,87,190	6,70,573	12,57,763
Minors	2	34	36	200	2,201	2,401

* The figures for 1924 relate to only the six months from 1st July to 31st December

The following tables set out the proportion of contested cases out of the total number of applications received by the Commissioners in each year —

Year	No of Applications disposed of	Number of contested Cases	Percentage of contested cases to total disposed of
1924	92	14	15 2
1925	539	100	18 6
1926	835	198	23 7
1927	1,223	281	22 9
1928	1,306	309	23 7
1929	1,107	278	25 27

The details of agreements (*i*) disposed of, (*ii*) registered as filed and (*iii*) rejected on account of inadequacy are given below for each year —

Year	Number of Agreements			
	Disposed of	Registered as filed	Registered after modification	Not registered on account of inadequacy, etc
1924	41	33	1	7
1925	399	390	3	6
1926	591	583	5	3
1927	701	682	12	7
1928	887	855	25	7
1929	949	931	11	7

Effect on Industry—A compulsory system of workmen's compensation enhances the cost of production but not to any appreciable extent In the case of coal mines, the increase in cost has been estimated to be not more than annas four per ton of coal (*vide* para 89 of the Report of the Indian Coal Committee, 1925) However, the owners of many of the small coal mines have been compelled to close down their mines due mainly to the severe depression with which the industry has been faced In the Punjab the proprietors of the coal mines in the Jhelum District are reported to be not satisfied with the privileges enjoyed by the miners under the Act as some of them have had to pay as compensation on a single accident more than they could earn during a month An unexpected increase in the number of serious and fatal accidents may undoubtedly make a big hole in the profits of a concern but the remedy for this lies in accident insurance Facilities for accident insurance are now being provided by a number of leading insurance companies in the country and the most important of these are the Claims Bureaux in Calcutta, and Madras In these provinces and in Bombay insurance is widely resorted to by the employers but in the other Provinces accident insurance does not appear to have made much progress

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING.

One of the most vital problems facing industrial employers in India to-day is that connected with the housing of the labour which they employ The importance and the urgency of providing decent housing cannot be sufficiently emphasized

The conditions of industrial housing in India are, in many cases, appalling and the majority of buildings, tenements or huts in which industrial labourers are housed are insanitary and more or less uninhabitable from Western points of view Provincial Governments, Municipalities, Improvement Trusts and the larger employers have done a great deal to mitigate the evils resulting from an insufficiency of decent sanitary housing for labour, but a considerable amount still remains to be done before this question can be considered to have been satisfactorily solved

Several commissions and committees of inquiry appointed by the Government of India and the Provincial Governments in connection with various subjects have dealt with the question of industrial housing The Industrial Commission in 1918 urged that, in addition to the scheme followed by the Improvement Trust in Bombay, other measures should be adopted such as the refusal of permission with a few exceptions, to fresh industrial concerns to be established, the setting up of a special area for industrial development, the removal of the existing railway workshops from the city, supply of housing accommodation to the employees by railways, Government departments and public bodies, improved communications with a view to creating industrial suburbs, and a definite programme of construction to be taken up by local authorities The findings of other commissions and committees with regard to this question follow similar lines

Bombay Presidency—The first attempt to improve housing conditions in Bombay City was made after the plague of 1896 when the heavy mortality and the great exodus that followed paralysed the trade and industry of Bombay The Bombay Improvement Trust was established in 1898 "for the work of making new streets, opening out crowded localities, reclaiming lands from the sea to provide room for the expansion of the city and constructing sanitary dwellings for the poor and the police" Owing to its limited powers and the various difficulties which it encountered the Trust had to content itself for the first few years of its existence with "slum patching," the development of a few building sites, the construction of a few chawls and the development of main roads In more recent years, however, the Trust has been able to do considerable good work in the direction of industrial housing and has built over 1,800 tenements for housing its own labour and 99 chawls containing 8,896 tenements in all for housing labour in general The Bombay Port Trust which engages on an average about 8,300 manual workers in all its departments has provided accommodation for a little over 3,000 of its workers The Bombay Municipality has provided a large number of chawls for its employees as will be evidenced by the fact that 5,538 out of 7,537 scavengers employed are provided with quarters Varying proportions of the numbers of employees in the other departments of the Municipality are also provided with adequate housing According to the information collected by the Bombay Labour Office in 1925, 28 out of the 76 textile mills in Bombay City which furnished information for the enquiry had provided housing for their operatives 7 out of these mills provided residential accommodation only for employees in the Watch and Ward Department and the rooms provided were given free of rent In the 22 mills which provide partial housing for all classes of operatives, the number of workers who lived in the tenements provided amounted to 12,149 out of 64,720 employed The G I P Railway owns 20 chawls containing 841 one room tenements and the B B & C I Railway owns 303 one-room tenements for housing their employees

No action was taken by the Local Government in Bombay City for housing general industrial labour till after the end of the war A broad and comprehensive policy was drawn up just after the end of the war by the Government of Bombay under the personal inspiration of Lord Lloyd, then Governor of Bombay for dealing with the problem A Development Directorate was formed in 1920 to co-ordinate the various housing activities of Government the Municipality, the Improvement Trust and the larger labour employing organisations The

original intention of the Directorate was to construct 625 chawls located in 3 industrial centres and to comprise of 50,000 tenements for working classes, within a period of 9 years from 1921 to 1929 The original estimated cost was 5½ crores of rupees and a "town duty" of a rupee per bale of cotton on all cotton entering Bombay was imposed under the City of Bombay Municipal and Improvement Act of 1920 The scheme was launched at a time when the industrial prosperity of the country was at its zenith and labour conditions in the City were abnormal By the end of 1927, 207 chawls with 16,524 tenements were constructed but only 123 chawls with 8,234 rooms were occupied These chawls did not attract industrial labour in Bombay to live in them, the reasons attributed to the failure being the distance of the chawls from the mills, the absence of travelling facilities and other amenities of city life The average economic rent per tenement worked out at Re 16 per month but the actual rents charged were fixed, on an average at barely 50 per cent of the economic rent and accommodation can now be had in the chawls at Worli at Rs 5 per room on all floors The rents in the Naigaum and Sewri chawls are Rs 7 per room on all floors and for those in the chawls at DeLisle Road Rs 8 per room per month on all floors One rupee extra is charged for certain corner rooms The rents charged prior to 1st April 1929 were, however, higher for all centres The figure of the number of rooms occupied on the 31st December 1927, namely, 8,234 was the highest ever recorded Frequent strikes in the cotton textile mills and general industrial unrest in Bombay City have been largely responsible for the non-occupation of the rooms in the chawls of the Development Department during the last two years and the figure for the number of tenements occupied on the 31st March 1931 was only 7,800 out of 16,211 rooms available

Ahmedabad City—Probably in no other industrial centre in India is the condition of the housing of the working classes so bad as it is in Ahmedabad The Textile Labour Union at Ahmedabad recently published a pamphlet entitled "A plea for Municipal Housing for the Working Classes in the City of Ahmedabad" for submission to the Ahmedabad Municipality In this pamphlet the Union deals with 23,706 tenements observed and studied by it The Union reports that there is absolutely no provision of water in the case of 5,669 tenements 3,117 tenements have a supply of some sort from wells Even those which are supposed to possess the advantage of Municipal water have a hopelessly inadequate arrangement in this respect—a tap or two in a compound for a group of 200 or more families Bathing and washing accommodation has not been thought of except in one or two chawls erected by mills 5,360 tenements have no latrine accommodation In most of the remaining tenements the Union reports that the arrangements are miserable in quality and grossly insufficient in quantity and that urinals are conspicuous by their absence Only a few tenements are provided with any sort of drainage No other drainage arrangement exists

The evils of bad housing in Ahmedabad were considerably aggravated as a result of the flood of July 1927 in Gujarat which destroyed over seven thousand houses in the City of Ahmedabad The bulk of these houses belonged to the working classes The Union in the pamphlet referred to, reports that the situation which had arisen in consequence of the flood was grave beyond words Of the thousands who had been unhoused many came to share with their relatives and friends the accommodation that was already heavily overcrowded Hundreds were altogether without shelter The relief operations that were then carried out included the construction of huts intended to provide temporary accommodation to a number of those who could make no arrangement of their own The Relief Committee set up by the leading citizens of Ahmedabad for reconstruction work recommended that the Municipality should take as early steps as possible to construct 5,000 sanitary tenements by raising a loan for the purpose

In the opinion of the Labour Union the solution of the question of housing constitutes one of the obligatory duties of the Municipality and a growing appreciation of this aspect of the housing question on the part of the authorities has led to the incorporation in the City Municipalities Act (1925) under section 71, of a provision permitting City Municipalities to undertake provision of sanitary dwellings for the poorer classes Owing mainly to the efforts of Mr Gulzarilal Nanda, Secretary of the Ahmedabad Labour Union, the Ahmedabad Municipality has recently decided to construct model dwellings for the working classes

A Census taken by the Bombay Labour office in the early part of 1931 showed that of 69 mills working in Ahmedabad, 34 provided housing accommodation for about 18 per cent. of their employees, the total number of tenements being 3,708 of which 3,057 are one roomed mostly 144 square yards in area with a cubic space of 1,592 cubic feet the average rent of which was Rs 3-5 8 per month

Bengal Presidency—Housing is generally provided in Bengal by employers but the extent and quality of the housing depend on the cheapness and availability of land In the more congested areas in Calcutta, Howrah and the nearer neighbourhood housing facilities are not provided on so big or so good a scale as in other areas Most jute mills provide for their workers rooms constructed in the neighbourhood of the mills at rents varying from annas 8 to Re 1 per room per month The sizes of the rooms vary from 8′×8′ to 10′×10′ and in some cases to 12′×10′ In nearly all cases the rooms are constructed back to back and in most pucca floors and tiled roofs have been provided with narrow verandahs generally 4′ wide used for cooking purposes Very often the rooms are dark and in none of them can sun light penetrate through Ventilation is unsatisfactory owing to the method of construction and the only openings in the rooms are the doors If windows are provided they are kept shut No chimneys or openings are provided for the escape of smoke in the majority of the houses Recent enquiries made into the condition of housing in Bengal show that drainage, water

supply and conservancy arrangements in *bastis* are abominable Government and other public agencies do not provide housing, as in Bombay, for industrial purposes but some Government and public concerns do provide quarters for their own employees

Madras Presidency—As a result of the exertions of the Labour Department of the Government of Madras and the Co-operative Building Societies and a number of local authorities some houses have been built for poor workmen in Madras City Out of 1,530 registered factories 211 factories are reported to have provided housing for a small number of their employees Almost all plantation estates in the Nilgiris, Malabar and Coimbatore provide "lines" for the cooly labour employed

United Provinces—Out of 330 regulated factories 83 make some provision for the housing of workmen and their families Altogether about 5,400 single room and 1,045 double room tenements are provided by the employers The McRobertsganj, Allenganj and the Juhi settlements of the British India Corporation at Cawnpore are about the only important examples of housing provided by employers for their workmen in that city A scheme has however been launched by some of the owners of factories in Cawnpore for providing housing for some twenty thousand workmen and their families but it is still under discussion Except as employers the Government of the United provinces has done nothing in connection with industrial housing The Improvement Trust of Cawnpore has put up some temporary housing and the Improvement Trust of Lucknow has put up a model barrack in the area set apart as an industrial area In the *bastis* or *hatas* where housing is provided by private landlords the type of tenement available is usually a small mud hut with a room at the back and a room or a verandah in front The size and height vary The usual size is 10 × 8′ The normal height is 6′ to 8′ The only outlet for ventilation is the small main door Even such tenements are reported to be shared by 2, 3 or even 4 families and as many as 10 persons may be found as inmates

Central Provinces—Housing is provided for about 7,500 workers by some of the larger factories and mills in the Central Provinces Nineteen per cent. of textile labour and 7 5 per cent of the labour employed in minor industries is housed The Pulgaon Cotton Mill maintains a settlement covering an area of 15 acres on which the millhands are allowed to build their own houses on payment of a nominal ground rent of annas 4 per annum per 100 sq ft Probably the most magnificent scheme of industrial housing conceived in India is that launched by the Empress Mills under the agency of Messrs Tata Sons Limited at Nagpur These mills have leased a plot of 200 acres at Indora, a suburb of Nagpur, two miles from the mills The scheme is based on a desire to establish a model village The idea is to build houses of the bungalow type standing on their own ground in plots measuring 36 × 53 with the limitation that building will not be allowed on more than one-third of the space provided The houses are let to the workers on the hire purchase system and it is expected that many of the workers will ultimately own them

Bihar and Orissa—All the collieries in the Jharia coal field are amply and efficiently equipped with approved types of houses Their design, construction, ventilation and general amenities are governed by the Jharia Mines Board of Health Workers recruited from villages within five miles from the mine frequently prefer to live in their own villages and walk backwards and forwards to their work In five collieries employing about ten thousand workers 4,775 houses are provided, five of the worst equipped mines employing 424 workers provide 156 houses and five normally equipped mines employing 3,084 workers provide 1,162 houses In many cases more than one employee is accommodated in one *dhowra* or house Very frequently a man and his wife and his family all of whom may be recorded as separate labourers in the figures of the mining population occupy one house Every house must be licensed Licenses are not given unless the standards are complied with If labourers are found in occupation of unlicensed premises the management is liable to prosecution No rent is however charged and subletting is not known

The Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur have built 4,521 residential buildings Of these, 301 are rented at over Rs 20 per month Sixteen are rated as hotels The accommodation provided at present is insufficient and one of the problems the Company will have to face is the provision of a larger amount of housing

Assam—Free quarters are provided for all residential employees on tea estates Such non-resident labour as is employed is casual labour which comes from the adjoining villages and lives in its own houses In the mines and oil fields free quarters are provided for the labour force employed A Committee of Inquiry appointed in 1921-22 recommended that endeavours should be made to house immigrants from different provinces together in hamlets instead of putting workers from all provinces indiscriminately into barracks or lines The main objection to this recommendation is the want of land as all available land is under tea The housing conditions in the coal and oil fields are reported as being quite satisfactory In Assam the tea estates are regularly inspected by District and Sub Divisional officers. Although the legal powers of interference have been curtailed by the abolition of indentured labour and the repeal of so much of Act VI of 1901 as related to such labour, still in practice the inspecting officers do invariably report on the condition of the lines They call attention to the need of improvement and the management is generally ready to effect such improvements as are considered necessary

Other Provinces—No special remarks are necessary in connection with the question of industrial housing in other provinces Generally speaking, no industrial slums as such or any big urban inflammation due to the pressure of agglomerations of factory or other workers is particularly noticeable and the housing of

labour is not to be differentiated from the ordinary poor citizen Except in those cases where Government action has been definitely indicated, the governments of the various other provinces in India have done nothing for the improvement of industrial housing

Railways—The general policy on railways is to provide residential quarters where it is necessary for special reasons to provide accommodation for certain classes close to their work and where conditions are such that private enterprise does not adequately meet the demand for housing the staff The total expenditure incurred on housing provided by the principal railways since the commencement of operations amounts to Rs 22 41 crores while the expenditure incurred during the last four years exceeds four and a half crores The programme for the next two years contemplates a further expenditure of Rs 1 87 crores Notwithstanding this expenditure there is, at present, a considerable dearth of quarters on most railways Endeavours are, however, continuously made to construct new houses in accordance with an annually pre arranged programme as funds permit

Acquisition of Land for Workers' Houses.—Except the Railways, which can obtain land under the Land Acquisition Act for railway purposes which include building quarters for necessary maintenance of the staff, no other industry in India is covered by that Act Considerable difficulty has been experienced by collieries in the Jharia coal fields for acquiring land for purposes of housing schemes In 1920 the Coal Fields Committee suggested that every facility should be offered to a Colliery Company or proprietor to acquire land under the Land Acquisition Act for the housing of labour In considering the amendment of the Land Acquisition Act in 1922, the Government of Bihar and Orissa suggested that some amendment might be made in order to give facilities for the acquisition of land for colliery housing purposes The Government of India, however, did not include any such amendment in their amending Act The matter has again been before the Local Government in connection with the revision of Sections 49 and 50 of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act and a Bill was introduced and passed in the winter session of the local Legislative Council in 1929 Slight alterations were found necessary in the Bill to improve its working and these changes have recently been passed by the Legislative Council

HEALTH

No serious attempt has so far been made to keep any satisfactory statistics regarding health conditions of industrial workers, *e g*, morbidity rates among the workers, their average weight, height, etc, and in the absence of any statistical information it is not possible to generalise about these matters Health conditions in the important industrial centres in India cannot however be said to be very satisfactory This is due to many causes such as poor diet, overcrowded and insanitary dwellings, want of open air and exercise, etc But the main cause of ill health particularly among the workers in Bombay and Bengal, appears to be the prevalence of malaria in the localities in which they live Major Covell, the Special Officer appointed by the Government of Bombay to enquire into Malarial conditions in Bombay City who submitted his report in 1928, says "It (Malaria) is still present in certain quarters of the southern portion of the City to a serious extent, but the most intense malaria at the present time exists in the vicinity of the mills, more especially in Worli and Parel sections In the northernmost portion of Worli section, malaria is also slight, but as soon as the edge of the mill area is reached the incidence of the disease rises abruptly and extends over the greater part of Worli and Parel The correlation between the intensity of Malaria and the proximity of mills was most striking, especially in certain cases where a single isolated mill happened to be present, *e g*, the Victoria Mill in Chowpaty and the Colaba Land Mill in Colaba The vast majority of the mills in Bombay are situated in the highly malarious area"

In the mines in the Madras Presidency, Malaria prevails in the Cuddapah district and at every change of season there is a prevalence of widespread fever Malaria also prevails in the Thummaragudi mines throughout the year and the cold winds during the rainy season from Sandur Hills affect the health of the labourers in the mines of Tonasigeri Tuberculosis prevails among industrial workers in the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa, and *Kala Azar* is common among workers in certain tracts like Bihar and Orissa

The following table gives the birth and death rates and the rate of infant mortality per thousand of the population for some the important industrial centres The figures, however, relate to the whole population in most cases and as such are not likely to give an adequate idea regarding mortality, etc, among industrial workers Besides, in certain cities like Bombay, it is customary for married working class women to leave the city for their confinement and register births in the mofussil

A table showing (a) Birth-rate and (b) Death-rate per thousand of population and (c) Infant mortality for 1,000 registered births for certain important industrial centres

Centre	Period	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population	Death rate per 1,000 of population	Infant mortality per 1,000 registered births
Bombay	1930	21 5	21 2	296 00
Ahmedabad	1929	47 02	49 00	331 65
Sholapur	"	44 03	34 53	228 73
Karachi	"	55 83	30 97	230 55
Nagpur	"	50 63	52 24	290 77
Amraoti	"	59 60	49 14	330 91
Akola	"	41 73	35 36	251 27
Cawnpore	"	36 94	52 70	420 34
Lucknow	"	43 98	7[illegible] 81	469 22
Allahabad	"	46 31	38 44	258 79

The relation between overcrowding and infant mortality is brought out in the following table extracted from the annual report of the Municipal Commissioner for Bombay City —

Infant Mortality by the Number of Rooms occupied in 1930

Number of rooms	Births		Deaths in Infants		Infant mortality per 1,000 births registered	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	1929	1930
1 Room and under	10,945	43 2	5,497	73 2	502	487
2 Rooms	1,500	7 15	550	7 3	306	368
3 Rooms	749	3 0	202	2 7	270	297
4 or more rooms	404	1 6	74	1 0	183	185
Hospitals	11,394	45 0	1,154	15 4	101	85
Homeless and not recorded	37	0 1	27	0 4		
Total	25,229	100 0	7,225	100 0	296	298

Working conditions—In the Bombay Presidency the working conditions in the factories are usually considerably in advance of the conditions in the homes of the workers The Factories Department has recently effected an appreciable improvement in the development of ventilation in factories The working conditions in the average Cotton Mill in the U P are reported to be not very satisfactory and those in the Central Provinces and Berar leave plenty of scope for improvement especially in ventilation, maintenance of suitable temperature, suitable flooring, proper spacing of machinery and provision of places for meals Considerable improvements are required in the seasonal factories for alleviating the dust nuisance and for proper lighting In the Jute mills in Bengal, especially in the sorting and carding section there are no adequate arrangements for taking off the dust and the workers get a particular kind of rash all over their bodies in the beginning of their employment Women are mostly employed in this Department and they bring their infants and children who live in that dust laden and hot atmosphere during working hours Working conditions are however, generally satisfactory in jute mills and other large industrial concerns

Extent of Medical Facilities provided — The result of the enquiry into Welfare work conducted by the Labour Office in 1926 shows that the provision of facilities for medical attendance and the supply of medicines is fairly general in all the larger labour-employing organisations in the Bombay Presidency The Textile Labour Union in Ahmedabad is the only association of employees which provides medical facilities for its members There are also Government Municipal or charitable hospitals and dispensaries which are open to the public and which are used by the labouring classes In the United Provinces many of the larger employers maintain dispensaries but no hospitals The Dufferin Fund a private organisation aided by grants from Government and local bodies maintains female hospitals at the most important towns The Lady Chelmsford Maternity and Child Welfare League maintains a number of centres for child welfare and the treatment of maternity case Many of the employers in the Central Provinces and Berar have provided well-equipped dispensaries and medical facilities are within easy reach of the workers In almost all the factories and [illegible] important mining areas in the Province Some of the larger concerns in Bihar and Orissa and in

the Punjab also provide medical facilities for their employees In Madras only a few large factories provide dispensaries Medical facilities in the plantations are fairly good All the jute mills in the neighbourhood of Calcutta provide dispensaries but most of the doctors in charge are not registered medical graduates In all the tea gardens in Assam and in Bengal medical attendance and medicine are provided for all classes of employees The medical arrangements in a large number of estates are supervised by European medical officers Well-equipped hospitals are also provided for the labour force in the mines and oil-fields in Assam Part-time medical attendance and medicines are provided by the employers in the Asansol Mines Board Area Medical facilities are also provided in the mines in Madras In the Jharia Mining Settlement eight hospitals are maintained by employers, the number of beds varying from 6 to 12 in each ward

Maternity Benefits

In September 1924, Mr N M. Joshi made the first attempt in the Legislative Assembly to introduce a Bill to make provision for the payment of maternity benefits in certain industries Under this Bill, the Local Governments were to be asked to establish a Maternity Benefit Fund and to make payments out of this Fund The Bill, after circulating, was thrown out by the Assembly in August 1925

The first Province in India to pass a Maternity Benefit Act was Bombay The Act came into force on 1st July 1929 According to this Act, the payment of maternity benefits is an obligation which is imposed directly on the employer The second annual Report on the administration of this Act shows there were 10 06 claims paid per 100 women employed and the total amount of maternity benefit paid under the act was Rs 1,21,325 The Bombay Municipality has started since February 1928, a maternity benefit scheme by which benefit is given to halalkhoro and scavenging women in the form of leave with full pay not exceeding 42 consecutive days including the date of confinement, as certified by the Executive Health Officer, if the birth takes place in Bombay, and by a Police Patel or by hospital authorities if it takes place out of Bombay

An Act was passed by the Central Provinces Council in 1930 on the same lines as that in Bombay

In Assam, voluntary maternity benefit schemes have been adopted by almost every tea estate of repute While pregnant women remain, at work, they are put on light work on full rates of pay During the period of advanced pregnancy and after childbirth leave on half pay is usually granted and in some cases full pay is allowed and a bonus at childbirth is often granted in addition The bonus is in some cases conditional on the child being healthy The Assam Railways and Trading Company the next largest employers of labour in Assam, grants six months' leave on half pay provided the women have been examined by the medical officers and attend hospital once a week The Assam Oil Company grants leave on half pay for three months On some estates in Coimbatore District female coolies are fed free for a month before and a month after confinement On other estates maternity benefit ranging from Rs 3 to Rs 5 is paid and in some other estates free feeding of the women for two weeks before and three weeks after confinement is arranged

WELFARE WORK

(Excluding Health and Housing)

In 1926, the Government of India requested all Provincial Governments to collect full and comprehensive information with regard to the measures undertaken and the efforts made to ameliorate the conditions under which the workers live when they are not actually employed The enquiry originated as the result of the Recommendation adopted by the Sixth Session of the International Labour Conference in connexion with the development of facilities for the utilisation of workers' spare time The results of this enquiry, which the Government of India hope to publish in due course, will be of considerable interest The Labour Office conducted an enquiry in the Bombay Presidency, the results of which were published in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for January 1927

Apart from the few individual employers who have organised welfare work on modern lines, the first organised attempt to introduce welfare activities of a particular type was taken by the Bombay Millowners' Association early last year In a circular letter dated 8th January, 1930, addressed to the mills affiliated to the Bombay Millowners' Association, this Association requested all mills in Bombay City to give their wholehearted co-operation to their efforts for devising machinery for the improvement of the relations between the management and labour by giving immediate effect, wherever it is possible, among other things, to those classes of welfare work which have been uniformly successful, *e g*, (*a*) periodical social gatherings of workpeople, (*b*) provision of free mill dispensaries as soon as financial considerations permit and (*c*) the establishment of creches at all mills

Employment of Welfare Officers and Workers—The All-India Industrial Welfare Conference of 1922 passed a resolution that social service organisations should be asked to take up the work of training welfare workers The establishments of workers' committees in all industrial establishment was also urged but very little progress appears to have been made so far in this direction

RAILWAYS

Recreation —Railways as a group are the largest employers of labour in India and their welfare work is therefore being dealt with separately All Railways provide facilities for recreation for their employees and their children The number of recreational clubs or institutes provided on each railway are shown in the following table —

Name of Railway	Number of Institutes for	
	Europeans and Anglo Indians	Indians
North-Western Railway	32	19
East Indian Railway	33	26
Eastern Bengal Railway	11	14
Burma Railways	15 in all	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	27	29 (2 for all nationalities)
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	17	12
Bengal Nagpur Railway	14	19
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway	24	7
South Indian Railway	10 in all	

Each institute is regarded as a club provided by the Railway free of rent The institutes provide a reading room, indoor and outdoor games, etc, and are generally self-supporting although grants are made from fine funds to meet the recurring expenses in deserving cases The railways also undertake to recover the subscriptions of the members through the paysheets and to remit them to the manager of the institute The membership of the institutes is compulsory on some railways

Sports committees and athletic clubs have been formed on several railways, *e g*, the G I P and the East Indian Railways with the object of promoting athletic sports among the employees and organizing tournaments The Indian Railway Athletic Association has been recently formed for the promotion and development of inter-railway athletic competitions of all kinds This is a registered association and it membership is open to the Railway Board and its subordinate offices as well as to railways which are parties to the Indian Railway Conference Association Inter-districts or inter-divisional competitions are also run by local sports committees with the idea of encouraging sports among all classes of staff The inter-railway boxing, wrestling and foot-ball competitions are arranged in four groups

The cinema shows and magic lantern lectures which have been recently organized for the recreation of railway employees are growing in popularity with the staff

Education —Almost all Railways provide facilities for the education of their illiterate staffs as well as the children of Railway employees The progress made in this direction on each railway may be briefly stated as follows —

The N W Railway have started two experimental schools for adult workers in the running locomotive sheds at Lahore and Sibi respectively It is also intended to open another at Kotri shed shortly The experiment has so far been confined to the locomotive staff as the majority of the staff in this branch are illiterate and education provides a great inducement in that wages can practically be doubled by qualifying for promotion to the higher grades of running staff The East Indian Railway provide 37 schools for the employees of the Operating Department The Eastern Bengal Railway provide 9 night schools for adult employees, the daily average attendance at these schools being 309 On the Burma Railways educational facilities for adult workmen have hitherto proved a failure and another experimental school has recently been opened for firemen

The B B & C I Railway has recently opened classes for imparting instruction in the three R's at 3 centres on the Broad Gauge and 3 on the Metre Gauge systems As an inducement to study, a bonus of Rs 5 is paid to each man passing a simple test On the A B Railway, the Locomotive Department holds classes at Lunding, Badarpur and Chittagong to assist drivers to qualify as "English speaking" which grade carries a higher pay The only facilities given by the B & N W Railway are first aid classes and subjects of a technical nature in the Locomotive Department The Bengal Nagpur Railway provides 14 schools for imparting elementary training in reading, writing and rudimentary arithmetic to Indian drivers, shunters and firemen so as to enable them to make themselves personally acquainted with the rules and orders affecting train working On the M. & S M Railway there are two night schools at Hubli and Guntakal respectively both of which receive financial support from the Company

Schools for the education of adult workmen do not exist on the G I P Railway but a school is established at Bina for imparting technical instruction and conducting refresher courses in Railway working

For Workers' Children—The facilities provided for the education of the children of railway employees are as under

97 schools for European and Anglo-Indian children and 123 schools for Indian children are maintained at suitable centres and the total number of pupils on the rolls is 4,155 and 15,967 respectively The total expenditure from revenue on the European and Anglo-Indian schools is Rs 402 lakhs per annum and on the Indian schools Rs 1 4 lakhs The Railway Department also aids certain schools for children of railway employees The total number of children in railway aided schools is 3,521 (European and Anglo-Indian) and 7,704 (Indian) and the total annual grants made by the Railway are Rs 49,365 and Rs 46,584 respectively The Railway Department also gives direct financial assistance to its employees towards the education of their children in certain hill schools The total expenditure on this account in 1927-28 was Rs 3 5 lakhs for Europeans and Anglo-Indians and Rs 28 8 thousands for Indians

Facilities are also afforded by the grant of passes and concession tickets to enable the children to attend schools

The present methods of assistance have recently evoked public criticism on the score of their being more favourable to European and Anglo-Indian employees than to the Indian and with a view to eliminating all trace of racial discrimination the Railway Board placed Mr C E W Jones, C I E, I L S, on special duty in 1927 with instructions to collect all facts and figures regarding the assistance given by railways for the education of the children of their employees On a consideration of Mr Jones' report the Board have now formulated their future policy on the following lines.—

All railway schools would be transferred to local authorities or private bodies, special grants being given out of railway funds where necessary The assistance given by the Railway Department would be confined to employees who draw pay below a prescribed maximum and obliged to send their children to boarding schools The assistance would take the form of grants to the employees of a fixed proportion not exceeding one half of the board and tuition fees, the proportion depending upon the pay drawn by the parent and falling with the increase in pay The assistance would be open to all employees without distinction of community, race or creed

Several companies' railways have also signified their willingness to adopt a similar policy But the question is still receiving further consideration because of the representations received in connexion with the scheme

Co-operation—The Railway Administration have noticed that heavy indebtedness, degrades the employee and impairs his efficiency and they have therefore encouraged the formation of co-operative credit societies and co operative stores by the employees

Co-operative Credit Societies have been formed on all railways and are managed by committees generally elected from among the shareholders But in some cases, the heads of the departments are required to be the chairmen of the Committees and they have power to nominate some of the members of the committee

WAGES

It was in 1873 that one of the earliest attempts to collect wage statistics in India was made by issuing instructions to District Officers to submit half yearly returns showing the average monthly wages of certain classes of skilled and unskilled labour The returns thus collected were utilized for compiling a series of comparable statistics of wages for selected Districts in each Province and these statistics were published in the publication "Prices and Wages" issued annually by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics A reference, however, to Mr Dutt's Report on an Enquiry into Rise of Prices in India would show that these statistics were found to be wholly unreliable and consequently these half yearly returns from District Officers have been discontinued since 1910 In their place a *quinquennial* wage census was adopted in all Provinces, except in the Central Provinces where an annual return was obtained from District Officers The first quinquennial wage census was held in 1911 12 and the second in 1916-17 The statistics regarding wages continued to be published in "Prices and Wages" which gave the results of the quinquennial wage censuses in respect of a few urban and rural occupations As the statistics were still far from satisfactory the third wage census, which was due in 1921-22, abandoned except in Madras and the Punjab In 1921 an attempt was made by the Government of India to hold an All-India census of industrial wages with the active and voluntary co-operation of employers, but nothing could be done partly because a number of employers either failed to submit returns or submitted incomplete returns and partly because neither the Central nor the Local Governments were able to provide the staff required for the purpose owing to financial stringency The annual issue of Prices and Wages were also suspended in 1926 as a result of retrenchment and no regular official wage statistics are now published for British India as a whole

In the United Provinces a scheme for [illegible] of Industrial Wages to be taken along with the regular census was [illegible] but was not carried through A periodical survey of wages has been carried out every five years since 1921 in the Punjab The survey deals with the wages of certain classes of workers in the principal towns in [illegible] villages [illegible] by urban conditions, and at certain [illegible] stations to secure a means of comparison with rural [illegible] in the same [illegible] the average monthly [illegible] submitted

Provinces every year for inclusion in the annual Reports on the Administration of the Indian Factories Act, no regular and detailed statistics of industrial wages are available in Bengal and in the Central Provinces and Berar In Madras quinquennial wages censuses have been conducted since 1908 showing the average wages of certain artisans (as well as farm servants employed in agricultural labour) in respect of homogenous tracts and districts These censuses, however only related to rural and urban wages and not to industrial wages A thorough investigation of the conditions of labour, and particularly the rates of wages on tea estates in Assam, was made in 1921-22 by a Committee appointed by the Government of that Province The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay conducted three enquiries into the wages of workers in the cotton mills in the Bombay Presidency in 1921, 1923 and 1926 respectively Apart from these enquiries, the Labour Office has also conducted enquiries into (1) Wages of peons in Bombay, (2) Agricultural Wages, (3) Wages of Municipal workers, (4) Clerical Wages in Bombay City and (5) Wages of Printing Press Workers in selected Printing Presses in Bombay City The results of all these enquiries have been published either in the form of special Reports or in the "Labour Gazette"

WAGE RATES.

Agriculture—Whether wages paid to agricultural labour in India have kept pace with the increase in the cost of living is, for several reasons, a very difficult question to answer Firstly conditions vary so markedly between province and province that it is almost impossible to obtain accurate and comparable figures of wages for different classes of agricultural labour Secondly there exists a variety of methods adopted for remunerating the workers engaged in different agricultural areas in India For example, in the Punjab, there are four forms of wages, such as (*a*) purely cash wages, (*b*) cash wages with supplements which may consist of food, tobacco, lodging, bedding, clothing, etc, (*c*) purely grain wages, and (*d*) wages other than in cash or grain In the Punjab the last quinquennial wages survey was held in December 1927 This survey shows that the following were the average daily wages of the three important classes of agricultural labour in rural areas in the Punjab—

Carpenters	16 to 32 annas a day
Masons	16 to 38 annas a day
Unskilled labourers	5½ to 16½ annas day

As regards the last occupation it may be pointed out that the most frequent wage was between 7½ to 8½ annas The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay published a Report in 1924 of an Enquiry into Wages in Agriculture which gave the average daily earnings of three classes of agricultural labour, *viz*, skilled labour, ordinary labour and field labour in each of the 26 districts of the Bombay Presidency separately for urban areas and rural areas for each of 23 years from 1900 to 1922 The figures for each year from 1923 to 1927 have been published in the Bombay Administration Reports The wages prevailing in other provinces for similar types of labour do not compare very unfavourably with wages in the Bombay Presidency for any particular year for which a comparison is made This statement requires an important qualification It is not meant that the money amounts actually paid are similar The rates of wages in different provinces vary according to the extent of their industrialisation and money wages in provinces which are mainly agricultural are on a lower level than the money wages in Provinces which are highly industrialised such as Bombay and Bengal There is no doubt whatever that wages have considerably improved in all parts of India between 1918 to 1928 Taking the Bombay Presidency as a whole the downward tendency in the level of wages which set in 1925 and continued up to the end of 1927 was checked during the year 1928 during which period wages of all classes of agricultural labour, except field labour in urban areas and ordinary labour in rural areas, either remained stationary or showed a definite upward tendency

Comparison of conditions in India to-day with the pre-war year shows that during this particular period the condition of the Indian labourer has undoubtedly improved This is amply proved by the figures given below showing the index numbers of daily average wages of skilled labourers, ordinary labourers and field labourers for urban areas and for rural areas for the Bombay Presidency

AGRICULTURAL WAGES (NOMINAL)

Index Numbers for the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) 1913=100

Year	Urban areas			Rural Areas		
	Field Labour	Ordinary Labour	Skilled Labour	Field Labour	Ordinary Labour	Skilled Labour
1922	189	192	195	170	162	179
1923	200	200	196	171	171	187
1924	195	196	209	176	181	191
1925	221	208	224	206	181	211
1926	221	204	216	198	181	215
1927	200	192	211	176	176	206
1928	191	192	212	186	175	210
1929	188	193	206	180	179	213
1920	174	179	198	171	173	205

Occupations	Average Daily Earnings in Bombay July 1926			Average Daily Earnings in Ahmedabad May 1926			Average Daily Earnings in Sholapur July 1926		
Men	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
Head Jobbers	3	15	4	3	1	8	2	13	5
Other Jobbers	2	4	0	1	11	9	1	12	1
Mixing Nawghanies	1	2	2	0	14	7	0	12	5
Drawing Frame Tenters	1	4	8	1	1	3	0	12	4
Slubbing Frame Tenters	1	6	3	1	3	0	0	13	3
Inter Frame Tenters	1	4	6	1	0	11	0	12	9
Roving Frame Tenters	1	3	8	1	0	4	0	11	4
Ring Siders	1	0	3	0	15	2	0	11	5
Ring Doffers	0	12	1	0	10	7	0	8	1
Winders	0	14	10	0	13	3	0	7	10
Warpers	2	1	9	2	1	7	1	12	8
Creelers	0	13	2	0	10	7	0	9	8
Front Sizers	3	1	8	1	13	7	1	9	9
Back Sizers	1	9	9	0	15	9	1	0	8
Two Loom Weavers	1	13	4	1	13	5	1	9	9
All Weavers	1	13	11	1	14	1	1	5	11
Front Folders	0	15	9	0	15	9	0	11	10
Back Folders	0	15	0	0	15	1	0	11	1
Sarangs	2	1	10	1	5	10	1	14	4
Engine Drivers	4	3	10	1	11	1	3	11	5
Firemen	1	5	4	1	7	1	1	3	9

Occupations	Average Daily Earnings in Bombay July 1926			Average Daily Earnings in Ahmedabad May 1926			Average Daily Earnings in Sholapur July 1926		
Men	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
Turners	2	13	2	2	6	7	1	8	2
Blacksmiths	2	10	6	2	5	3	2	0	0
Tinsmiths	2	9	2	2	2	0	1	11	2
Masons	2	1	0	2	5	4	1	5	6
Moulders	2	12	4	2	2	7	2	3	9
Assistant Moulders	2	3	10	1	4	1	0	10	4
Carpenters	2	7	5	2	9	2	1	10	11
Fitters	2	15	4	2	10	1	2	6	9
Assistant Fitters	1	9	4	1	6	6	1	3	3
Oilers	1	2	6	1	2	7	0	13	11
Mochies	1	2	0	1	9	7	0	12	1
Coolies	0	15	11	0	14	1	0	11	3
Sweepers	0	13	6	0	13	3	0	10	8
Women									
Waste pickers	0	8	8	0	8	5	0	4	10
Ring Siders	0	15	2	0	15	1	0	11	0
Ring Doffers	0	11	5	0	10	5	0	7	10
Winders	0	12	10	0	12	7	0	6	4
Reelers	0	10	11	0	14	5	0	6	9
Coolies	0	9	6	0	9	9	0	6	7
Sweepers	0	8	8	0	9	2	0	5	9

The available information in connexion with cotton mill workers in other provinces is reproduced below

Occupation	Central Provinces Range of wages per month (In one mill)	Bengal Range of wages per month	Punjab Average wage per month	Madras Average daily earnings
	Rs	Rs	Rs a p	Rs a p
Spinner Piecer	15 to 24	15–12–0 to 28–8–0	27 0 0	0 9 9
Weaver .	22 to 50	40	38 0 0	0 15 11
Dyer .	15 to 26		23 0 0	
Doffer	14 to 15	16–8–0 to 23		
Frame Tenter	20 to 29	15–4–0 to 23–8–0		
Reelers (women)	10 to 17	12 to 14	22 0 0	
Warper	21 to 38			
Sizer	20 to 39			
Finisher	17 to 32			
Blacksmiths	62 to 92	34 to 43		
Turners	62 to 92	31 to 50		
Carpenters	39 to 62	22		
Fitters	62 to 122	33 to 46		

MINES.

The tables given below show the daily earnings in the month of December for each of the two years 1928 and 1929 for workers in the main occupations in coalfields and the other important mines in British India The rates of wages for 1930 were very much the same

Daily earnings of underground workers in important coalfields in British India

I

Coalfields	Over men & Sirdars Foremen & Mates						Miners						Loaders					
	1928			1929			1928			1929			1928			1929		
	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
Jharia (Bihar and Orissa)	1	4	9	1	4	9	0	13	6	0	13	6	0	10	9	0	11	0
Raniganj (Bengal)	1	1	9	1	2	[illegible]	0	12	6	0	13	0	0	10	3	0	10	3
Giridih (Bihar and Orissa)	1	7	3	1	7	3	0	13	9	0	12	9	0	10	9	0	12	0
Assam	1	9	9	1	8	0	1	7	0	1	5	6	1	3	0	1	3	6
Punjab	1	3	3	1	15	9	0	14	3	0	14	3	0	1	9	0	12	6
Baluchistan	1	10	3	1	7	3	1	3	3	1	2	0	1	2	3	1	1	9
Pench Valley (C P)	1	6	0	1	4	3	1	0	6	1	2	0	0	8	6	0	10	6

II

Coalfields	Skilled Labour						Unskilled Labour						Females					
	1928			1929			1928			1929			1928			1929		
	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
Jharia (Bihar and Orissa)	0	13	0	0	12	9	0	9	9	0	9	9	0	8	9	0	8	6
Raniganj (Bengal)	0	12	6	0	12	3	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	7	0	0	7	6
Giridih (Bihar and Orissa)	0	14	0	0	14	3	0	7	9	0	8	0	0	6	9	0	7	0
Assam	1	2	0	1	2	3	0	13	9	0	14	6						
Punjab	0	15	0	0	12	0	0	9	3	0	8	3						
Baluchistan	0	15	6	1	4	9												
Pench Valley (C P)	0	9	6	0	10	6	0	8	0	0	9	3	0	7	6	0	7	6

Daily Earnings of Workers engaged on "Open Workings" in Important Coalfields in British India

I

Coalfields	Over Men and Sirdars Foremen and Mates						Miners						Loaders					
	1928			1929			1928			1929			1928			1929		
	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
Jharia (Bihar and Orissa)	1	2	6	1	3	0	0	14	0	0	13	9	0	5	6	0	11	6
Raniganj (Bengal)	1	14	9	0	14	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	7	0	0	7	0
Giridih (Bihar and Orissa)	1	0	0	0	14	3	0	12	0	0	11	9	0	9	0	0	6	3
Assam	1	3	0	1	2	6	1	5	6	1	1	0	1	3	0	1	0	3
Punjab	1	1	6				1	0	0									
Baluchistan																		
Pench Valley (C P)																		

II

Coalfields	Skilled Labour						Unskilled Labour						Females					
	1928			1929			1928			1929			1928			1929		
	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
Jharia (Bihar and Orissa)	0	10	6	0	12	9	0	7	9	0	9	9	0	8	3	0	8	6
Raniganj (Bengal)	0	11	6	0	12	3	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	6	0	0	7	6
Giridih (Bihar and Orissa)				0	14	3				0	8	0	0	6	0	0	7	0
Assam	1	6	0	1	2	3	1	0	9	0	14	6	1	4	0			
Punjab				0	12	0				0	8	3						
Baluchistan				1	4	9												
Pench Valley (C P)	0	8	0				0	6	0				0	6	0			

Daily Earnings of Labourers working on Surface in important Coalfields in British India

Coalfields	Skilled Labour						Unskilled Labour						Females					
	1928			1929			1928			1929			1928			1929		
	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
Jharia (Bihar and Orissa)	0	12	3	0	13	3	0	8	6	0	8	9	0	6	9	0	6	9
Raniganj (Bengal)	0	11	6	0	11	6	0	8	6	0	8	6	0	5	9	0	6	0
Giridih (Bihar and Orissa)	0	14	3	1	14	0	0	7	9	0	8	0	0	5	9	0	5	9
Assam	1	0	6	0	15	9	0	11	9	0	12	0	0	7	9	0	8	0
Punjab	1	2	9	0	14	6	0	8	9	0	11	3	0	4	6	0	6	9
Baluchistan	1	0	0	1	14	9	2	8	0	1	3	0						
Pench Valley (C P)	0	10	3				0	11	9				0	5	9			

Gins and Presses

The male coolies in the gin factories in Madras and the Punjab earn on an average annas 8 per day while the female coolies get only as 5-1 and as 6 respectively In the Central Provinces the average daily earnings of male and female coolies are as 10 2 and as 5-10 respectively

The average daily wages of female press coolies in Madras and the Central Provinces amount to annas 5-10 while those of male coolies amount to annas 9 6 and annas 13-10 respectively

The Plantations —Labour in the tea gardens in Assam is paid on a piece-work basis In addition to the standard daily task which the worker must execute in order to earn his wages (called *Hazira*) the labourer is given an opportunity at certain seasons to supplement his earnings by the performance of a second task the payment for which is known as *ticca* In some cases where it is impracticable to prescribe a definite task as in leaf plucking at the beginning and the end of the season payment is made by time A distinctive feature of work in the gardens is that the labourer usually brings his family with him and the wife and sometimes the children are also wage earners The joint earnings of a family must always be taken into consideration The average family of a labourer

has been calculated as consisting of one working man, one working woman, about three tenths of a working child and non-working child and about two-tenths of an adult non-working dependant The following table give the average monthly earnings of the labourers in the tea gardens in Assam

Table showing the average family monthly earnings in the tea gardens in Assam calculated on the average daily strength in 1914, 1922 and 1928

District	1914			1922			1928		
	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
Darrang Sadr	14	14	10	18	15	8	24	13	5
Mangaldai	15	11	5	18	15	4	28	4	2
Nowgong	16	11	9	18	8	10	23	2	7
Jorhat	15	7	7	18	0	11	23	4	4
Sibsagar	15	15	11	20	1	0	24	12	1
Golaghat	14	0	11	17	7	4	22	0	5
Lakhimpur Sadr	18	2	4	21	15	2	30	11	3
North Lakimpur	15	13	10	20	4	3	24	4	2
Cachar Sadr	13	13	6	15	0	4	19	2	8
Haila Kandi	13	11	7	15	8	10	19	10	8
North Sylhet	13	0	4	14	2	10	20	11	7
Karimganj	13	7	7	15	14	1	19	11	4
South Sylhet	13	15	0	15	13	8	21	7	11
Habibganj	14	12	1	16	8	9	21	5	6

Periods of Wage Payment—There is a complete absence of uniformity as regards the periods for which payments of wages are made in the various important branches of organised industry in India In scarcely any industry is there a single period of wage payment Different systems are found in establishments belonging to the same industry and in the same district and within the same establishment different classes of workers are frequently paid for different periods The month, the fortnight and the week are generally the periods of wage payment in Cement and Brick Works, Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Flour Mills and Engineering Works Monthly payment of wages is mainly adopted for workers in Printing Presses, Municipalities, Tramways and Railways In the Cotton Mill Industry wages are calculated on a monthly basis in all the mills outside Ahmedabad In the case of the Ahmedabad mills, wages of process operatives are calculated on a fortnightly basis and of workers in the maintenance department on a monthly basis

In mines, tea gardens and rice mills the predominant periods of wage payment are a month and a week In jute mills wages are calculated per week Wages are calculated on both the monthly and the fortnightly basis in the Iron and Steel Industry, Sugar Mills and in Tanneries The system of monthly payment appears to be universal in its application to supervisory and clerical staffs engaged in all different industrial establishments, while the most general system in the case of casual labour is of a daily payment of wages

Periods elapsing before payment—The "waiting period" or the time which elapses between the end of the period for which wages are earned and the date of payment varies considerably from industry to industry and from establishment to establishment in the same industry It may be generally stated that the longer the wage period the more delayed is the payment of wages. Monthly wages are not paid so promptly as fortnightly wages, weekly wages are withheld for still shorter periods and daily wages of casual labour are nearly always paid on the day on which they are earned or on the following day Speaking generally the average period of waiting may be considered to be 10 to 15 days in the case of monthly payments, 5 to 7 days for fortnightly payments, and 2 to 4 days in the case of weekly payments Another factor which affects the period of waiting is the method of payments Where workers are paid on piece rates, intricate calculations are required to ascertain the amount due, and consequently piece rate wages cannot be paid so promptly as wages of workers on fixed time rates of pay

Indebtedness prevails to a very great extent among the labourers, but no reliable figures are available except those for the Bombay Presidency which were collected by the Bombay Labour Office during its enquiries into the workers' family budgets for different centres From the statistics of the Empress Mills the percentage of labourers indebted appears to be more than 50 Though exact figures for the Punjab are not available it is reported that the volume of indebtedness amongst the agriculturists is greater than anywhere else in India As regards urban and industrial labourers it may safely be assumed that a greater majority are in debt to their food suppliers In Madras the indebtedness of the worker is heavy especially in the case of plantations where it is reported that 75 per cent of the wages of the labourers are taken away by money lenders on pay days The mine managers of the Jharia coalfields in Bihar and Orissa generally put this figure at one week's wages It is also stated that the extent of indebtedness varies with caste and social custom In Bombay City, interest on debts forms nearly three per cent of the total monthly expenditure Of the families considered for the Labour Office enquiry no fewer than 47 per cent were in debt The extent of the indebtedness of the family in debt is ordinarily the equivalent of two and a half months earnings The extremes were 14 months' and one-third of a month's earnings respectively As regards single men, for whom 603 budgets were collected, 45 per cent were in debt, the average expenditure on interest being as 12-3 and the average expenditure on interest for those in debt being Rs 1-11-2 per month Enquiries for the Bombay Port Trust workers showed that over 80 per cent of the families considered were found to be in debt In the majority of cases the amount of debt varied from a month's income to four months' income In Ahmedabad during 1926 about 69 per cent of the families were in debt The amount of debt varied from a few rupees to many times the monthly income According to an enquiry made by the Labour Office in the year 1925 into the family budgets of cotton mill workers in Sholapur City, 63 per cent of the cotton mill workers families in

[illegible] were in debt, the extent of which [illegible] than a month's income to many [illegible] the month's income. In 19 per cent of [illegible] it was equal to between one and [illegible] of the family.

Bonus and Profit Sharing Schemes—The [illegible] working of a profit sharing [illegible] the realisation by the [illegible] of an identity between the various [illegible] between the concern and a considerable [illegible] the employees of labour do their best for its [illegible] feel that [illegible] employees of labour do [illegible] that this high ideal of co-[illegible] substantial [illegible] The only solitary [illegible] sharing schemes have [illegible] and Steel Company [illegible] and the Carnatic Mills [illegible] and Steel Company [illegible] under which a monthly [illegible] is paid to all men [illegible] per mensem or Rs 10 [illegible] contributes to the produc[illegible] drawing [illegible] who have been in the Com[illegible] for at least six months. In the [illegible] and the Carnatic Mills a bonus is [illegible] on a basis relative to the [illegible] dividend [illegible]

[illegible] are paid for a variety of reasons [illegible] grant bonus for regular atten[illegible] and utilisation of material [illegible] In [illegible] in Bihar and Orissa a worker is paid a [illegible] bonus for working six days a week. [illegible] is being granted for raising and loading extra tubs. The Tata Iron and Steel Company grant bonuses, (1) for general production (2) for departmental output, and (3) regular attendance. This is paid to all employees drawing less than Rs 8 per day. The Company has also introduced a 'Jack pot' scheme. The idea of this scheme is that if 50 men are required to perform certain duties connected with the operation of any unit and the full force is not present the wages which would have been payable to the absentees are distributed amongst those present.

The system of paying bonus in addition to a cash wage either for better work or for better attendance obtains in several industrial concerns in the Bombay Presidency and may be said to be almost general in textile mills especially in Bombay and Ahmedabad. An enquiry by the Labour Office in 1926-27 showed that in the textile industry no fewer than 100 out of the 144 mills in the Presidency which furnished information reported that bonus was granted for regular attendance and 76 or 52·8 per cent stated that bonuses were given for turning out work better than the specified standards. Several cotton gins and presses also reported that such bonuses were granted but in the majority of such cases, these rewards took the form of annual bonuses given on the results of a season's working. In a few cases the system is similar to that of profit sharing, the bonus payable being dependent on the profits made by a concern during the year. Bonuses for better work were, however, not generally granted in Public Utility Companies, Municipalities, commercial offices and Government and other non-factory organisations.

RAILWAYS

Wages—Owing to the different types of railways have therefore been set out in the grade of pay which are prevalent on the Rail[illegible] tables below. The limits of pay given in the way it is not possible to give particulars for all [illegible] tables show the minimum of the lower grade of them. [illegible] of pay of some important and the maximum attainable in the higher [illegible] railway servants on some principal grade[illegible]

Statement showing rates of pay of important classes of Railway servants other than Workshop employees and Colliery Staff on the principal Railways

Name of Railway System	ENGINEERING		
	Mates	Gangmen	Trolleymen
	Rs a — Rs a	Rs a — Rs a	Rs a — Rs a
North Western Railway	20 0 to 34 0	13 0 to 22 0	15 0 to 24 0
East Indian Railway	13 0 to 39 0	12 0 to 16 0	12 0 to 16 0
Eastern Bengal Railway	20 0 to 52 0 *	13 0 to 18 0	13 0 to 18 0
G I P Railway	12 6 to 37 0	9 0 to 26 0	11 0 to 24 0
B B & C I Railway (Broad gauge)	14 0 to 37 0	12 0 to 26 0	12 0 to 27 0
Bengal Nagpur Railway	15 0 to 34 0	10 0 to 17 0	18 0 to 25 0
Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway	11 0 to 19 6	9 6 to 15 6	11
M & S M Railway	13 6 to 30 0	10 6 to 22 0	10 6 to 15 0
South Indian Railway	14 0 to 25 0	12 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0
Assam Bengal Railway	20 0 to 30 0	14 0 to 16 0	14 0 to 16 0

* Per day Senior mates only are in the grade of Rs 37 3 52

Name of Railway System	Traffic											
	Station Masters					Guards				Signallers		
	Rs	a		Rs	a	Rs	a		Rs	a	Rs	a
North Western Railway	45	0	to	500	0	30	0	to	210	0	33	0 to 190 0
East Indian Railway	52	0	to	500	0	30	0	to	180	0	30	0 to 200 0
Eastern Bengal Railway	40	0	to	350	0	45	0	to	210	0	30	0 to 170 0
G I P Railway	50	0	to	395	0	70	0	to	210	0	45	0 to 140 0
B B & C I Railway (Broad-gauge)	55	0	to	400	0	50	0	to	210	0	60	0 to 70 0
Bengal Nagpur Railway	52	0	to	500	0	35/40		to	210	0	30	0 to 170 0
Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway	30	0	to	330	0	20	0	to	150	0	15	0 to 30 0
M & S M Railway	40	0	to	425	0	40	0	to	170	0	25	0 to 110 0
South Indian Railway	30	0	to	325	0	25	0	to	120	0	25	0 to 95 0
Assam Bengal Railway	40	0	to	450	0	40	0	to	200	0	20	0 to 100 0

Name of Railway System	Traffic									Mechanical		
	Goods clerks, Booking clerks and Parcel clerks					Ticket Collectors				Pointsmen		
	Rs	a		Rs	a	Rs	a		Rs	a	Rs	a
North Western Railway	33	0	to	270	0	32	0	to	160	0	19	0 to 27 0
East Indian Railway	28	0	to	300	0	28	0	to	125	0	12	0 to 18 0
Eastern Bengal Railway	34	0	to	145	0	32	0	to	160	0	13	0 to 17 0
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	40	0	to	100	* 0	50	0	to	90	0	15	0 to 18 0
B B & C I Railway (Broad-gauge)	15	0	to	180	0(2)	55	0	to	190	0		..
Bengal Nagpur Railway	50	0	to	250	0(5)	30	0	to	120	0	13	0 to 18 0
Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway	25	0	to	60	0(2)	18	0	to	40	0(6)	10	0 to 14 0
M. & S M. Railway	75	0	to	180	0(2)	25	0	to	80	0	15	0 to 16 8
South Indian Railway	25	0	to	125	0(5)	25	0	to	100	0	12	0 to 18 0
Assam Bengal Railway	32	0	to	120	0(2)	20	0	to	100	0	12	0 to 16 0

Name of Railway System	Mechanical											
	Cabinmen					Drivers				Firemen		
	Rs	a		Rs	a	Rs	a		Rs	a	Rs	a
North Western Railway	15	0	to	45	0	31	0	to	220	0	0 8½	to 100 0
East Indian Railway						40	0	to	200	0	15	0 to 50 0
Eastern Bengal Railway						34	0	to	220	0	13	0 to 90 0
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	65	0	0(1)			72	0	to	310	0	16	4 to 32 8
B.B & C I Railway (Broad-gauge)						2	8	to	7	8(3)	0	10 to 1 12(3)
						5	0	to	11	0(4)	2	8 to 4 8(4)
Bengal Nagpur Railway	11	0	0			31	0	to	46	0(6)	13	0 to 35 0
Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway						35	0	to	200	0	16	0 to 50 0
M & S M Railway						41	0	to	250	0	21	0 to 88 0
South Indian Railway	25	0	to	30	0	75	0	to	263	0	12	0 to 22 0
Assam Bengal Railway	16	0	to	25	0	30	0	to	275	0	14	0 to 60 0

* Parcel Clerks only
(1) Maximum
(2) Goods Clerks only, wages are regulated according to local market rate
(3) Indians per day
(4) Europeans per day
(5) Goods and Parcels Clerks
(6) Maximum of the Maximum scale not given

Statement showing scales of pay per day of some important skilled labourers in Workshops

Name of Railway System	Fitters							Moulders							Welders						
	Rs	a	p		Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p		Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p		Rs	a	p
North Western Railway	0	8	0	to	2	8	0	1	0	0	to	2	8	0	1	4	0	to	2	8	0
East Indian Railway	0	10	0	,,	2	8	0	0	10	0	,,	2	4	0	0	10	0	,,	2	4	0
Eastern Bengal Railway	0	10	0	,,	3	14	0	0	12	3	,,	3	2	3	0	12	3	,,	3	2	3
Great Indian Peninsula Railway*	50	0	0	,,	86	0	0*	44	0	0	,,	86	0	0*	44	0	0	,,	89	0	0*
B B & C I Railway	0	8	0	,,	3	5	0	0	7	0	,,	3	5	0	0	8	0	,,	2	9	0
Bengal Nagpur Railway	0	12	0	,,	2	0	0	1	0	0	,,	2	14	0	1	0	0	,,	2	0	0
Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway	0	15	4	,,	1	14	8			1	4	0					1	0	0		
M & S M Railway	0	7	0	,,	5	4	0	0	11	0	to	5	4	0	0	12	0	to	5	4	0
South Indian Railway	0	14	0	,,	2	8	0	0	14	0	,,	2	8	0	0	14	0	,,	2	8	0
Assam Bengal Railway	0	12	0	,,	3	0	0								1	8	0	,,	2	8	0

Name of Railway System	Turners							Carpenters							Blacksmiths						
	Rs	a	p		Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p		Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p		Rs	a	p
North Western Railway	1	1	0	to	2	8	0	0	14	0	to	2	8	0	1	4	0	to	2	8	0
East Indian Railway	0	10	0	,,	2	4	0	0	10	0	,,	2	4	0	0	10	0	,,	2	8	0
Eastern Bengal Railway	0	12	3	,,	3	2	3	0	12	3	,,	3	2	3	0	12	3	,,	3	2	3
Great Indian Peninsula Railway *	50	0	0	,,	89	0	0*	39	0	0	,,	69	0	0*	44	0	0	,,	93	0	0*
B B & C I Railway	0	7	0	,,	3	5	0	0	9	0	,,	2	11	0	0	9	0	,,	3	9	0
Bengal Nagpur Railway	1	0	0	,,	2	14	0	1	0	0	,,	2	14	0	1	0	0		2	0	0
Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway			1	4	8					1	7	4					1	7	4		
M & S M Railway	1	0	0	to	5	4	0	0	8	0	to	4	4	0	0	7	0	to	5	4	0
South Indian Railway	0	14	0	,,	2	8	0	0	11	4	,,	2	0	0	0	14	0	,,	2	8	0
Assam Bengal Railway	0	12	0	,,	2	12	0	0	12	0	,,	3	0	0	1	1	4	,,	3	0	0

N B—These rates are exclusive of Overtime and Piece-work profits
* The scales of pay for the G I P Railway are per mensem

The following rates may be taken as representatives of daily wages of workshop employees in important centres

Centre	Unskilled						Semi skilled						Ordinary skilled					
	As	p		As	p		As	p		As	p		As	p		As	p	
Bombay	14	0	to	16	0		17	0	to	24	0		26	0	to	46	0	
Lahore	10	0	,,	12	0		14	0	,,	18	0		14	0	,,	40	0	
Lillooah	9	0	,,	11	0		10	0	,,	16	0		12	0	,,	40	0	
Lucknow	7	6	,,	10	9		10	0	,,	18	0		16	0	,,	36	0	

Besides the usual pay the employees of the railways are granted allowances and perquisites for special work, climatic and local conditions, etc.

Amount sent to villages—In the absence of a completely urbanised industrial labour force in India, the practice of remitting part of the wages earned by workers in industrial centres to their place of origin appears to be very common But no authorised or statistical information for a definite period of time is available as regards the amounts sent by workpeople in this manner If statistics pertaining to this subject were compiled, it would help a good deal in estimating the agrarian contact of Indian industrial workers In the Central Provinces and Berar 80 per cent of immigrants from the United Provinces leave their families behind in their villages to look after cultivation These labourers are reported to be remitting more than 50 per cent of their income home The other immigrants in that provinces from Central India and the Bombay Presidency are said to be sending 25 per cent of their earnings to their homes Estimates of amounts sent by money order by the various post offices in the jute mill areas in Bengal are annually published in the reports of the Indian Jute Mills Association The figure for 1928 comes to Rs 1,73,57,816-1-2, but it does not purely represent the amounts sent by Jute mill employees only Labourers from coal mines in Bengal coming from outside the coal fields are reported to send or take home to their villages from 30 to 40 per cent of their earnings In the case of the miner in the mining fields of Bihar and Orissa it is roughly estimated that he sends home, all his savings—which amount to about 8 annas to Re 1-8-0 per week Results of a special enquiry made in the case of an important cotton mill at Cawnpore in which wages are paid fortnightly showed that during the particular period of two weeks covered by the enquiry, 3 8 per cent of the wages received by workmen was remitted by money orders through the office attached to that mill In the course of its family budget investigation, the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay collected some information regarding remittance of amounts by workers' families In Bombay City a large number of workers do not maintain an establishment, but live as boarders and though married keep their dependants in their native places In the case of resident families the average monthly amount remitted comes to Rs 1-11-1 which constitutes 3 2 per cent of the family income which is Rs 52-4 6 per month In the case of persons living singly in the Bombay City, the average monthly remittance comes to Rs 11-7-1 which constitutes 36 2 per cent of their monthly income The labour force in Ahmedabad is not immigrant to the same extent as in Bombay and therefore remittances to dependants is not an important item in the worker's budget It appears that nearly 7 per cent of the working class families in Ahmedabad remit money to their dependants living away from them The average for only those families remitting money comes to Rs 6-6 9 per month Sholapur draws its labour force from the immediate neighbourhood and the labour there is not of the same cosmopolitan character as in Bombay Of the total number of families whose budgets were collected during the family budget enquiry at that centre only 6 per cent reported that they had to remit money every month to their dependants in villages The average of the amount remitted by such families comes to Rs 4-12-7

DEDUCTIONS.

In June 1926 the Government of India requested Local Governments to make enquiries, in their respective administrations as to the extent to which fines and other deductions were being realised by employers in India from their workpeople The views of Local Governments were also invited on the desirability of taking any action legislative or otherwise to counter any abuses which might be found to prevail The information given below is based mostly on the various Provincial enquiries made for the purpose, but there is no reason to believe that the conditions have changed materially since then

The system of making deductions from wages in respect of fines is general in the textile industry, and other industrial concerns With regard to factories the system exists in almost all Government and Local Fund factories and in the majority of the more organised and larger workshops It is also associated with municipalities, factories and establishments working regularly throughout the year It does not appear to be the general practice in seasonal establishments such as gins and presses In offices the system is almost wholly limited to the fining of peons and menials in the establishments where the system exists although in a few cases clerks are also occasionally fined Fining is general in the large hotels, clubs and restaurants but it can be said to be almost absent in most of the larger commercial organisations such as shops, stores, etc The only notable concerns in which fines are very rarely imposed are the tea gardens in Assam and Bengal and the coal fields in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa The abuse is said to be limited by the consideration that the shortage of labour compels the employers to treat their employees with every consideration

A cost of living index number based on the results of the enquiry into family budgets of cotton mill workers in Sholapur conducted by the Labour Office in 1925 has been published in the *Labour Gazette* since February 1931

Sholapur working class cost of living index numbers by months (Average prices from February 1927 to January 1928=100)

Month	1928	1929	1930	1931	Month	1928	1929	1930	1931
January		100	104	76	August	95	102	89	73
February	97	99	100	77	September	95	104	91	73
March	93	98	96	75	October	95	102	85	72
April	92	98	94	72	November	95	104	82	71
May	94	100	95	71	December	97	106	76	71
June	95	103	95	71					
July	95	100	92	71	Yearly Average		101	92	73

Standard of Life —Very little information is available regarding the standard of living of the working classes in India The most satisfactory method of obtaining this information is by means of a family budget enquiry in which information is collected regarding the composition, income and expenditure of the family To enable general conclusions to be drawn from investigations of this type it is always necessary to conduct the enquiries by what is known as the extensive method, an attempt being made to secure the information from a large number of families so as to minimise the effect of the peculiarities of exceptional cases The sampling method is often resorted to in conducting extensive family budget enquiries because of the impracticability of collecting data by the census method It is essential that the sample should be representative in order to yield reliable results

At the Third International Labour Conference of Labour Statisticians held at Geneva in October 1926, the Committee on family budgets passed a resolution that in order to provide adequate information with regard to actual standards of living, enquiries should be conducted generally at intervals of not more than ten years into the income, expenditure and conditions of living of families representative of large homogeneous sections of the population It was also decided that for a complete enquiry information should be collected as to the district in which the family resides, the composition of the household, the industries and occupations of members of the family, the nature of the housing accommodation and the amount of each important item of family income and expenditure together with quantities of purchases, where practicable It was agreed, however, that a less detailed investigation omitting the particulars of the family income would be sufficient where the sole object of the enquiry is to provide weights for the calculation of cost of living index numbers

Family budgets were collected by the Labour Office for 3,076 working class families in Bombay City in 1921-22 and the report based on the results thereof was published in 1923 It has been decided to undertake a new family budget enquiry when industrial conditions become normal in Bombay City and to use weights based on the results of that enquiry in compiling a fresh cost of living index number for Bombay on a new base period The Labour Office collected 985 budgets of working class families in Ahmedabad in 1926 and 1,133 budgets of cotton mill workers in Sholapur in 1925 The reports based on the results of these enquiries were published in 1928 A small family Budget investigation for cotton mill workers in Bombay city was also conducted by the Labour Office in 1930 but the results of this investigation have not been published so far

In the United Provinces a number of budgets were collected at Cawnpore with the object of compiling a cost of living index number But the results of the enquiry were not found to be satisfactory and the province has not been compiling any cost of living index number

The Labour Statistics Bureau, Rangoon which was established by the Government of Burma in 1926, has made an extensive enquiry into the Standard and cost of living of the working classes in Rangoon and the report based on 4,309 budgets was published in 1928 The results of this enquiry have been separately analysed for Burmese, Telugu, Tamil, Uriya, Hindustani, and Chittagongian workers Separate index numbers for each of the different classes of workers have also been published at the end of the report 1,002 budgets for the working class families in Nagpur and 507 budgets for working class families at Jubbulpore were collected between September 1926 and January 1927 for compiling cost of living index numbers for these two centres

TRADE UNIONS.

The history of trade unionism in India is a history of recent year. It was not until 1918 that labour had begun definitely to organise itself. Previous to that year very little effort appears to have been made to establish organisations of labour. The earliest association of workers in India was the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burmah which had been registered under the Indian Companies Act and the main activities were in connection with the provision of various benefits to its members, such as legal defence, sickness, [illegible] etc. After the Indian Trade Unions Act came into force this association registered under it as a Trade Union and became one of the National Union of Railwaymen of India and Burmah. The Bombay Postal Union was founded in 1907, mainly for the clerks employed in the Bombay Post Offices, and later on for workers in the Mazagon Dock Yard. The Clerks Union was founded in April 1918 in Madras and later on included other clerical and other employees in the various classes of commercial and other offices in Madras. The Madras Labour Union for the textile workers in Madras were the three trade unions in existence at the time. In addition there existed certain labour associations such as the Hamgar Hitwardhak Sabha and the Social Service League, whose activities were directed towards the betterment of the condition of the working classes. But these Societies were not composed of workers themselves.

The year 1918 may be said to be a landmark in the history of the Indian Trade Union movement. For from that year onwards there has been a more or less steady growth with trade unions despite the inevitable fluctuations in their prosperity. The economic circumstances of the time must be regarded as the dominant factor contributing to the establishment of trade unionism in India. In the two years following 1918 the epidemic of industrial strikes assumed serious proportions and reached a climax towards the close of the year 1920. The number of labour unions also increased very rapidly and unions were formed of workers in all possible industries and occupations. Most of these Unions were, however, merely Strike Committees brought into existence either before or after particular strikes in order either to engineer or to conduct them. These Committees were either dissolved as soon as their purpose was served or remained dormant until another strike in the trade broke out. Most of the remaining Unions formed during the period 1918-20 were un-table and nearly 75 per cent of them died an early death in the following year. There was a definite check to the progress of the trade union movement in India during the next two or three years. But although individual Unions collapsed as rapidly as they were formed the movement itself showed signs of permanence and vitality.

Perhaps the most important factor which retarded the growth in the movement immediately following the successes which met the earlier formations or Strike Committees, which they really were, was the definitely hostile attitude of the employers to all combinations of their employees. It was not until the passage of the Indian Trade Unions Act which made it morally obligatory on employers to recognise those Unions of their employees which had registered under the Act, that a change in the angle of vision was noticeable.

Nature of leadership.—The Indian Trade Union movement, in its early beginnings, was essentially an economic one and to regard labour unions as being engineered solely by politicians as the result of their propaganda is to misread the origin of this movement. The Indian workman is predominantly illiterate and has even now few leaders from his own class to whom he can turn for guidance. In consequence, trade unions in India have been led by middle class men especially professional lawyers and others who have not perhaps in all cases made a distinction between economic and political considerations. In the words of Mr A. R. Burnett Hurst, social workers did not take the initiative but allowed the lawyer-politician class to capture and control these bodies". Many of the so-called leaders of Indian Labour who were drawn from the lawyer politician class often exploited the ignorance and credulity of the labour force for their own material advantage or for the propagation of their pet political doctrine in addition to looking after the welfare of the labourers. There were, however, several notable exceptions. Leaders like Mr N. M. Joshi, Dewan Chaman Lal, the Rev. C. F. Andrews, Mr M. K. Gandhi, Mr V. V. Giri, Mr B. Shiva Rao and Miss Anasuya Sarabhai endeavoured to create Unions for the benefit of the workers and for the general improvement in the conditions of life and work of the labouring classes. During the last few years, however, the principles of communism have been disseminated amongst the masses of India by the members of the Workers and Peasants Party which is an agent in India of the Communist International. The Communist agents took advantage of the economic unrest prevalent in the country early in the year 1928 and usurped the leadership of the working classes within a short period of time and were able to assume control over the executive of the principal textile and railway unions in Bombay, Madras and Bengal. The Communists captivated the minds of the workers by painting the existing conditions as black as possible and contrasting them with a supreme state of wealth and happiness which is promised under the regime of a dictatorship of a workers' proletariat. The discontentment amongst the workers over conditions of work has been aggravated by the incessant preachings of revolutionary doctrines. The credulity of the Indian labourer has been of great advantage to these emissaries of revolution in creating in him a class hatred against the employers and also instilling in his mind an abhorrence for the Government established by law in the country. These agitators, occupying positions of vantage, have instigated disastrous strikes often with a callous disregard of the subsequent sufferings and loss [illegible] of purely political ends [illegible] and [illegible]

The sanity and sobriety of moderate leadership have no great attraction for the large majority of the labourers The moderate leaders have, however, been fighting their battles for leadership with the extremist revolutionaries, and were for a time successful in keeping the latter under control At the moment of writing, it has become impossible for the moderates and the avowed Communists to work shoulder to shoulder in the labour movement, and a split has occurred between the two, the Unions standing for constitutional progress rallying under the banner of the Moderates with those in favour of Communist principles accepting the leadership of the Red Flag Organisations

Progress of Trade Unions since 1918 — The trade union movement spread to various industries and occupations in India during the years following the Armistice, but a number of them passed out of existence very soon after they were started The more stable Unions were of clerks, railway workers, postal employees and seamen The peculiar feature of the trade union movement in India is that it did not in the early stages of its progress make much headway in the more important manufacturing industries and this constituted a weak point in the movement Whereas in other countries, the clerical employees organised themselves on the model of the industrial workers long after the latter had well organised themselves in strong Unions, in India the former have come up if not first, at least simultaneously with industrial unions and have established themselves more permanently

The following figures illustrate the growth of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency —

Year	No of Unions	No of Members
1922	22	51,472
1923	19	46,037
1924	36	52,227
1925	38	49,318
1926	56	74,875
1927	72	87,340
1928	94	198,072
1929	99	196,748
1930	93	119 791

The distribution of the membership as at 1st September 1930 by classes of industries is as follows —

Class of Industry	No of Unions	Membership	Percentage of membership to total
Textiles	11	24,695	20 6
Railways (including railway workshops)	15	39,233	32 7
Seamen	3	30,265	25 3
Posts and Telegraphs	31	8,815	7 4
Municipal	7	2,892	2 4
Miscellaneous	26	13,891	11 6
Total	93	119,791	100 0

There are in addition two federations of Postal Unions, one of Railway Employees' Unions and a fourth which is a Central Union governing a number of individual Unions of textile workers in Ahmedabad (For the constitution, membership and other particulars regarding these organisations, reference may be made to the issues of the Bombay *Labour Gazette*) The Central Labour Board and the Bombay Trades Council which had been included in the list of Federations in the Bombay Presidency are now defunct

The Punjab has no heavy concentration of industrial labour and consequently the extent of organisation among both employers and employed is up to the present little There is, however, a vague striving among the employed towards co operation and combination especially for the purpose of demanding better remuneration and considering the question of resorting to direct action for enforcing their demands on their employers No Communist influence has been noticeable in the Punjab where industrial disputes have been stated to have occurred as a result of the normal antagonism between employers and employed The only large employers of labour in the Punjab are the N -W Railway Administration, and four out of the 16 registered Unions are of the employees of the various departments of the N -W Railway and cover, in all, 5,436 members

In the United Provinces the number of Associations of workers is rather small, compared to its industrial importance There are in all about 8 Unions, all of recent growth Some of the Associations formed during the general upheaval following the War and especially during the days of Non-Co operation have since died or become moribund Organised labour forms a very small proportion of the total Organisation of labour outside Cawnpore is almost non-existent and even in Cawnpore only about 10 per cent of the labour is organised There has been

ALL-INDIA LABOUR ASSOCIATIONS

The All-India Railwaymen's Federation [illegible] Railway Board [illegible] No less than [illegible] discussion but the [illegible] related to wages and [illegible] hours of work and [illegible] of rules and appeals [illegible] extension of provident fund [illegible] Headquarters the Railway Board have [illegible] with a view to taking [illegible] matter

The National Union of Railwaymen of India and Burma was started by the Amal[illegible] of Railway Servants of India and Burma which came into existence as a [illegible] Indian Peninsula Railway Guard strike in 1907. It was at first registered under the Indian Companies Act but after the Indian Trade Union Act came into being, it altered its name, redrafted its constitution and registered as a Trade Union. It has a membership of over [illegible] employees.

The All-India and Burmah Covenanted Non Gazetted Railway Services Association — This Association whose membership is limited to covenanted Europeans employed as foremen in railway workshops in India, was started in October 1926 with the object of securing for its members the benefits of the Tee Committee's recommendations. It submitted a memorial to the Viceroy on this question in November 1926. It has a membership of about 300 employees scattered all over India and has its Head Office in Bombay. The Association registered with the Registrar of Trade Unions, Bombay Presidency, in March 1928.

The All-India Trade Union Congress — This organisation was inaugurated in 1920 for two main purposes: (1) to co-ordinate the activities of the individual Labour Unions in India which till then remained incohate and were unable to take concerted action and (2) to recommend workers delegates to the International Labour Conferences. When the Government of India had to select a Labour

representative to attend the Washington Conference in 1919, there was no representative body of labour in India to be consulted and they therefore appointed Mr N M Joshi as the Workers' Delegate In order, therefore, that responsible Labour opinion in India might have a voice in the selection of the delegates to the International Labour Conferences, the All-India Trade Union Congress was organised and the first session of the Congress was held in Bombay on the 31st October 1020 Eight hundred delegates from different parts of India were present and sixty Unions were affiliated and 42 others expressed their sympathy with the Congress It became a central organisation of the trade union movement in India but from the beginning it had a strong political colour Its presidents and secretaries have all been politicians first and labour leaders next, with the exceptions of a few persons like Mr N M. Joshi The Congress appointed itself a permanent body to meet once a year It has a definite constitution, an elected Executive to carry on its work, and Provincial Councils which, under the Executive, are responsible for co-ordinating the work in the respective provinces The main object of the Congress is "to co-ordinate the activities of all the labour organisations in all the provinces in India and generally to further the interests of Indian labour in matters economic, social and political It may also co-operate and federate with organisations of labour having similar objects in any part of the world"

The Executive Council of the Congress consists of a Chairman, the Vice Chairman or Vice Chairmen, the Treasurer, the General Secretary or General Secretaries, the Secretary or Secretaries and the Assistant Secretary or Assistant Secretaries as ex-officio members and not more than ten additional members including the ex-Presidents of the All-India Trade Union Congress, elected at the annual session of the Congress and the representatives elected by the affiliated unions on the following basis —

1 Representative for unions with a membership upto 1,000,

2 Representatives for unions with a membership between 1,000 and 3,000

3 Representatives for unions with a membership between 4,000 and 5,000

4 Representatives for unions with a membership above 5,000

The individual Unions affiliated to the Congress are conceded full antonomy with regard to the management of their own affairs according to their rules

The second Session of the Congress was held in 1921 at Jharia under the Presidentship of Mr Joseph Baptista The third Session was held at Lahore in 1923 with Mr C R Das as President The fourth Session held at Calcutta in 1924 was also presided over by Mr C R Das Ont of the 43 resolutions passed at this Session some dealt with the recruitment of Seamen and their eligibility for securing compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act The fifth Session was held in Bombay in 1925 with Mr Dhundiraj R Thengdi of Nagpur in the chair Mr V. V Giri of Berhampur was the President of the sixth Session held in Madras in 1926 Delhi was the centre where the seventh Conference of the Congress was held in 1927 and the President was Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad Dewan Chaman Lall, M L A, was the President of the Cawnpore Session of the Congress held in 1927 The ninth Session was held in 1928 at Jharia with Mr M Daud in the chair It is significant that at this Conference Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru moved a resolution protesting against imperialism

The tenth assembly of the Trade Union Congress which met at Nagpur in 1929 under the presidentship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will remain as the most important land-mark in the history of organised labour in India It marked the culmination of a long period of mischievous activity inspired by Moscow and fomented by Communist Agents in India resulting in a split between the genuine trade union leadership on the one hand and the votaries of communism on the other The fundamental issue upon which the split in the Trade Union movement occurred was whether the labour movement in India shall be inspired and conducted for the betterment of the industrial workers or whether it shall be utilised as a means to promote and bring about revolution in the country The proceedings at the Session made it impossible for the rival forces to carry on any longer under a common organisation The reasons contributing to the ultimate split were as follows —The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union and the G I P Railwaymen s Union applied for affiliation, the former with a membership figure of 54,000 and the latter 45,000 The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union could produce no audited documents as required However it was admitted a member on the basis of a membership of 40,000 The G I P Railwaymen's Union was affiliated on a strength of 30,000 members This meant that a large part of the voting power was vested in the representatives of these two Unions which were of communist persuation The Executive of the Congress was also captured by the revolutionaries, and resolutions for the boycott of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour, affiliation of the Congress to the League Against Imperialism, the appointment of the Workers' Welfare League, a Communist organisation in England as Agents of the Congress for Great Britain and the boycott of the International Labour Conferences at Geneva were passed both by the Executive Committee and the open session of the Congress The moderate leaders of labour, including Messrs N M Joshi, V V Giri, B Shiva Rao R R Bakhale and Dewan Chaman Lall seceded from the Congress and set up a separate federation under the name of the 'All India Trades Union Federation" in order to co-ordinate the activities of non-communist Trade Unions in India Endeavours made to draw the seceders back into the fold of the All-India Trade Union Congress have not met with any success The Labour Unions in Ahmedabad which draw their inspiration mainly from Mr M K Gandhi and are the best organised and most successful trade unions in India have not during the ten years of the Trade Union move-

ment in India shown any desire to become affiliated to the Congress

The eleventh Session of the Trade Union Congress held in Calcutta in July 1931 led to further disintegration in the ranks of labour and once again the Communist from Bombay were responsible The Girni Kamgar Union had split into two parts both bitterly opposed to each other One had by Mr S V Deshpande, General Secretary of the Trade Union Congress and the other by Mr G H Kandalkar President of the G K U and a Vice President of the Congress and both groups claimed to be the Girni Kamgar Union and therefore entitled to vote at the Congress The President Mr S C Bose a Congress politician decided in favour of Mr Kandalkar whereupon Mr Deshpande and the representatives of a few other unions broke away from the Congress with the result that this organisation which should guide and control the Trade Union movement in India is a useless and effect body with no influence and trifling membership

Trade Union Legislation

In 1920 a Company owning a mill whose workers were on strike brought a suit against the leader of the local labour union which was conducting the strike and others, seeking to restrain them from inducing the plaintiff s workmen to break their contracts and suing for damages for their actions in this respect The Madras High Court to whom the suit was referred gave their decision granting an *interim* injunction restraining the defendants from inciting the plaintiffs employees to continue the strike The case was eventually withdrawn but the proceedings suggested that in the absence of legislation, even legitimate trade union activity was attended by considerable peril As a result of a resolution moved by Mr N M Joshi and accepted by the Legislative Assembly in March 1921, Government were committed to take steps as soon as practicable to introduce such legislation as might be necessary for the registration & protection of Trade Unions The Government of India, accordingly formulated certain tentative proposals and circulated them for eliciting public opinion The opinions expressed were by no means unanimous,—some considered the proposed legislation premature, whilesome others realised that legislation was necessary but at the same time considered Trade Unions as a pernicious and dangerous growth which should be rigidly controlled, and others again urged that sufficient protection should be granted to them In August 1924, the Government of India circularised a draft Bill for opinion The Bill conferred certain privileges only on registered Trade Unions and left the question of registration at the option of Trade Unions themselves Provision was also made to ensure that the funds of a registered Trade Union are not expended on causes in which the bulk of the members have little interest A regular audit of the funds was proposed to be made compulsory and the manner in which the executive should be composed was also provided for

A number of amendments were made by the Select Committee and in the Legislative Assembly A clause permitting registered Trade Unions to maintain funds for political purposes was added The provision was on the model of the British Law on the subject and those members who contracted out of the liability to subscribe should not be compelled to contribute to the Political Fund nor would failure to contribute involve any disability or disadvantage except in so far as the control and management of the Political Fund was concerned The Bill was passed on the 8th February and received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th March 1926 It came into effect from the 1st June 1927

Mr N M Joshi introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 9th February 1928, a Bill to amend Section 43 of the Indian Penal Code in order to extend to the officers and members of unregistered Trade Unions the protection afforded by Section 17 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, which lays down that 'no officer or member of a registered Trade Union shall be liable to punishment under sub section (2) of section 120B of the Indian Penal Code, in respect of any agreement made between the members for the purposes of furthering any such object of the Trade Union as is specified in Section 15, unless the agreement is an agreement to commit an offence The Assembly, however, threw out the Bill

A Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 4th September 1928 with a view to amending Section 11 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 It was pointed out in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the existing section 11 of the Act admitted of doubt in two respects namely (1) It did not indicate clearly whether the first appeal lay to the judge appointed for the area within which the Registrar s office is situated or to the judge appointed for the area within which the head office of the trade union is situated The amendment is intended to make it clear that the latter is the competent court , (2) It did not indicate clearly what judge might be appointed to hear appeals in the Presidency towns and in Rangoon The amendment is designed to make it clear that in such areas the appeal lies to the High Court and there is no second appeal The opportunity has also been taken to define clearly the powers of the High Court in second appeals

The Bill was passed and received the assent of the Governor-General on 25th September 1928

Working of the Act—The Act has now been in operation for more than 3½ years Full information regarding the total number of Unions registered in all Provinces in India is not available The following table, however, shows the number of Unions registered and the character of the membership as at 1st April 1930 for those provinces for which information is available

—	Total No of Unions registered	Membership of registered Trade Unions — Total
Bombay *	40	75,173
Bengal	19	55,268
Burma	1	100
Central Provinces and Berar	7	3,499
Madras	12	45,346
N W F Provinces	Nil	Nil
Punjab	16	26,318
United Provinces	5†	12,738

* The figures are for 1st September 1931 † Two Unions did not furnish figures for membership

No association of employers has yet applied for registration No Trade Union was registered in the provinces of Assam, Ajmer-Merwara, Baluchistan, Coorg and Delhi, up to the end of March 1929 The great inducement to register has been the predisposition of employers generally to recognise Unions that are registered In the case of Associations of Government Se vants one of the conditions of their recognition by Government was that they should get themselves registered when the Trade Unions Act was brought into force In view of the fact, however, that certain difficulties have arisen in connexion with the application of the Act to Government servants, the question is under the consideration of the Government of India who have not yet formulated any definite conclusions Pending the consideration of this question, Government have relaxed the provision contained in the existing rules for the recognition of Associations of Government servants which requires them to register under the Act,

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

The weapon of the "strike" in Industry first came into prominence in India during the period immediately following the close of the War when the majority of the strikes as shown in the Introductory Section were designed to secure increases in wages commensurate with the rise in the cost of living The epidemic of industrial strikes which characterised the period 1919 20 reached a climax in the winter of 1921 During this period strikes took place purely from economic causes and most of them ended successfully from the view point of the workers, after a short struggle After this period, however, they tended to be more prolonged and less successful and, partly owing to political causes, there were a number of fairly serious disputes in public utility services In more recent years the machinations of the Communists have been increasingly responsible for the calling of general strikes and their undue prolongation

Extent of Disputes—All-India statistics of industrial disputes for each quarter and for each year have been compiled and published since 1920 by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour

The following tables show the number of disputes which occurred during the six years 1925 30 in each province and in each class of industry respectively —

Provinces	No of disputes in					
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Bengal	43	57	34*	60	35	34
Bombay	69	57	54	111	70	75
Madras	4	2	19*	7	12	11
Central Provinces & Berar	6	4	2	1	2	1
United Provinces	6	3	3	2	4	2
Bihar & Orissa	2	3	4*	8	2	4
Burma	3	1	3	7	4	3
Punjab	1			2		
Assam		1	12	5	9	16
Total	134	128	129	203	141†	148

* One strike extended to three provinces † Includes 3 disputes in Delhi

(2) that the results of the working of the mill industry as a whole for the year 1923 were such as to justify the contention of the millowners that the profits did not admit of the payment of a bonus

Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee—The third *ad hoc* Committee to be appointed in the Bombay Presidency was the Bombay Enquiry Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir Charles Fawcett, Judge of the Bombay High Court, in connection with the general strike of the cotton mill workers in Bombay city of the year 1928 in pursuance of the agreement arrived at between the Bombay Millowners' Association and the Joint Strike Committee at a conference held under the Chairmanship of the Hon Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, General Member of the Government of Bombay on the 4th October 1928

This Committee sat for a continuous period of five and a half months and its Report was published on the 26th March 1929

Some of the conclusions and recommendations of the Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee were as follows —

(1) The proposals of the Millowners' Association (*a*) for standardization of wages, duties and numbers of operatives in a mill, and (*b*) for Standing Orders for the operatives about the conditions of their employment were in the main fair and reasonable

(2) While there was justification for the Association s proposal to make a cut of 7½ per cent in weavers' wages, there were reasonable objections to be urged against its adoption in the present circumstances, and it was recommended that it should be dropped by the Association provided the Labour leaders undertook to co-operate in working the scheme for the standardization of wages

(3) That part of the standardization scheme which is called the "Rational" or "Efficiency" system and which aims at reducing the number of operatives employed in mills while raising their wages and providing conditions favourable for the extra efficiency expected from the operatives was fair and reasonable

(4) With regard to the Seventeen Demands submitted by the Joint Strike Committee the some of demands which were considered to be fair and reasonable were—

(*a*) That the Millowners shall not vary any of the present conditions to the disadvantage of the workers before securing the approval of the workers through their organisations

(*b*) That the Millowners' Association shall not permit its individual members to vary the conditions of service to the disadvantage of the workers without the sanction of the Association

(*c*) The rates of new varieties shall be fixed by the Millowners' Association in consultation with the representatives of the Workers' organisations

(*d*) Notices in vernacular showing the rates of piece work in detail should be posted in the Departments for the information of the workers.

(*e*) That there should be no victimisation of men who had taken part in the strike or any Union activities Most of these were eventually conceded by the Millowners' Association

(5) The following demands were held to be unfair and unreasonable—

(*a*) The wages of those workers whose average monthly wage is less than Rs 30 should be raised substantially

(*b*) The newly introduced system of compelling the workmen (1) to take out and present tickets of attendance and (2) to clean the machinery daily should be discontinued

(6) The recommendations of the Committee for alleviating unemployment consequent on the introduction of efficiency methods of work were as follows —

(*a*) The millowners should set up some machinery for taking note of all cases where workers are discharged on account of reduction of staff, and help them as far as possible to get suitable employment either in some other mill or in some other industry

(*b*) The Millowners' Association should consider the advisability of a scheme for the payment of a gratuity to a worker, which may amount to say, four weeks or six weeks wages according to his length of service payable in suitable cases to charged employees who may need help during the waiting period while they are seeking employment The formation of an Out-of-Work Donation Fund on a voluntary basis to be created by a system of setting aside a contribution by the Millowners of one anna per operative per month to which fund the operatives through their representatives should be invited to contribute one anna or at least half an anna per head per month was suggested

(7) The Trade Unions should combine to arrange for the assistance of an expert technical adviser in dealing with disputes arising under the Standardisation Scheme

(8) In view of the fact that several matters required adjustment in connexion with the scheme for wage standardisation after it had been brought into operation and with a view to avoiding strikes and lockouts, machinery was provided by "Mediation Rules" agreed to by both sides for setting up joint Committees to enquire into disputes arising under the scheme and to endeavour to arrange for their settlement

MEDIATION RULES

[illegible]

The next Committee to be appointed in the Bombay Presidency was a Court of Inquiry appointed under the Trade Disputes Act in connexion with the general strike of cotton mill operatives in Bombay City of 1929. This will be dealt with below under the heading "Trade Disputes Act".

Bengal.—Several special Committees were appointed by the Government of Bengal during the period of intense industrial unrest during the years 1920-21.

(1) As the result of a strike of taxi drivers and professional drivers of private cars in Calcutta which was caused by objections to certain rules, particularly (*a*) a new rule requiring medical examination of applicants for professional driver's license, and (*b*) another rule forbidding the carrying of attendants in taxis, Government appointed a Committee of Inquiry into the existing licensing regulations and the control of taxi cabs generally. The strike lasted from the 12th to the 19th January 1921 and ceased as a result of the institution of the inquiry. The Committee made a number of proposals for amendments in the existing regulations. These proposals were ultimately accepted and brought into effect on the 12th October 1921.

(2) As the result of a strike of drivers and conductors of Calcutta and Howrah tramways, which lasted from the 27th January to the 24th February 1921, Government appointed a Committee of Inquiry after the resumption of work by the strikers on the 8th March 1921. The men resumed work towards the end of February on conditions (*a*) that the Calcutta Tramways Company would investigate their grievances and announce their decision within a week, and (*b*) that if the men were dissatisfied with the Company's decision, Government would appoint a Committee of Inquiry. There was general agreement between the Company and the men's representatives in regard to the majority of the Committee's recommendations. Some, however, of the Directors of the Company did not accept the terms. Another strike of the tramway employees of a much more protracted character broke out in 1922. It lasted from 20th December 1922 to 27th January 1923. No Committee of Inquiry was appointed although the representatives of the men raised several points which arose from the previous inquiry. Work was resumed unconditionally.

(3) During a strike on the light railway of Messrs. Martin and Company in the 24 Parganas and Howrah which lasted from the 15th June to the 2nd July 1921, a special Conciliation Board was constituted by Government by a special resolution at the joint request of the employers and the employees concerned. The result of the Board's efforts was a compromise on most of the points raised by the workers, and as a result of the Board's recommendations it was agreed that joint works committees should be set up on the Howrah Amta and Howrah-Shakhala lines. Works Committees were established soon after the Board's report was published, but they failed to function owing to the men's indifference.

(4) The Bengal Legislative Council passed a resolution on the 4th March 1921 to the effect that Government should appoint a Committee to enquire into the general causes of the prevailing unrest and to suggest remedial measures. The report of the Committee was published on the 18th June 1921. The main recommendations of the Committee were—

(*a*) the establishment of joint works committees in industrial concerns,

(*b*) non intervention of Government in private industrial disputes, which it was considered, should be settled by voluntary conciliation,

(c) the constitution by Government of a conciliation panel to deal with disputes in public utility services, and

(d) the appointment by Government of special conciliation bodies in the case of private industrial disputes, if both parties desired outside intervention

As the result of the recommendations of this Committee, a conciliation panel was constituted under Government resolution dated the 29th August 1921 The panel contained thirty names, and was composed on a representative basis, leading public bodies being asked to recommend persons to serve on it The panel was reconstituted every year till 1929, when it was superseded by the Trade Disputes Act Several applications for Government intervention were received during the period of the panel s existence but in no case did Government consider that intervention was justified

The Government of Bengal agreed with the Committee s view that there was no reason why voluntary conciliation boards, wisely constituted, should not achieve a large measure of success in labour disputes affecting public utility services, where the parties had come to a dead-lock, and a solution of the disputes could only be found in the intervention of outsiders The panel was intended to deal only with disputes affecting public utility services in Calcutta and its neighbourhood In the settlement of ordinary labour disputes not directly affecting the public, the Committee held that it was not ordinarily the duty of Government to intervene in such disputes either directly or indirectly, but if both parties express a desire that their differences should be investigated by an impartial authority, the Governor in Council should be prepared to establish a conciliation board to deal with the matter, or to take such other action as might be suitable in the circumstances of the case

TRADE DISPUTES LEGISLATION.

The history of the various proposals for legislation providing machinery for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes in India covers a period of about ten years The findings of the Industrial Disputes Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay in the year 1921 in pursuance of a Resolution moved in the Bombay Legislative Council for the appointment of a Committee " to consider and report on the practicability or otherwise of creating machinery for the prevention and early settlement of industrial disputes " has already been dealt with above Mention has also been made of the action taken by the Government of Bombay under circumstances which led to its abandonment owing to the Government of India circularising a draft Bill as an All-India measure The Bill circulated by the Government of India in August 1924 was very wide and comprehensive in scope and extent

Nothing further was heard about this Bill until the end of 1925 when His Excellency the Viceroy in a speech at the Annual Meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, at Calcutta, said " The question of providing means of conciliation of trade disputes has been thoroughly explored but it would be premature to legislate on this question until the Trade Union Bill has become law " The Trade Unions Act was passed in the Legislative Assembly in March 1926 and was brought into operation with effect from the 1st June 1927

In August 1928 the Government of India published their second Bill making provision for the investigation and settlement of trade disputes and for certain other purposes This Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly for a motion for circulation on the 21st September 1928 The Bill differed in several important respects in comparison with the Government of India's original Bill of 1924 The main part of the Bill falls into three parts Clauses 3 to 14 of the 1928 Bill related to the establishment of tribunals for the investigation and settlement of trade disputes This part of the Bill was based generally on the British Industrial Courts Act of 1919 and its detailed provisions were adopted for the most part from clauses in that Act The main difference was that, whereas the British Act sets a Standing Industrial Court, the Conciliation Boards which the Bill proposes to establish were intended to be appointed *ad hoc* like the Courts of Inquiry, in order to deal with particular disputes The object of Courts of Inquiry which would ordinarily be composed of persons having no direct interest in the disputes would be to investigate and report on such questions connected with the dispute as might be referred to them The objects of Boards of Conciliation which would ordinarily include representatives of the parties to a dispute would be to secure a settlement of the dispute Provisions were made so as to enable both Courts of Inquiry and Boards of Conciliation to enforce the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents Neither party would be under any obligation to accept the finding of the Court or the advice of the Board, and in cases where the dispute is not brought to an end during the deliberations of the tribunal that had been appointed, reliance was to be placed on the force of public opinion which would be enabled by the publication of the report of the tribunal to arrive at just conclusions on the merits of the dispute

The second part of the Bill consisted of clause 15 which related to public utility services In accordance with the definition of " Public Utility Services " in clause 2 of the Bill, Clause 15 would be applicable to such railway services as would be notified by the Governor-General in Council The clause made it a penal offence for workers employed on monthly wages in public utility services to strike without previous notice and also provided heavy penalties for persons abetting such an offence The clause was based on the principle that

persons whose work was vital to the welfare of the community generally should not be entitled to enter into a strike before sufficient time had been given to examine the merits of their grievances and to explore the possibilities of arriving at a possible settlement Provisions of a somewhat similar type already exist in the Indian Post Offices Act, in a number of Municipal Acts in India, and the principle is one which is widely accepted in other countries

Clauses 16 to 20 of the Bill contained certain special provisions relating to illegal strikes and lock-outs These clauses followed closely the provisions of sections 1, 2 and 7 of the British Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927 They were to be applicable only in the case of the strikes and lock-outs which satisfied both of two conditions In the first place, the strike or lock-out must have other objects than the mere furtherance of a trade dispute within the industry to which the strikers or employers belonged, and, in the second place, the strike or lock-out must be designed to coerce Government either directly or by inflicting hardship on the community If these conditions were satisfied, the strike or lock-out would become illegal Persons furthering the strike or lock-out were liable to punishment and would be deprived of the protection granted to them by the Indian Trade Unions Act, while persons refusing to take part in it would be protected from Trade Union disabilities to which they might otherwise be subjected

The motion for circulation was adopted in the Legislative Assembly and the Bill was circulated to all Local Governments for opinion Some Provincial Governments recommended that questions connected with picketing and intimidation of the type which were entirely responsible for the undue prolongation of the general strikes in the cotton mills of Bombay City of the years 1928 and 1929 and the rioting in Bombay in the year 1929, should also be covered The Bill was referred to a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly in February 1929

The Select Committee decided to limit the duration of the Act to five years In connection with the definition of the term "Public Utility Services" they were of the opinion that the wide power enabling the Government to declare any industry business or undertaking to be a public utility service was undesirable as well as unnecessary and the provision made for this in the draft Bill was omitted Various proposals designed to lay upon the Government a definite obligation to convene a Court of Inquiry or a Board of Conciliation in cases where one of the parties so required were considered But the Committee thought that unless both parties were agreed in desiring a reference it would be useless to fetter the discretion of the Government as to the time at which the matter was reported for action under clause 3 At the same time they held that no option should be left to the Government to refuse to appoint a Court or Board where the Government was assured that both parties were agreed as to the necessity as well as to the form which it should take They therefore considered it necessary to provide that in every case a Court of Inquiry, where it consisted of one or more persons, should not include persons having an interest in the dispute or in any industry affected by it, and in this connection the Committee proposed a further definition of the term "An independent person" The clause relating to the publication of the findings of Courts and Boards was maintained on the lines of the English Act so as to make it quite clear that every report of a Court or Board, whether final or *interim*, must be published and that only the publication of such information or evidence as the appointing authority thought fit should be left to its discretion It was considered inadvisable to forbid the representation of parties before Courts and Boards by legal practitioners subject only to exceptions and they redrafted the clause in such a manner as to permit that such representation would ordinarily be permissible subject, however, to such conditions and restrictions as might be provided by the rules

The Select Committee accepted the principle underlying the clause in connection with strikes in public utility services but they held that the clause as originally drafted was open to certain criticisms For example, it was pointed out that many persons are actually employed upon a daily wage which is in practice paid monthly also that the clause as provided would appear to penalise abstention from work on the part of a particular individual and further that the clause was one-sided and inflicted no penalty upon an employer who locks out his workmen The latter point was considered as one which should certainly be met as by the nature of his employment a casual or day-to-day labourer must be entitled to cease work at any moment and be similarly liable to dismissal and it was agreed that he should therefore be excluded altogether from the operation of this clause The Committee adopted a suggestion made by the Government of Bombay which made it clear that the cessation of work must be in the nature of a strike as defined in the Bill and it was provided that in order to render it a penal offence the strike must be in breach of a definite contract between the employer and the workmen The Committee added a collateral provision penalising an employer for locking out his workmen in breach of any contract The Committee adopted the clause in connection with illegal strikes but with some amendments which in their opinion, would restrict its scope without materially impairing its effectiveness In sub-clause 2 of this section they made it clear that for the application of money to be illegal it must not merely tend to further or support the strike but have the direct effect of so doing This was intended to exclude a case in which money [illegible] spent upon the relief of the dependants of strikers A further sub-clause borrowed from a similar provision from the English Act of 1927 explaining the circumstances in which a group of workmen should be deemed to be within the same trade or industry was added The penalties provided for the instigation of an illegal strike were modified With regard to clause 20 of the draft Bill the Committee felt that there was no sufficient [illegible] giving an option to the [illegible] for injunctions restraining [illegible] funds of a Trade Union [illegible] illegal strike it was [illegible] clause to be [illegible]

illegal and the persons properly interested in seeing that the funds were not mis spent are the members of the Trade Union concerned The Committee were of the opinion that the Bill had not been so altered as to require republication and they recommended that it should be passed as duly amended by them

The Select Committee as such did not deal with the question of making provision for picketing and intimidation in their report but in a minute of dissent Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart, stated that the alteration of the law relating to picketing was one for which, in his opinion, the time was ripe Picketing of any kind should be rendered illegal while a Court or Board is sitting and the law on picketing at any time should be altered to render it illegal at or near a workmen s house as under the English Law There appeared to be some doubt as to whether legislation of this kind should take place in this Bill or by an Amending Bill to section 503 of the Indian Penal Code It had been stated that if an amendment of this kind were passed in the Select Committee it would delay the Bill As he did not desire to delay the acceptance of the provisions of this Bill he did not press the point which was raised by other members of the Select Committee Sir Victor Sassoon, however thought that suitable action should be taken by Government either when the Bill came up before the House or by bringing out an amending Bill to the Indian Penal Code to deal with this most important and necessary point The action taken by the Government of Bombay in connection with the passing of an Intimidation Act has been dealt with in the chapter on Industrial Disputes

The Bill as amended by the Select Committee was passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 8th April 1929 without any change and received the assent of the Governor General on the 12th April 1929

INDIA AND INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONVENTIONS.

The Preamble to Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles refers to the fact that the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions in their own countries" In order to establish universal peace based on social justice, the Peace Treaty not only laid down general principles in regard to questions affecting labour which were re-recognised by the High Contracting Parties to be of "special and urgent importance," but also brought into being the **International Labour Organisation** which was entrusted with the task of securing, as far as practicable, the observance of these principles The International Labour Conference has been discussing various questions connected with industrial, agricultural and maritime labour since 1919 and has recorded its findings in conventions and recommendations The Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the Conference are not automatically binding on the State Members, but they have to be submitted to the Legislature of each country, and this secures the regular examination both by the Executive Governments and the Legislatures of schemes which International opinion considers necessary and desirable for the amelioration of labour conditions During the fifteen Conferences that have been held, 33 Conventions have been adopted Out of these eleven have been ratified by India

In addition to the Conventions dealt with above, the International Labour Conferences have also adopted numerous Recommendations.

The fifteenth Conference held in June 1931 adopted a Convention for the limitation of hours of work in Coal Mines and passed a number of resolutions dealing with amongst other matters, labour conditions in the East and conditions of labour in unorganised industries and non-industrial occupations

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION.

During pre-Reform days Labour was not a question to which the Central or provincial Governments in India gave the same attention as they did to such subjects as education, health or justice After the amendment of the Indian Factories Act of 1891 in 1911, the appointment of the **Indian Industrial Commission** in May, 1916, may be considered to be the first milestone in the progressive interest taken by Government in questions connected with labour The active participation of India in the Great War led to the 'creation of an unprecedented opportunity' and 'the emergence of an unprecedented need' for a definite industrial policy for India as a whole The examination of various industrial questions by the Industrial Commission included, to a certain extent, the examination of questions connected with labour as well Previous to this date no provincial or All India inquiries of a general character were held into conditions of labour with the exception of some quinquennial censuses into agricultural wages No information was available in 1919 as to the rates of wages which were paid in industry, and, for that matter, very little information in this direction is available even to-day Indian labour secured its first opportunity with her participation in the signing of the treaty of peace and her becoming a live member of the international comity of nations The participation by India, in the first International Labour Conference held at Washington in the year 1919 made it necessary

[illegible]

Bengal

[illegible]

Madras

The Government of Madras appointed a Labour Commissioner in the same year viz., 1921 to watch at least all times the conditions of labour particularly industrial labour *Bare keep the Legislature* and to keep Government informed by periodical reports of its movement and tendencies and of the existence of any disputes between employers and employed. *The settlement of labour disputes* and prevention of strikes are features of his work, but his interference in such disputes is limited to tendering his *offices to settle them*. In the case of disputes affecting the internal administration *of a railway he may interfere only if both sides agree to his intervention but he must obtain the previous sanction of Government in each case*. He is also *the Protector of Depressed Classes* in which *work most of his time is occupied*. On a par with the Labour Intelligence Officer, Bengal, the Labour Commissioner in Madras has also no special statistical office to deal with labour statistics and no reports have been published of any special inquiries into question connected with Industrial Labour in the Presidency. Since the creation of the Office the conduct of periodic censuses into agricultural wages is, however placed in his hands.

The Bombay Labour Office

The real pioneer work in the field of labour [illegible] and statistics in India during the last [illegible] year has been done by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay which was established in April 1921. In the Government resolution announcing the establishment of this office the following were declared to be its functions:

(1) *Labour Statistics and Intelligence*—[illegible] conditions under which labour [illegible] information relating to the [illegible] wages, hours of labour, family [illegible] and lockouts, and similar matters.

(2) *Industrial Disputes*—As experience and knowledge are gained and the activities of the Labour Office developed it will promote the settlement of industrial disputes when these arise, and

(3) *Legislation and other matters relating to Labour*. The Labour Office will advise Government from time to time as regards necessary [illegible] or the amendment of existing laws.

When the Labour Office was first started it was placed in charge of Director of Labour. The post of the Director of Labour was, however abolished in 1926 and at present the Officer in Charge of the Labour Office is styled the Director of Information and Labour Intelligence. He is also the Registrar of Trade Unions and the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation. In addition to the Director there are three other Gazetted Officers who are styled Investigators, one of whom is in charge of the branch office at Ahmedabad. There are also three whole time Lady Investigators in Bombay. All Investigators receive conveyance allowances. The office staff contains two Statistical Assistants, three senior clerks, eight junior clerks, two stenographers one typist one cashier, one despatcher, one daftari and five peons in Bombay and one peon in Ahmedabad. The activities of the office comprise (1) prices and cost of living, (2) wages and hours of labour, (3) rents, (4) economic and social conditions of various communities (5) unemployment, (6) industrial disputes (7) trade unions, (8) other industrial and labour intelligence, (9) international labour intelligence, (10) labour legislation, (11) the *Labour Gazette*, (12) library, and (13) office organisation.

The *Labour Gazette* has been published monthly from September 1921. It is intended to supply complete and up-to-date information on Indian labour conditions and especially the conditions existing in the Bombay Presidency, and to supply to local readers the greatest possible amount of information regarding labour conditions in the outside world. The *Labour Gazette* circulates to many different countries and is perhaps the only publication of its kind in India from which foreigners interested in labour and economic conditions in India can obtain accurate and up-to-date information. It has also hitherto been practically the only medium through which the work and publications of the International Labour Office have been made regularly available to people in India. A substantial grant is

allowed by the Local Government to the Labour Office for the purchase of books and the Labour Office has accumulated a very useful and fully catalogued library on labour, industrial and economic matters The Labour Office library is open to research workers in Bombay In addition to books, the library contains bound copies of all the more important periodical received from Labour Ministeries International organisations and research organisations in various parts of the world

The Labour Office had conducted several **special inquiries**, the results of which have either been published in the form of special reports or as special articles in the *Labour Gazette* Among the inquiries the results of which have been published in the form of reports are three inquiries into wages and hours of labour in the Cotton Mill Industry in the Bombay Presidency for the years 1921, 1923 and 1926, four reports of inquiries into family budgets three of which related to working class family budgets in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur and the fourth to middle class family budgets in Bombay City The remaining reports dealt with inquiries into agricultural wages in the Bombay Presidency, an inquiry into deductions from wages or payments in respect of fines and an inquiry into middle class unemployment in the Bombay Presidency Other special inquiries related to wages of peons and municipal workers, welfare works, rentals in Bombay and Ahmedabad, maternity cases among women operatives, methods of wage payments, creches, clerical wages in Bombay Presidency, incidence of sickness among cotton mill operatives, infant mortality, etc. In the *Labour Gazette* statistics are regularly published for a working class cost of living index number for Bombay, wholesale prices index numbers for Bombay and Karachi, retail food prices for five important centres in the Bombay Presidency, for industrial disputes in the Bombay Presidency and for Workmen's Compensation, prosecutions under the Indian Factories Act, accidents in factories, production of cotton yarn and cloth and the employment situation A new working class index number has been compiled for Ahmedabad and statistics with regard to this have been published in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* since January 1930 A working class cost of living index number for Sholapur has also been published Quarterly information is also collected with regard to all known Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency and full information is published in the *Labour Gazette* every three months The present staff of the Labour Office is as follows —

Director of Information and Labour Intelligence, Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation and Registrar of Trade Unions —Mr J F Gennings, Bar at-Law, J P

Senior Investigator —Mr S R Deshpande, B Litt (Oxon)

Junior Investigator and Assistant to the Registrar of Trade Unions —Mr N A Mehrban, B A

Labour Investigator at Ahmedabad —Mr A S Iyengar, B A, LL B

Senior Lady Investigator —Mrs K Wagh

Lady Investigators —Misses G Pimpalkhare and S Dabholkar

The Director of Information and Labour Intelligence has four offices under his charge (1) The Labour Office, (2) the Information Office, (3) the Office of the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, and (4) the Office of the Registrar of Trade Unions In the case of the Office of the Registrar of Trade Unions one Investigator of the Labour Office has been appointed as Assistant to the Registrar of Trade Unions and the office work is being done by a Statistical Assistant and a junior clerk from the staff of the Labour Office The Information Office is under the administration of the Home Department The Labour Office was under the administration of the Home Department till the year 1925, but it was transferred to the General Department and is now under the control of the Political Department The Factories Office is under the immediate control of the Collector of Bombay and for administrative purposes under the Political Department

Central Provinces

The Department of Commerce and Industry is the administrative authority which deals with all labour questions The Revenue Department deals with mines The Department of Industries under the Director of Industries is in immediate charge of all matters relating to labour He is also Registrar of Co-operative Credit and Registrar of Trade Unions The Factory Office is under the general supervision of the Director of Industries There is no special Labour Office or Labour Officer in the Central Provinces but the factory staff is utilised for collecting such information on labour questions as may be required from time to time A Board of Industries consisting of representatives of the employers and the employed has been in existence since the year 1914 and all matters affecting the interests of labour are considered by this Board But the Board acts purely in an advisory capacity

Other Provinces

In Burma a Labour Statistics Bureau with a Special Officer in charge was set up in 1926 This Bureau has conducted an extensive investigation into the standard and cost of living of the working classes in Rangoon, the Report of which was published in 1928 In the Punjab the Director of Industries is the administrative officer for all acts concerned with labour In the United Provinces almost all departments of the Local Government deal with labour questions Labour as such is with the Home Member, electricity is with the Finance Member, the factory staff is under the immediate control of the Director of Industries who is under the Minister of Education and Industries and Boiler Inspection is under the Public Works Department The Registrar of Co-operative Societies of the United Provinces has been appointed Ex-officio Registrar of Trade Unions in the Province In Assam the main question connected with labour is that concerning the recruitment of labour for the tea plantations from other provinces As inter-provincial migration is a

[illegible] subject the Local Governments are not [illegible] interested in the special [illegible] questions.

Representation on Legislatures.—The Government of India [illegible] States of India [illegible]

Relation between Central and Local Governments.—[illegible]

Governor General in Council. The actual administration of the Acts passed by the central legislature under the above heads falls on the Local Governments who have to bear the entire cost of administration as it is not permissible under the constitution to incur any expenditure from central revenues on the administration of provincial subjects. This constitutional position is perhaps to some extent, responsible for the opposition shown by some of the Local Government to labour measures on which their opinion have been invited by the Government of India during recent years. The Governor General in Council exercises control over the administration of the Acts passed by the legislature in two ways. In the first place he is vested by Statute with the general power of superintendence, direction and control and secondly these Acts in most cases [illegible] certain power to him to make the [illegible] conferred on Local Government subject to his control. The general principle observed by the Government of India has been to grant to the provinces a free hand as possible in the administration of the various All India Act[illegible]

Effect of differences in Law in Indian States and British India. [illegible]

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[illegible]

INDIAN TRAIN SERVICE.

The distances and railway fares from Bombay to the principal centres of other parts of India are as follow —

——	Miles	1st Class			2nd Class		
		Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
Delhi, B B & C I Railway, *via* new Nagda-Muttra direct route	865	88	4	0	44	2	0
Delhi, G I P Railway, *via* Agra	957	88	4	0	44	2	0
Simla, *via* Delhi	1,220	134	3	0	67	2	0
Calcutta, G I P, from Bombay, *via* Jubbulpore & Allahabad	1,349	130	15	6	65	8	6
Calcutta, G I P, from Bombay, *via* Nagpur	1,223	123	2	0	61	10	0
Madras, G I P, from Bombay, *via* Raichur	794	83	14	0	41	15	0
Lahore, *via* Delhi	1,162	120	13	0	60	6	0

* Oct to April inclusive. May to Sept Rs 115-4-0 & 57 11-0 only

CIVIL AVIATION.

Civil Aviation in India is under the control of the Director of Civil Aviation, whose newly instituted Department, like the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, comes within the portfolio of the Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General for Industries and Labour The present holder of the appointment is Lt-Col F C Shelmerdine, O B E Eight Indians are now under training in England with a view to their future employment in the Civil Aviation Department as Aerodrome Officers, Inspectors of Aircraft and Engines, etc These men are not being trained primarily as commercial pilots, but it is possible that some of them, if they show special aptitude and desire to adopt a pilot s career, may receive further training with this object in view All of them receive a certain amount of training as pilots and they also go through a post graduate course at the Imperial College of Science and Technology and periods of attachment to selected aircraft works and to the London Terminal Aerodrome at Croydon The course lasts for two years and three months, during which time the men receive scholarships amounting to £ 240 per annum A condition of eligibility for these scholarships is that applicants must possess a B Sc degree in Engineering or Physics

An Indian State Air Service between Karachi and Delhi was inaugurated as a weekly service in each direction on 30th December 1929 It was until 31st December 1931 operated by aircraft chartered by Imperial Airways, Ltd, under an agreement which is operative for two years It runs in connection with the air mail between Karachi and England Since 17th May 1932 the Delhi Flying Club has conveyed the Karachi-Delhi Air Mails It was hoped to extend this service to Calcutta and to Rangoon in the near future The need for retrenchment has hung up this development Messrs Tata Sons & Co, Bombay, are contracting with Government to run a Karachi-Bombay-Madras air mail line with a possible extension to Colombo

Instruction in aviation is given in India only through Clubs founded for the purpose There are nine of these above them is the Aero Club of India and Burma, which exercises control and general co ordination of activities under the Director of Civil Aviation with the Government of India

The movement dates from March, 1927, when as a result of the interest taken in the subject by Sir Victor Sassoon, Bt, M L A, it was discussed by the Indian Legislative Assembly An encouraging atmosphere was thus created and in the same month the Aero Club of India was formed, composed of about 40 members of the Assembly Its first meeting was held in Simla in September of the same year and during the next three months 100 more members of the Assembly and 197 other members joined Strong committees were then formed in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Allahabad, with the object of developing interest in the movement and in order to utilize the Government grants which were at this time proposed and the formation of local clubs followed The Aero Club entered into an agreement with the Royal Aero Club of Great Britain and thereby became its official representative in India and Burma

THE SUEZ CANAL

[illegible] Meeting of the Suez Canal Company held in Paris on [illegible], the Chairman [illegible] the traffic of the Canal they referred [illegible] extent to an increase in [illegible] At the same time [illegible] less the lowest [illegible] in India and the depreciation [illegible] in China had a deep [illegible] effect upon the trade between Europe and certain ports of the East [illegible] Under the influence of these [illegible] happily activity through the Suez Canal fell off considerably To this there was added the effect of the reduction in dues of [illegible] which came into force on September [illegible] and the result was that there was a reduction of about [illegible] in the transit receipts compared with the previous year It was in such circumstances that one could appreciate the advantages of the prudent financial policy which is traditional in their company Thanks to the steps taken in the years of prosperity the position of the amortization funds and various other provisions was such that the directors were able to propose that the amounts to be set aside should be substantially reduced enabling the gross dividend per capital share to be fixed at 600f

Shipowners' Appeal for Reduction in Dues The directors had received from shipowners—and especially from British shipowners—repeated requests for a further and substantial reduction in the company's transit tariff The arguments which were submitted in support of the request had received most careful attention If indeed they could have believed that as contended in certain quarters, the Suez Canal transit dues were an appreciable factor in the economic depression *further* if they had reason to hope that a reduction in these dues might result in a substantial increase in the traffic of the Canal they would not hesitate to meet the wishes of shipowners, at least in part but the investigations such were made had led the directors to the opposite conclusion A reduction in tariffs made under present conditions would impose upon the company a further and important sacrifice which would certainly find no appreciable compensation in a corresponding development in traffic A time would come they hoped when, circumstances having changed a reduction in dues would appear opportune and then they would not fail to put it into effect spontaneously, as they had done many times in the past, but they refused to do it to day under the pressure of an opinion which they considered to be ill informed

Traffic Returns—The traffic through the Canal in 1930 showed a substantial falling off as compared with 1929, and was even below the level of 1928 amounting to only 31 668 759 tons net The number of transits was 5 701 against 6 274 in 1929

The following tables shows the dues, the traffic through the Canal, and the dividends paid by the company over the last ten years —

	Dues		Year	Dividends	Traffic Thous
	Laden	In Ballast			
				£ 00	net tons
March 1, 1920	8 50	6 00	1920	2,173	17,575
Oct 1, 1920	8 25	5 75	1921	2,201	18,119
Oct 1, 1921	8 00	5 50	1922	2,076	20,743
March 1, 1923	7 75	5 25	1923	2,338	22,730
Jan 1, 1924	7 50	5 00	1924	2,605	25,110
April 1, 1925	7 25	4 75	1925	2,150	26,761
April 1, 1928	7 00	4 50	1926	3,501	26,060
Jan 1, 1929	6.90	4 40	1927	3,712	28,962
Sept 1, 1930	6 65	3 32½	1928	4,148	31,906
			1929	4 301	33,466
			1930		31,669

The dues were fallen gradually but the reduction over the whole period amounts to only 20 6 per cent whereas since 1922 the dividends have grown rapidly, with only one interruption The traffic also grew steadily, apart from the setback in 1926, until 1929

Improvement Schemes —It was announced in 1914 that from and after January 1st, 1915, **the maximum draught of water** allowed to ships going through the **Suez Canal** would be increased by 1 ft, making it 30 ft English

The maximum permissible draught of ships using the Canal was 24 4 feet in 1870, in 1890 ships drawing 25 4 feet could make the passage, and during the following 24 years the increase has been at the average rate of about 1 foot every six years, thus bringing the maximum draught authorized to 29 feet

The scheme of improvement adopted by the Company on the recommendation of the International Consultative Committee of Works, the British representatives on which are Sir William Matthews and Mr Anthony Lister, is a comprehensive one, and the details suggest that it will meet the needs of the big ship

A 40 Feet Channel —The declared policy of the Canal Company in regard to the deepening of the Canal is to offer a slightly greater depth of water than that available in ports east of Suez It is claimed that, with the exception of Sydney, there is no eastern port which at low tide has a greater depth of water than that now provided in the Canal throughout the full length of nearly 105 miles In any case the work in hand should meet the needs of any ship likely to be built for the eastern trade during the next few years

When the Canal was opened in 1869, the width was 72 feet and the depth about 26 feet 2 inches In June, 1913, the width at a depth of 32 feet 8 inches had been increased to a minimum of 147 feet 6 inches over a length of about 85 miles, and to a width of 328 feet over a distance of about 20 miles. The latest scheme makes provision for a depth of 40 feet throughout and for a widening up to 196 feet 8 inches in the south section, and the cutting of an appropriate number of sidings in the north and central sections, where a minimum width of 147 feet 6 inches is believed to be sufficient for the requirements of the immediate future

The work of enlarging the capacity of the Canal presents no special difficulty on the engineering side A good deal of sand is occasionally driven into the channel at Port Said during storms, but a remedy for this will be found in extension of the west breakwater by about 2,700 yards at a cost of over £6,000,000 The construction of this extension, which has been in hand for the past two years, is making satisfactory progress The Suez Roads are being adequately dredged in accordance with an agreement between the Egyptian Government and the Company

Almost up to the end of 1915 the works for extending the jetty to the west of Port Said, works of capital importance for the **protection of the entry** to the Canal, were pushed on uninterruptedly In November, however, for want of hydraulic lime, the manufacture of artificial rocks for this jetty was interrupted The submarine foundations in stone and rubble of the new jetty were, as a matter of fact, completed to a length of 2,500 metres, the protective blocks were laid for 1,040 metres, and cemented for over 800 metres The protection of the Channel is thus secured, and there is no need of any apprehension as to its future

Travel in India.

Thirty years ago, a tour in India was possible only to the wealthy, the leisured and those who had friends in the country The cost of the journey was very high, the methods of transportation were very slow, and the facilities for travel were so indifferent that he was a bold man who consigned himself to the mercies of the country without a sheet of letters of introduction Now the mail which is posted in London on Thursday night, reaches Bombay in 14 days, and the passenger can travel by the same route and with the same speed as the mail It is also possible to reach Bombay in 11 days from Genoa or Venice by means of the Lloyd-Triestino line A dozen lines have covered the sea route between Europe and India and Ceylon with a plexus of regular services while Imperial Airways have a weekly service from Croydon to Karachi and from there the Indian State Air Service takes you to Delhi and before long it is hoped to Calcutta The Indian Railways provide facilities on the trunk lines equal to many of the best services in Europe and the Indian hotel has grown into a really comfortable caravanserai

The traveller to India has a choice of many ports by which he may enter To the majority of visitors from Europe and the West, Bombay provides their first glimpse of India, while others enter by Calcutta, Madras and Karachi and *via* Colombo

Owing to its geographical position Bombay is known as the Gateway of India through which for more than a century, the import and export trade of India has largely passed Ash-purple against the dawn, the spurs of the Western Ghats, thrones of mystery, stand sentinel about the inner sanctuary of Bombay Harbour Among and above these mountain heights Wellington fought the battles which earned for him his early military greatness Every schoolboy knows the story of the Mahratta campaigns, they are but one—the Mahrattas—of the races within races that populate this vast country where two hundred and twenty-two different vernaculars are spoken There is never an end to the land of India You will find life in its most up-to-date form and next to it the customs and habits of a nation which have not changed for hundreds of years Life will surge past you in a picturesque procession You will hear a medley of strange sounds—the tinkle of the temple bells, the throb of the drum, the chant of the 'muezzin' announcing that God is Almighty and Mohammed is his Prophet, the song of the Sharma the cry of the wild beast in the jungle The tropical sun blazing like a ball of molten gold in a turquoise sky, the silver moon sailing across the purple vault of heaven will awaken in you feelings which you have never known before If the visitor seeks variety and picturesqueness there is no region in all the world so full of vivid colour, of populous cities, of buildings designed by master architects of bygone days, of diverse races, of absorbing subjects for study and observation such as the customs, religions, philosophy and art of one of the oldest civilisations

To the true lover of nature, the botanist and the naturalist, India can offer every charm in forest, mountain, valley, cultivated plain, and wild waste

To the sportsman, it can furnish sport such as few countries can give, the tiger in the forest, the great mahseer in many rivers, the wily snipe on the jheels, the strong winged duck, the jinking pig and many another kind

To the mountaineer, the Himalayas offer the highest mountains in the world and some of the few famous peaks which are still unclimbed

To the statesman, businessman or politician who seeks rest and change without idleness, India presents a sense of busy administration, a nation in the making and an experiment such as has never before been tried

Bombay itself is cosmopolitan like many of the world's great ports and in it you will find jostling each other in the streets representatives of half the races of mankind The Towers of Silence and the Caves of Elephanta are among the sights to be seen Elephanta is one of those delightful islands which are freely scattered upon the waters over which Bombay reigns as Queen

But Bombay is a gateway and through it many interesting trips await the visitor and northwards to Delhi he has the choice of two routes either by the G I P Railway *via* the Ellora and Ajanta Caves, Sanchi, Gwalior, Agra and Muttra or by the B B & C I Railway *via* Baroda and through Rajputana with its famous cities of Mount Abu, Udaipur, Ajmer and Jaipur to Agra and Muttra If you decide to go by the G I P Railway route, you will find at Ajanta frescoes which rival many of the old frescoes found in Europe while at Ellora are the most wonderful caves in the world, mountains cut into colossal sanctuaries You will be able to compare the work of the Buddhists, the Jains and the Brahmins and learn more of Indian mythology than many hours of study will give you At Sanchi are Buddhist buildings dating back to 150 B C The stone carvings are remarkable and are well worth a visit As you proceed further north, Gwalior is reached The great Fort of Gwalior has been described by Fergusson as "the most remarkable and interesting example of a Hindu palace of an early age in India Seventy miles further on lies Agra and of all the romantic cities of India, Agra must surely come first for it contains that crowning glory in marble, the **Taj Mahal** Generations have come and gone since that far day when that most splendid of emperors Shahjehan bowed his head before his wife's coffin in the vault of the Taj The building is better known in the world Visit it by or by

day light if you must By moonlight its seduction is irresistible Sit on the steps by the entrance gate and watch the moon drift above the trees and the ring of silver light stealing round the base of the dome and creeping gently upwards to the pinnacle See it also in the fading evening light when amber and rose and gold, the sun sinks in the west behind the crenelated ramparts of Agra Fort If you must visit it in the broad light of noonday then forget the first view from the gateway and wander awhile about the gardens where you will find exquisite glimpses of snowy structures so light and graceful that they seem to rest on air, of buoyant cupola and climbing campanile Here is grandeur as well as beauty

The Taj Mahal, however, is only one of the many interesting sights of Agra and its Fort, Itmad-ud-Dauiah s Tomb, Akbar s Tomb, 5 miles from Agra and Fatehpur Sikri the deserted city of Akbar about 23 miles distant are all well worth a visit No other fortress in the world presents so great an appearance of knightly splendour, of proud and noble dignity or, with a more sovereign grace crowns its red bastions with so wonderous a collection of palaces, mosques, halls of state baths kiosques, balconies and terraces as Agra Fort, a mile and a half in circumference with walls 70 feet high faced with red sandstone The vigorous style of decorative architecture that Akbar introduced into his red sandstone palaces was embellished by his grandson Shah Jahan who was largely responsible for the delicate inlay work and the low reliefs in white marble There are no buildings to equal these except those found in the Palace in Delhi Fort which Shah Jahan built when he transferred his headquarters to Delhi Akbar s vigorous but supremely attractive style appears at its best in Fatehpur Sikri which he built in his joy at the realisation of his fondest hopes when his son Jahangir was born

There in the year 1569 A D on a lonely eminence, Akbar founded his city and there began to rise as if by magic those great battlemented walls, the magnificent palaces and courtyards, the great mosque and the other superb specimens of the skill of the Moghul stone-masons which stand to this day a source of endless wonder and admiration to visitors

The traveller moves northward past Muttra and Brindaban, famous places of Hindu pilgrimage due to their association with the birth and early life of Lord Krishna, until Delhi is reached **Delhi,** the capital of India, in days gone by and now the Imperial Capital of India has no rival in greatness, as all men know that he who holds Delhi holds India Here the visitor will find much that will interest and enthrall him Here he can trace the growth and fall of dynasty after dynasty, here he will find some of the best examples of the work of the Moghal Period at its zenith as he wanders with muffled feet in the great courtyard of the largest mosque in India, the Juma Masjid, or in Shahjahanabad, the Fort and Palace of Shahjahan whose halls rival those of the palace in Agra Fort with their delicate inlay work in marble and their gardens Here are crumbling memorials of the Mutiny, Hindu Rao's house the Kashmir Gate beneath which some still salute dead Home and Salkied as they pass, the tree encumbered sites of redoubt and battery, Nicholson s grave, Asoka's pillar, the site of the great Durbar

Kutab, the first of the so called seven cities of Delhi with its Kutab Minar, 238 feet in height erected in the 12th century A D of red and cream sandstone overlooks the plain where many of the pages of history were written The Kutab Minar tapering from the base to the summit is divided by five corbelled balconies while on the fluting is carved an intricate design in which are introduced verses from the Koran In the main courtyard stands the famous pillar of solid wrought iron devoid of rust and dating back to about 400 A D Visitors to Delhi should not miss seeing the Kutab for it is unique in India

New Delhi the eighth city of Delhi, is worthy to rank with its seven predecessors Kutab, Siri, Tughlakabad Jahanabad Firozabad, Puarana Qila and Shahjahanabad, the present day Delhi Here you find an example of town planning carried out by some of the leading architects and engineers in the world on a site where they could start with a free hand

If you decide to take the route northwards from Bombay via Rajputana then you will see another but equally interesting side of India Rajputana, the land of chivalry, attracts the visitor as few places do Alone at **Udaipur** is there in its perfection, the fairy palace of one s childhood, just such a long cataract of marble terraces and halls falling into the waters of a mountain encircled lake, as the illustrator of an Andrew Lang fairy book delights to draw

Mount Abu, the Rajput Olympus, combines the delights of a hill station with one of the historic homes of the gods The Dilwara Temples, the masterpiece of Jain architecture, contain some of the finest carvings in India Forests of marble columns, carved and polished till they resemble Chinese ivories, are linked by flying arches that twist and twine from pillar to pillar like exquisite creepers softening outlines and producing the effect of a symphony of graceful movement

Northwards from Delhi is the Punjab and the North-WestFrontier Province whence most of the recruits for the Indian Army come Here you will find Amritsar, the home of the Sikhs, Lahore one of the most ancient and famous cities of India, the Khyber Pass, the historic gateway into India from the North the flourishing cities of the Canal Colonies which have risen up since British Engineers have harnessed the waters of the Punjab "the Land of the Five Rivers" which formerly ran to waste and many another city Through the Punjab also you will travel to reach Kashmir, famous since the days of the Moghul Emperors

The glory of Amritsar is the Darbar Sahib (the Golden Temple) The pavements of the sacred tank are all of marble from Jaipur and the tank itself contains a sheet of water 510 feet square In the midst approached by a marble causeway, rises the Golden Temple, nearly cubical in form and decorated with wonderful richness

Lahore grew in importance with the dawn of Moghul supremacy when Babar, the founder

of that dynasty made it a place of Royal, Residence, reminiscences of which are to be found to-day in the pleasure gardens, tombs, mosques and pavilions of Moghul architectural beauty which have won undying fame for that dynasty here and elsewhere in India

Khyber Pass, the great natural highway into India through the almost impregnable mountain barrier of the North-West Frontier, is rich in historical association and has from time immemorial been the route by which conquering hosts have passed into India to disturb the peace of her people and continually alter their destiny It is still the great trading route between India and the Central Asian States On Tuesdays and Fridays when the continual string of caravans of great shaggy camels laden with merchandise, accompanied by stern, strong and picturesquely dressed men with their women and children from Central Asia are moving to and from Afghanistan, the pass presents a most interesting and unique sight

Kashmir described by poets as ' an emerald set in pearls" is a land of rich forests and upland pastures, of slow flowing rivers and glittering mountain torrents, ringed with an almost unbroken girdle of mountain snow capped all the year If you can imagine Venice set in the heart of Switzerland that is Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir Life is good as you glide along the face of the lakes in a houseboat when the lotus flower is out and the banks are one mass of colour with the snow-capped mountains in the background When days are warm on the lakes, a trip can be made up the valleys and you can live in Arcady and see the bear in his native haunts and the mountain deer on the hill tops

For those who have arrived at Delhi *via* Bombay an interesting return trip can be made *via* Benares and Calcutta Many visitors, however, enter India *via* Calcutta and from here also many interesting tours can be made

Calcutta, one of the first trading ports of the British East India Company in India, was founded by Job Charnock, it is now the second largest city in the Empire Its public buildings, the Indian museum, the Fort the Jain Temple, the Hindu bathing ghats along the river front, the Hindu shrines, are all worthy of attention

Before winding your way towards Delhi trips should be made to Darjeeling to see the roof of the world and Mount Everest the highest mountain and to Puri, the home of the famous temple of Jagannath The ambition of every visitor to Darjeeling is to see Mount Everest, the world s highest peak, and, in order to do so they must travel some 7 miles away, past Ghoom station to Tiger s Hill (8,514 ft) as from Darjeeling the mountain is not visible The best time to see sunrise on Mount Everest is in the early Spring or late Autumn Then at the end you will find a view unequalled in any other part of the world Twelve peaks over 20,000 feet with the awe inspiring Kanchanjunga in the centre are spread out before you

Puri also is an easy run from Calcutta There in front of the gate of the temple is the famous black marble pillar, one of the most beautifully worked things in India with a tiny figure of the Dawn on its capitol Incongruous as it may seem, in Puri all caste vanishes The significance of this can be understood only by those who know India Once a year the image of Vishnu is carried in procession upon the famous Jagannath cars to the Garden Temple These cars, 45 feet high, standing on solid wooden wheels, seven feet in diameter, are dragged along by the devotees

Twenty miles north of Puri, along the sea coast, or 54 miles by motor road stands the Black Pagoda at Konarak, the temple of the Sun God Surya

On the road to Delhi, the visitor will travel through the Gangetic plain, one of the most fruitful areas of India Here he will find cities sacred to the Hindus such as Budh Gaya and Benares, cities intimately connected with the mutiny like Lucknow and Cawnpore and other flourishing cities

Budh Gaya is one of the most famous and most interesting of all the sacred sites of the Buddhists for it is the scene of the ' Great Renunciation' and the Enlightenment of Gautama afterward named Buddha It marks the site of his long penance and his final victory over worldly desire

Benares is reputed to be the oldest city in India, but there is no authentic record how old it is except that it is mentioned in those two great Hindu epics, the Mahabharata and the Ramayana, which deal with events long before the Christian era Benares is, however, one of the most holy cities in India for the Hindu, and its spiritual significance is shown in the quotation "Happy is the Hindu who dies in Benares, for he is transported at once to Siva's Himalayan Paradise on Mount Kailasa, north of Lake Manasa, where the great three-eyed ascetic seeing the past, the present and the future, sits in profound meditation"

Benares rests on the banks of the Ganges and floating down the river in a boat the sight of Aurangzeb's Mosque and the many picturesque temples and ghats recalls to one s imagination through the dim vistas of time the endless processions of devout people wending their way down the narrow lanes to the temples with fragrant garlands to hang round the necks of the gods or to wreathe in solemn devotion the emblem of Siva s divinity

About 4 to 5 miles away from Benares lies Sarnath where Buddha preached his first sermon after obtaining divine wisdom at Gaya and in the adjoining Deer Park is a Museum of Archæology of vivid interest

Lucknow is a city hallowed by memories of a grim struggle, of heroic deeds and noble sacrifice, its appeal to the Westerner is influenced by its historical connections its beautiful buildings and the mysterious glamour so closely associated with the East Legend connects the founding of the city with Lakshmana, son of King Dasaratha of Avodhya and brother of Rama, the mythical hero of the Ramayana, the epic poem of the Hindus but Lakshmanpur or Lucknow as it is now called was at its greatest under the five Kings of Oudh (1732-1856)

All visitors wend their way to the Residency and pay homage to the gallant band who held it during the Mutiny against terrific odds

until relieved by Sir Colin Campbell The deeds of Lawrence who was in command until he was killed and of Havelock who made his historic but unsuccessful attempt to rescue the garrison and was himself besieged are well-known

Cawnpore is one of the most important industrial cities of India and here you will find up to-date factories, a symbol of the West with the teeming bazaars where business is still carried on as it has been done for generations

Northern and Central India is, however, not the only interesting part of India and the South can show you sights unlike those in any other part of the World South India is a land of temples, full of the most wonderful carving while Mysore, one of the most progressive Indian States, can show you fine buildings, falls higher than Niagara and wonderful scenery

Madras is the capital of the Madras Presidency and the third largest town in India, and the Presidency includes that part of India which was one of the first in which English and other foreign nations settled The visitor will still find in the large houses belonging to the merchant Princes with their far spreading compounds, in the conveyances still used by the local inhabitants and in the scenery, which is the India of the old picture books, traces of what India used to be when first the English settled there

Mysore commemorates in its name the destruction of Mahashasura, a minotaur or buffalo headed monster by Chamundi, the form under which the consort of Siva is worshipped as the tutelary goddess of the ruling family Mysore State is a picturesque land of mountain and forest presenting the most diversified and beautiful scenery The Capital which bears the same name as the state is a city with many fine buildings and a visitor to India who wishes to see the working of an up-to-date Indian States situated among wonderful scenery cannot do better than visit Mysore Elephants range throughout the southern forests and from time to time keddah operations are undertaken when wild elephants are captured in stockades Tigers, leopards and bears are numerous and bison are found in certain forests The famous Gersoppa Falls present one of the most beautiful sights of wild untarnished nature to be found in India Many of the temples contain examples of the finest carving, and Seringapatam famous as the capital of Tippu Sultan and about nine miles from Mysore is well worth a visit For those who are travelling from Bombay to Colombo an interesting trip can be arranged *via* Mysore

At **Madura** and Trichinopoly will be found examples of some of the best and most interesting work in South India

Madura has been aptly described by European scholars as the "Athens of South India" and from time immemorial has been the abode of South Indian culture in all its aspects

It contains one of the finest and largest temples in South India and unlike many other temple the tourist is allowed to wander without restrictions over most of it Near Shiva's shrine and in the hall of Mantapam of a Thousand Pillars can be seen some of the finest carving in stone in all the world The workmanship is so fine, the chiselling so delicate that one is lost in silent admiration as one looks at the representations of the Hindu Pantheon and at the graceful figures of men, women and animals

Trichinopoly is noted for its rock temple and about three miles away is Srirangam with its famous temple which is claimed as the earthly abode of Vishnu the Lord of Creation

No one visiting India should miss the opportunity of seeing **Burma** for it is a country of extraordinary charm, a country of contrasts Whatever be your hobby, whatever be your interest, be it sport, history, ethnology or botany, or should you be merely fond of beautiful scenery you will find a greater variety in Burma than in probably any other country You can see huge snowy ranges and alps spangled with rhododendrons and flowers unknown to science You can find magnificent jungles almost impenetrable to man, bordering rushing torrents, or yet against you can see emerald green paddy fields and great winding rivers in the plains Should you be adventurous and seek the wilder regions, you will find great gaps in the frontier unvisited by civilised men and peopled by head hunters, Chins, Nagas and the fierce Black Lisu Yet you will also find civilisation in the big cities like Rangoon and Maymyo Rangoon, the capital, is of special interest in that it possesses the famous Shwe Dagon Pagoda, the Sacred Golden Pagoda visited by more pilgrims than any other Buddhist Temple in Indo China

This short account of India is not intended to be comprehensive and does not even mention many of the interesting places to be visited, but it is hoped that it will give some indication of the wonderful pageantry, the magnificent buildings of an older age, the sport, and the many things of interest which India and India alone can offer

December, January and February are the most pleasant months for a visit to India The days are pleasantly cool and except on the seaboard the nights are cold India speaking broadly has no winter except in the far north It is a land of sunshine and colour But the traveller arriving before November or staying in the country beyond the month of March must expect to find the tropical sun asserting its sway unless he wends his way to fair Kashmir or to one of the hill stations of India, Simla, the summer capital of India, Darjeeling the delightful or one of the many others situated among the hills of India

Standard Tours.

The planning of an itinerary for an Indian or Burman tour will depend upon the port of arrival, the port of departure, personal desires of the party and the time available Any of the leading tourist agencies such as Thos Cook & Sons, the American Express Co, Cox's & King's (Agents) Ltd, Army & Navy Stores, Grindlay & Co, etc, and the Publicity Officers of all the more important Railways as well as the Manager, Indian Railways Publicity Bureau, 57, Haymarket, London, and the Resident

Manager Indian Railways Publicity Bureau, 'Delhi House' 38 East 57th Street New York will work out tours to suit the convenience of individual parties Many of the leading tourist companies will also arrange for inclusive and conducted tours There are certain places, which are very well known such as Delhi Agra, Benares Darjeeling Jaipur the Khyber Pass Kashmir and Mysore but there are innumerable other places almost as well known containing sights which cannot be equalled in other parts of the world Puri, Lucknow, Amritsar, Udaipur, Mount Abu Gwalior, Ellora and Ajanta Caves and Madura are a few of them while in Burma, Mandalay and, the famous old cities of Ava and Amarpura nearby are well worth a visit

A selection of itineraries for long and short tours in India and Burma is given below These show what can be seen in certain periods of time, but they can be varied to suit individual parties or taken in the reverse direction

Tour No 1 —4 weeks —Bombay Udaipur, Jaipur, Peshawar, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore Lucknow Benares, Darjeeling and Calcutta

Alternatives (*a*) Puri and Konarak in place of Darjeeling
(*b*) Gwalior Sanchi Ellora and Ajanta Caves in place of Jaipur and Udaipur

	1*st*	2*nd*	Servants 3*rd*
Total fare (approximate) on the basis or return tickets at 1½ single fares Calcutta—Darjeeling and Delhi—Peshawar	Rs 300 £ 25 $ 120	185 13 62	63 5 4 20

Tour No 2 —2 weeks —Bombay, Udaipur, Jaipur, Delhi, Agra, Gwalior, Sanchi and Bombay
Alternative Benares in place of Gwalior and Sanchi

	1*st*	2*nd*	Servants 3*rd*
Total fare (approximate)	Rs 192 £ 14 $ 69	96 7 34	32 2 11

If the alternative is taken the fares are increased by about one-quarter

Tour No 3 —1 week —Delhi Lahore, Amritsar, Peshawar and Delhi

	1*st*	2*nd*	Servants 3*rd*
Total fare (approximate) on basis of return tickets at 1½ single fares	Rs 90 £ 5 $ 25	45 3 13	16 1 4

Tour No 4 —10 days —Bombay, Poona, Mysore, Madras Trichinopoly, Madura and Colombo

	1*st*	2*nd*	Servants 3*rd*
Total fare (approximate)	Rs 181 £ 14 $ 66	95 5 7 34	38 2 12

NOTE —If extra time can be allowed at Mysore, Somnathpur, Gersoppa Falls and Ootacamund can be visited

Tour No 5 —2 weeks —Colombo Madura, Madras, Mysore, Ootacamund, and Colombo

	1*st*	2*nd*	Servants 3*rd*
Total fare by train (approximate)	Rs 166-8 £ 12 $ 63	91-6 7 32	36-5 2* 11

NOTE —An interesting trip can be made after leaving Ootacamund *via* Cochin where the white Jews live, along the backwaters to Alleppey and Quilon by motor launch and motor car, down to Trivandrum, the capital of Travancore, by train, and by motor car to Cape Comorin, the southernmost point of India and, back *via* Trivandrum and Madura to Colombo This would take about seven days

* Motor Mysore Ooty from Rs 75 additional per car

Tour No 6—1 week—Rangoon, Mandalay, Goktelk Viaduct, Mandalay—Rangoon

	1st	2nd	Servants 3rd	Revised fare by rail
Total fare (approximate)	Rs 70 £ 5 $ 25	35 3 13	12 1 4	1st ret 102 3 0 2nd ,, 51 2-0 3rd ,, 17 2 0

NOTE—Many interesting trips off the beaten track can be made in Burma, but special arrangements are necessary

For any visitor landing in Calcutta it is possible to visit Benares, Agra, Delhi, Jaipur Bombay, Mysore, Madras, Trichinopoly and Madura and still reach Colombo on the 14th day, but this entails sightseeing by day and travelling most nights and is not recommended for the ordinary visitor A very attractive tour can, however, be worked out for a similar trip over a period of four weeks either allowing more time at the more important places or including other of the places mentioned in Tours 1 and 4 such as Darjeeling, Puri, the Khyber Pass, Lahore and Amritsar, Udaipur, etc

Travelling in India is not expensive when the long distances travelled are taken into consideration The first second and Indian servants fares are shown at the end of each tour Hotel expenses average about Rs 15 (22/6 or 5½ dollars) per person a day except when special rates are charged during certain special periods, while a motor car for the day can be hired for Rs 25 to Rs 30 (38/6 to 45/or 9 to 11 dollars) a day in most places, except where long distances have to be covered Where the distances are short, tongas and two horsed landaus can be used and the daily charges vary from Rs 3 8 to Rs 9 (5/to 13/6 or 1¼ to 3¼ dollars) Guides with a good knowledge of English can be obtained from Rs 5 to Rs 10 (7/6 to 15/or 2 to 4 dollars) a day

HOTELS IN INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON AND MALAYA.

AGRA—Cecil, Laurie s Great Northern, Metropole
AHMEDABAD—Grand
ALLAHABAD—Grand
BANGALORE—Cubbon, West End, Lavender's
BARODA—The Guest House
BENARES—Clark's de Paris
BOMBAY—Apollo, Grand Majestic, Taj Mahal, Regent
CALCUTTA—Continental, Grand, Great Eastern, Spence's
CAWNPORE—Civil and Military
COONOOR—Glenview
DARJEELING—Grand (Rockville), Mount Everest, Park
DELHI—Cecil Clarke's, Maidens, Swiss
GWALIOR—Grand
GULMARG (Kashmir)—Nedou's
JAIPUR—Jaipur, Kaiser-i-Hind, New
JUBBULPORE—Jackson's
KARACHI—Carlton, Bristol
KHANDALLA—Khandalla
KODAIKANAL—Lakeview, Golf Links, Carlton
KURSEONG—Clarendon
LAHORE—Faletti s, Nedou's
LUCKNOW—Carlton, Burlington, Hiltons, Royal
MADRAS—Connemara, Bosotto
MAHABLESHWAR—Race View
MATHERAN—Rugby
MOUNT ABU—Rajputana
MURREE—Viewforth
MUSSOORIE—Cecil, Charleville Hakma s Grand Savoy
MYSORE—Metropole
NAINI TAL—Grand, Metropole, Royal
OOTACAMUND—Savoy
PESHAWAR—Deans Hotel
POONA—Majestic
PURI—B N Railway Hotel
QUETTA—Stanyon s
RAJPORE—Carlton.
RAWALPINDI—Flashman's
SECUNDERABAD—Montgomery s
SHILLONG—Pinewood
SIMLA—Cecil, Grand, Clerk's
SRINAGAR (Kashmir)—Nedou's
SHIVAPURI—Shivapuri
UDAIPUR—Udaipur

Burma

RANGOON—Allandale, Minto Mansions, Royal Strand
MAYMYO—Lizette Lodge
KALAW—Kalaw

Ceylon

ANURADHAPURA—Grand
BANDARAWELA—Bandarawela Grand
COLOMBO—Bristol, Galle Face, Grand Oriental
GALLE—New Oriental
HATTON—Adam's Peak
KANDY—Queen's, Suisse
NUWARA ELIYA—Carlton, Grand, Marvhill, St Andrew's

Malaya

IPOH—Station
KUALA LUMPUR—Empire, Station
PENANG—Eastern and Oriental, Runnymeds.,
SINGAPORE—Adelphi, Europe, Raffles, Sea-View

Hill Stations

In India especially during the months of April and May and at Christmas time, everybody tries as much as possible to take a holiday in the hills. Being anything from 2,000 to 8,000 feet above the level of the sea and difficult of access for motor traffic, the hill stations are delightfully cool and peaceful. Here one can usually ride, walk, play tennis and golf, or simply laze in beautiful surroundings and forget all about the trials of work and prickly heat. These are the principal hill stations in alphabetical order:—

Darjeeling (8,000 ft.)—From Darjeeling the highest mountain peaks in the world can be seen. The temperature averages 2° above that of London all the year round; that is, it neither exceeds 80° in summer nor falls below 70° in winter. Darjeeling is the summer seat of the Government of Bengal. To reach it, the traveller must start from Calcutta by taking train to Siliguri, a journey of 10 hours. From Siliguri the journey is completed either by motor or hill railway in about 6 hours. The principal hotels in Darjeeling are the Mount Everest, the Grand (Rockville) and the Park.

Kangra Valley—The Kangra Valley is situated about 100 miles east-north-east of Lahore at the foot of the Dhauladhar Range of the Himalayas. There are magnificent landscapes and many historic temples and buildings. The visitor must take train from Lahore to Pathankot where he changes over the newly opened narrow-gauge railway running between Pathankot and Joginder Nagar in Mandi State. Places to stay at are Dalhousie, Dharmsala and Kangra. The best hotels at Dalhousie are Stiffle's Grand View and the Aryamoor, and at Dharmsala the Switzers.

Kashmir—Perhaps the most famous beauty spot in the world can be reached by taking train (either G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I.) from Bombay to Rawalpindi (about 48 hours) whence the remainder of the journey is accomplished by motor. The average height of the valley is about 6,000 feet, and it is entirely surrounded by the lofty, snowy outer ranges of the Karakoram and Himalaya. Visitors usually stay either at Srinagar or Gulmarg. At Srinagar one can live at Nedou's Hotel or in boarding houses, or one can hire a houseboat and live on the River Jhelum. At Gulmarg Nedou's is the only hotel. As at Srinagar visitors usually take up their quarters in wooden huts rented through the Srinagar agencies or in tents.

Kodaikanal (7,000 ft.)—Regarded by many as the most beautiful of South India's hill stations, is situated on the precipitous southern side of the Palni Hills overlooking the plains. Reached by metre gauge from Madras to Kodaikanal Road and thence by a 4 hours' motor run. The Carlton is the principal hotel. There are also boarding houses.

Matheran (2,500 ft.)—The nearest hill station to Bombay, ideal for walkers and anybody wanting rest and quiet. Reached by taking train from Victoria Terminus, Bombay, to Neral (about 1½ hours) whence Matheran may be reached by hill railway (2 hours) or by pony, rickshaw, or on foot by a good walker. Stay at the Rugby Hotel.

Mahableshwar (4,500 ft.)—Until recently, when expenditure had to be cut down, the summer seat of the Government of Bombay. Those who do not motor the whole way from Bombay, a distance of about 180 miles, usually take train to Poona and then hire a car from Poona to Mahableshwar. Mahableshwar is noted for its delightful vegetation, orchids and lilies bloom in April and May. Hotels — Race View and Frederick.

Mount Abu (4,500 ft.)—An ideal place for combining the pleasures of a mountaineering holiday with the interests of an archæological excursion. Reached by B. B. & C. I. trains to Ahmedabad, thence by metre gauge to Abu Road, whence the journey is completed by car. The Rajputana Hotel is recommended. There is also a Dak Bungalow containing four furnished rooms; permission to use which must be obtained from the Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., Mount Abu.

Murree (7,000 ft.)—The summer headquarters of the Northern Command. Magnificent views and walks. Visitors take train to Rawalpindi whence they complete the remaining 37 miles by car. The principal hotels are the Cecil and the Viewforth.

Mussoorie (7,500 ft.)—Much frequented on account of its exceptionally fine climate. Reached from Bombay by G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I. trains to Dehra Dun, a journey of 35 hours, where it is necessary to change over to motor which reaches Mussoorie about two hours later. The leading hotels are the Cecil, Charleville, Hackman's Grand, and the Savoy.

Naini Tal (6,500 ft.)—Is the summer residence of the Governor of the United Provinces. From Bombay there are two ways of getting there. The first is to take either G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I. train to Muttra, thence by metre-gauge to Kathgodam, and thence by motor (2 hours). The second route which takes about 5 hours longer is to take G. I. P. train to Lucknow and then change over to the metre-gauge railway. The Grand, Metropole and Royal are the best hotels.

Ootacamund—Familiarly known as Ooty is situated on the famous Nilgiri Hills at an altitude of 7,500 feet. The mean average of temperature for the year from sunrise to sunset is 57·33 degrees. Ootacamund is the administrative centre of the District and the seat of the Madras Government for six months of the year

from April to September Reached either by taking train to Mysore (40 hours from Bombay) and then changing to motor-car for five hours, or by taking train to Metlupalayam *Via* Madras and thence by hill railway to Ootacamund The principal hotels are the Savoy and Cecil

Pachmari (3,500 ft)—Situated on a plateau in the Mahadeo Hills, is the summer quarters of the Government of the Central Provinces A delightful hot-weather health resort Reached by G I P railway to Pipariya *Via* Jubbulpore and a two hours motor journey The best hotel is the Hill

Simla (7,000 ft)—The summer headquarters of the Government of India, is situated on several small spurs of the lower Himalayas Towards the end of September, and in October and November Simla enjoys the best climate in the world Reached from Bombay by taking G I P or B B & C I train to Kalka and thence either by hill railway or motor There are many good hotels and boarding houses The leading hotels are the Cecil, Clarks Carstorphans Grand Gables (at Mashobra) and Wildflower Hall (Mahasu)

CLIMBING IN THE HIMALAYAS.

The Asiatic mountains have as yet been little climbed, though those that lie within the British Empire have been surveyed Of the many challenging mountains in the Himalayas, the *three highest peaks* are Everest, Kangchenjunga, and K2, and though there is a difference of opinion about their heights, Everest is generally taken to be less than a thousand feet higher than K2 Mount Kamet, on the contrary, is over three thousand seven hundred feet lower than Everest, being about 25 431 feet Though considered by some to belong to the Everest group, it is really in the Garwhal, over 500 miles west of Everest In 1892 Sir Martin Conway explored the Karakoram Himalayas and climbed a peak of 23,000 feet In 1895 A F Mummery was lost while exploring Nanga Parbat, in 1899 D W Freshfield journeyed to the snows region of Sikkim, and in 1899, 1903, 1906 and 1908 Dr and Mrs Workman made numerous ascents in the Himalayas including one of the Nun Kun peaks (23,300 ft) A number of Gurkhas trained in mountaineering by Brig-Gen C G Bruce have done good service to many explorers

In 1907 C G Bruce, T G Longstaff, and A L Mumm explored the mountains of Garhwal and Kumaon, and Longstaff with two companions ascended Trisul (23,406 ft) Useful work was accomplished by the Workmans during 1911 and 1912 in the Karakoram, by C F Meade in the Garhwal Himalaya, by Mr and Mrs Visser, by Kellas, (who reached a height of 22,700 feet on Kangchenjunga), and Major H D Minchinton, who lost his life in the Himalaya in 1927, did good work in 1926 while on a survey expedition to the Shaksgam district

The fourth attempt to reach the summit of **Kangchenjunga** was made in 1930, an expedition remarkable in that it included mountaineers from four nations, Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Great Britain being represented under the leadership of Professor G Dyhrenfurth Though that expedition was beaten by Kangchenjunga s impregnable defences and terrible ice-avalanches, Herr Schneider and Mr Smythe were successful in gaining the virgin summit of the Ramthang Peak, (23,000 feet) after crawling along knife-life edges of ice More thrilling perhaps was the conquest of the Jonsong Peak (24,344 feet), which was only once before attacked but without success

In the summer of 1931 a party of young British climbers led by Mr I S Smythe succeeded in reaching the summit of **Mount Kamet** (25,413 ft) the highest mountain peak though not the highest altitude ever reached by man

A description of the attempts to climb **Mount Everest,** the highest mountain in the world, may be divided under three headings the reconnaissance expedition of 1921, the first attempt in 1922, and the second in 1924

The preliminary expedition carried out its work in the most complete manner under the leadership of Lt Col C K Howard-Bury The approaches to Mt Everest on all its northern faces were thoroughly examined, and relations were established with all the local authorities On the information and experience of the reconnaissance expedition the second expedition to Everest was organised and set off the following year under the leadership of Brig-Gen the Hon C G Bruce Capt G I Finch and Capt J G Bruce succeeded with the help of oxygen in reaching the height of 27,300 ft During this expedition seven men were killed when an avalanche swept them over an ice cliff some 60 feet high

The 1924 expedition was again commanded by Brig Gen Bruce Lt -Col E F Norton and Dr T H Somervell reached a height of 28,200 feet Then a final attempt was made by G L Mallory and A C Irvine They were assisted by a supporting party consisting of N E Odell and J de V Hazard On June 6th they left the 25,000 feet camp with three porters who carried loads for them up to 27,000 ft On June 8th they left camp for their attempt and were never seen again On June 10th for the third time Odell climbed up to the 27,000 feet camp but could find no sign of Mallory and Irvine, and communicating with Norton evacuated the mountain

The Himalayan Club—Was founded on 17th February 1928, at New Delhi with the object of encouraging and assisting Himalayan travel and exploration, and extending knowledge of the Himalayas through science, art, literature and sport The initiation of this Club was due to the Hon ble Sir Geoffrey Corbett, Secretary, Commerce Department of the Government of India, and to Major Kenneth Mason, M.C , R E , Assistant Surveyor-General,

The New Capital.

The transfer of the capital of India from Calcutta to **Delhi** was announced at the Delhi Durbar on December 12, 1911 It had long been recognised as necessary, in the interests of the whole of India, to de-provincialise the Government of India, but this ideal was unattainable as long as the Government of India were located in one Province, and in the capital of that Province—the seat of the Bengal Government—for several months in every year It was also desirable to free the Bengal Government from the close proximity of the Government of India which had been to the constant disadvantage of that Province To achieve these two objects the removal of the capital from Calcutta was essential its disadvantages had been recognised as long ago as 1868, when Sir Henry Maine advocated the change Various places had been discussed as possible capitals, but Delhi was by common consent the best of them all Its central position and situation as a railway junction, added to its historical associations, told in its favour, and, as Lord Crewe said in his despatch on the subject, "to the races of India, for whom the legends and records of the past are charged with so intense a meaning, this resumption by the Paramount Power of the seat of venerable Empire should at once enforce the continuity and promise the permanency of British sovereign rule over the length and breadth of the country"

The foundation stone of the new capital was laid by the King Emperor on December 15, 1911, the finally selected site being on the eastern slopes of the hills to the south of Delhi, on the fringe of the tract occupied by the Delhi of the past The land chosen is free from liability to flood, has a natural drainage, and is not manworn It is not cumbered with monuments and tombs needing reverent treatment and the site is near the present centre of the town of Delhi A Committee consisting of Surgn-General Sir C P Lukis, Mr H T Keeling, C.S.I., A.M.I.C.E., and Major J C Robertson, I.M.S., was appointed to consider the comparative healthiness of the site and of an alternative one to the North of the existing city Their report, dated 4th March, 1913, states that "the Committee, after giving full consideration to the various points discussed in the above note is bound to advise the Government of India that no doubt can exist as to the superior healthiness of the southern site, the medical and sanitary advantages of which are overwhelming when compared with those of the northern site"

The Town Plan and Architecture—A report by a Town-Planning Committee, with a plan of the lay-out, was dated 20th March, 1913 Work was begun in accordance with it and its main lines have been followed throughout The central point of interest in the lay-out, which gives the motif of the whole, is Government House, and two large blocks of Secretariats This Government centre has been given a position at Raisina hill near the centre of the new city Sir Edwin Lutyens is the architect for Government House and Sir Edward Baker for the Secretariats The former building is estimated to cost approximately Rs 140 lakhs and the latter groups were originally estimated to some Rs 124 lakhs The provision made in the design of the Secretariats for extensions in case if used has already partly been utilised The Secretariat personnel has largely increased in the past few years and numerous additional rooms had to be provided to make room for Army Headquarters, which moved into the new capital at the end of the Simla season, 1929 To the east of the forum, and below it, is a spacious forecourt defined by an ornamental wall and linked on to the great main avenue or parkway which leads to Indrapat Across this main axis runs an avenue to the shopping centre Other roads run in different directions from the entrance to the forum The axis running north east towards the Juma Masjid forms the principal approach to the new Legislature Chambers They are officially described as the Council House and the road is named Parliament-street The railway station for the new city finds its place about half way between the old and new cities off the road through Paharganj, which lies to the west of Old Delhi in the direction of The Ridge The main roads or avenues range from 76 feet to 150 feet in width with the exception of the main avenue east of the Secretariat buildings where a parkway width of 1,175 feet has been allowed The principal avenues in addition to the main avenues are those running at right angles to the main east to west axis

For a temporary capital, for the use of the Government of India during the period of the building of the new capital an area was selected along the Alipur Road, between the existing civil station of Delhi and the Ridge The architecture and method of construction were similar to those adopted in the exhibition buildings at Allahabad in 1910, but the buildings have outlasted the transitional period for which they are intended Army Headquarters were still housed in them in the winter until the season 1929-30 and others are occupied for various purposes including the temporary accommodation of Delhi University

In October, 1912, by proclamation, there was constituted an administrative **enclave of Delhi** under a Chief Commissioner. This enclave was entirely taken from the Delhi district of the Punjab and its total area is 573 square miles On the basis of the Census of 1911, the population of the area originally included in the Province was 398,269 and of the new area 14,552, or a total of 412,821 The population of the Municipal town of Delhi was 2,29,144 The plans of the New Capital allow for a population within it of 70,000 Its present population is approximately 40 000 Sites have been allotted for forty Ruling Princes and Chiefs to build houses for their own occupation during their visits to the new city, and several of these habitations have been erected

There was, as regards architecture, a prolonged "battle of the styles" over Delhi Finally, to use the language of the architect, it has been the aim "to express within the limit of the medium and of the powers of its users the ideal and the fact of British rule in India, of which the New Delhi must ever be the monument" The inspiration of the designs is manifestly Western, as is that of [illegible] but they combine with it d[illegible]n features without abandoning

aim to avoid doing violence to the principles of structural fitness and artistic unity

Cost of the Scheme—It was at first tentatively estimated that the cost of the new capital would be four million sterling and that sum was given in the original despatch of the Government of India on the subject. Various factors have since then increased the amount, the chief of these being the immense rise in prices since the war, and the Legislative Assembly were informed by Government on 23rd March 1921, that the revised estimates then amounted to 1,307 lakhs of rupees This amount includes allowances for building new Legislative Chambers and Hostels for Members of the Indian Legislature, which were not allowed for in the earlier estimates The New Capital Enquiry Committee, in its report published in January 1923 estimated the total expenditure at Rs 1,202 lakhs including Rs 42 lakhs for loss by Exchange Actual expenditure upto approximately the end of 1920 was Rs 14 crores This may be taken as the figure for the completion of the main project

The Project Estimate contains certain items such as land, residences, water supply, electric light and power, and irrigation on which recoveries in the form of rate or taxes will, in addition to meeting current expenditure, partially at any rate cover the interest on the capital outlay, whilst there are other items on which some return on account of the sale of leases, general taxes and indirect receipts is secured

Progress of the work.—The construction of New Delhi was made at satisfactory speed, having regard to the curtailment of the Budget allotment in consequence of the war and the absence of officers and other establishments at the war The Secretariats were so far advanced that there were transferred to them from Calcutta in October, 1924, the offices of the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, and the headquarters of the Royal Air Force in India were also housed in them in the winters of 1924-25 and 1925-26 The residential buildings for Government officers and staff of various grades were then nearly completed The whole of the civil side of Government moved from old Delhi into their quarters in the new Secretariats on coming down from Simla in November, 1926 All Government Departments including the Army Departments and Army Headquarters and R A F Headquarters, have their offices in the new City buildings, of which the builders have already had to carry out the first section of the extension provided for in the architects' plans The Members of H E. the Viceroy's Executive Council, including H E the Commander-in-Chief, live in their new official residences in the new capital H E the Viceroy took up his residence in the new Government House there on 23rd December 1929 His Excellency until then resided in the Delhi season at Viceregal Lodge in Old Delhi The Government of India in 1927 devoted special consideration to the question whether their ordinary annual 5 months residence in Delhi should be extended each year to 7 months and early in 1928 decided in consultation with the India Office to endeavour to stay in Delhi for half of each year, the new order being introduced for trial in 1928 by keeping the Secretariat in New Delhi till mid-April and bringing it down Simla from again in mid October The experiment was not very successful and has not been repeated The moves to and from Simla each year cause no practical inconvenience and costs less than keeping officials and staff in the plain during the hot weather would involve

Art Decorations—The Government of India in 1927 approved a scheme for the encouragement of Indian artists by providing facilities for the decoration of certain buildings in New Delhi The outlines of the scheme are briefly as follows A certain number of domes and ceilings in the New Secretariat Buildings at Delhi suitable for decoration were selected The various schools of art in India, as well as individual artists, were invited through local Governments, to send in by the beginning of March 1928 small scale designs for approval by a Committee After approval by the Committee both as regards the design and colour the pictures were to be drawn out and painted to full size on canvas, and, if finally approved by the Committee, fixed according to the marouflage process *in situ* Other techniques, such as fresco or tempera, were optional Artists or schools of art, who sent in small scale drawings, had to bear the initial expense of preparing them When these were approved by the Committee, the out-of-pocket expenses paid in addition to a suitable honorarium Government undertook to pay for the finished pictures done from approved sketches but give no guarantee that the finished paintings will permanently be preserved Government intimated that historical or allegorical subjects would be given preference over religious ones, and English artists living in India were barred from competition, the work being strictly reserved to Indian artists Numerous artists submitted designs, especially those of Western India, and with such satisfactory results that the specially appointed expert Committee approved of nearly all A great deal of painting has now been completed and the work is continually progressing Government meanwhile, instituted a scheme for sending selected artists to Europe for finishing studies to enable them the better to join in the work,

Opinion of the Legislature—Considerable discussion regarding the new works took place in the Assembly in 1921 The following unofficial resolution was carried — "This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that in the interests of economy and of general convenience alike the execution of the programme of New Delhi works may be expedited and the necessary funds provided or raised so that the Secretariat and Legislative buildings and connected works including residences may be completed as early as practicable"

A non-official Member in the Legislative Assembly on 28th September, 1921, at Simla, moved a recommendation to Government "to appoint a Committee to inquire into the possibility of establishing a permanent Capital of India in a place possessing salubrious and temperate climate throughout the year" This proposal was ridiculed by several of his non-official colleagues and was eventually rejected without a division.

H R.H the Duke of Connaught, on 12th February, 1921, laid the foundation stone of a large group of parliamentary buildings on a

site close to the south east of the Secretariats The building is an imposing pile circular in shape, consisting in the main of three horse shoe shaped Chambers for the Chamber of Princes, Council of State and Legislative Assembly respectively and surmounted by a large dome over a Central Library connecting all three Chambers

H E the Viceroy (Baron Irwin) proceeded in state to the new Legislative buildings henceforward to be known as the Council Buildings and formally declared them open on 18th February 1927 The India legislature began its sessions in them next day

During 1928, official and public attention became focussed on the need to effect drastic improvements in some of the crowded areas of the old city and to provide for its expansion and for suburban developments This led to the examination of the possibilities of the area lying between the old and new cities and of the desirability of driving connecting roads through the City walls in order to give access outwards in this direction The old city is now rapidly expanding in a westerly direction, *i e*, towards and up the Ridge which runs behind both cities and the spaces between the two cities are being developed and utilised So far the plan for a direct thoroughfare from the midst of the new city through the old city wall to the middle of the old city has not been proceeded with and consequently the magnificent thoroughfare, name Parliament Street which was constructed for the purpose in New Delhi remains in a truncated condition

All India War Memorial—H R H the Duke of Connaught on 10th February, 1921, laid the foundation stone of an All-India War Memorial at the southern end of the Central Vista The place chosen is a fine position in the centre of the circular Princes' Park and the construction of the building was for economy's sake proceeded with slowly It is now practically complete

The Memorial takes the form of a triumphant arch spanning Kingsway, the avenue running down the centre of the Vista It is generally similar to the Arc de Triomphe in Paris but is simpler The monument reaches a height of 160 feet and the inner height of the arch is 87 feet 6 inches and its breadth 70 feet Over the arch on both fronts appears in capital letters the single word INDIA and this is flanked on each side by the initials MCM (*i e* 1900) whilst immediately below them on the left hand are the initials XIV (*i e*, 14) and on the opposite side the figures XIX (*i e*, 19) Above the Arch is a circular stone bowl 11½ feet in diameter A column of inoffensive chemical smoke ascends from this on ceremonial occasions and anniversaries and is illuminated by electric light reflections after dark. The memorial is solely Indian in purpose and bears the names of British and Indian officers and N C Os men of the Indian regiments who fought on the Indian Frontier in the Great War (those fought on other fronts being commemorated by memorials erected in those countries)

Public Institutions—It was proposed during 1914 that a higher college for Chiefs should be established at Delhi and in this connexion a conference of Chiefs and Political Officers was held at Delhi at which the Viceroy presided The proposal is still under consideration To implement it would require an estimated capital outlay of Rs 12½ lakhs

The Government of India further in the Spring session of their Legislature in 1922 introduced and carried a Bill for the establishment of a unitary, teaching and residential **University of Delhi**, the buildings for which would be erected in the new capital The plan was to provide a local university on the model recommended for Dacca University by the Calcutta University Commission The provision of funds for the complete realisation of the university must be a matter of time and it was, therefore decided to commence work with the existing colleges in their present buildings and to permit them gradually to modify their organisation The initial work of organisation was quickly effected by the Executive Council Unfortunately the inability of the Government of India to allot considerable funds was a severe handicap It was hoped that H E the Viceroy would be able to lay the foundation-stone of the university buildings in November, 1922, but this proved impracticable The general question of the finances of the University was in 1927 the subject of inquiry by a special Committee appointed by Government For the time being the University was housed in the temporary buildings in old Delhi occupied by the Civil Secretariat until 1929 and in 1931 Old Viceregal Lodge was allocated to it for its future home

H E the Viceroy on 10th January 1930 laid the foundation stone of a large European and Indian General Hospital to be built in the course of the next few years at a cost of Rs 75 lakhs for the service of both old and new cities A portion of the scheme will at a cost of Rs 40 lakhs be executed as a first stage during the ensuing two years This will provide 254 beds and the necessary laboratories and administrative and residential quarters The second stage will provide another 110 beds The hospital is situated between the old and new cities No progress has yet been made with the building

The new city was the scene of notable inauguration ceremonies in February, 1931 The first of these was the unveiling of four "**Dominion Columns**" suitably placed about the great place between the two Secretariat blocks The columns are of red stone surmounted each by a gilded merchantman of the old style in full sail The columns are designed to resemble the historic ones erected in various parts of the land by Asoka and were presented by Canada Australia, New Zealand and South Africa The first two and fourth of these Dominions sent their own representatives to perform the ceremony of unveiling New Zealand nominated a Member of the Government of India to act in her behalf for the same purpose The second great ceremony was the inauguration of the **War Memorial** This was performed in State by His Excellency the Viceroy in the presence of representatives of every unit of the army in India of the Royal Air Force and of a large concourse of official and other spectators There was a large popular fete on the ground lying below the old Fort and between it and the river Jumna Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin arranged a programme of festivities at The Viceroy's House

Freemasonry in India.

In 1728 a dispensation was granted by the Grand Lodge of England to Geo Pomfrett, Esq, authorising him to "open a new Lodge in Bengal" Of this personage nothing further is known but under Capt Farwinter, who in the following year succeeded him as Provincial Grand Master of India, a Lodge was established in 1730, which in the Engraved Lists is distinguished by the arms of the East India Company, and is described as "No 72 at Bengal in the East Indies" The next Provincial Grand Masters were James Dawson and Zech Gee, who held office in 1740, after whom came the Hon Roger Drake, appointed 10th April 1755 The last named was Governor of Calcutta at the time of the attack made on the settlement by Surajah Dowlah in 1756 Drake missed the horrors of the Black Hole by escaping and was accused of deserting his post, but, though present at the retaking of Calcutta by Admiral Watson and Clive, it is improbable that he resumed the duties of his masonic office after the calamity that befell the settlement

The minutes of the Grand Lodge inform us that William Mackett, Provincial Grand Master of Calcutta, was present at the meeting of that body, November 17th, 1760, and we learn on the same authority that at the request of the "Lodges in the East Indies" Mr Cullin Smith was appointed P G M in 1762 At this period it was the custom in Bengal "to elect the Provincial Grand Master annually by the majority of the votes of the members present, from amongst those who passed through the different offices of the (Prov) Grand Lodge and who had served as Dep Prov Grand Master" This annual election as soon as notified to the Grand Lodge of England was confirmed by the Grand Master without its being thought an infringement of his prerogative In accordance with this practice, Samuel Middleton was elected (P G M circa) in 1767, but in passing it may be briefly observed that a few years previously a kind of roving commission was granted by Earl Ferrars in 1762-64 to John Bluvitt, Commander of the "Admiral Watson," Indiaman "for East India where no other Provincial Lodge is to be found" Middleton's election was confirmed October 31st, 1768, and, as the dispensation forwarded by the Grand Secretary was looked upon as abrogating the practice of annual elections, he accordingly held the office of D G M Unfortunately the records of the P G L date back only to 1774, and thus much valuable information is lost to us This Grand Lodge continued working until 1792 when it ceased to meet It seems that the officers were selected from only two Lodges much to the dissatisfaction of the other Lodges, and resulted in most of the dissatisfied bodies seceding and attaching themselves to the Athol of Ancient Grand Lodge In 1813 at the Union both the Ancients and Moderns in Calcutta combined and gave their allegiance to the **United Grand Lodge of England** and have since been working peaceably under the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal which was revived in that year and in 1840 created a District Grand Lodge

Madras—The earliest Lodge in Southern India (No 222) was established in Madras in 1752 Three others were also established about 1766 In the same year Capt Edmund Pascal was appointed P G M for Madras and its Dependencies and in the following year another Lodge was established at Fort St George In 1768 the Athol (or Ancients) invaded this District and in 1782 established a Provincial Grand Lodge and both these Provincial Grand Bodies continued working peaceably side by side until the Union Indeed, though not generally known, these two Grand Bodies made an attempt at coalition long before any such movement was made by their parent bodies, the Grand Lodge of England, and the Ancient Grand Lodge, and Malden in his History of Freemasonry in Madras states that in a great measure they succeeded At the Union in 1813 all the bodies in Madras gave their allegiance to the United Grand Lodge One event worthy of note was the initiation in 1774 at Trichinopoly of the eldest son of the Nawab of Arcot, Umdat-ul-Umra, who in his reply to the congratulations of the Grand Lodge of England stated "he considered the title of English Mason as one of the most honourable that he possessed" This document is now stored in the archives of the United Grand Lodge

Bombay—Two Lodges were established in this Presidency during the 17th century, Nos 234 at Bombay in 1758 and 569 in Surat in 1798, both of which were carried on the lists until the Union when they disappeared A Provincial Grand Master, James Todd, was appointed but there is no record that he exercised his functions and his name drops out of the Freemasons' Calendar in 1799 In 1801 an Athol Warrant was granted (No 322) to the 78th foot which was engaged in the Maratha War under Sir Arthur Wellesley In 1818 Lord Moira was asked to constitute a Lodge to be known by the name of St Andrew by eight Masons residing there and also to grant a dispensation for holding a Provincial Grand Lodge for the purpose of making the Hon Mountstuart a Mason, he having expressed a wish to that effect. The Petitioners further requested "that his name might be inserted in the body of the warrant, authorising them to instal him after being duly passed and raised a Deputy Grand Master of the Deccan" Of the reply to this application no copy has been preserved Lodge Benevolence was established in Bombay in 1822.

In 1823 a Military Lodge "Orion-in-the-West" was formed in the Bombay Artillery and installed at Poona as No 15 of the Coast of Coromandel. It seems from Lane's records that in 1830 it was discovered that this Lodge was not on the records of the United Grand Lodge of England A Warrant was subsequently issued bearing date 19th July 1833 According to the early proceedings of this Lodge, members were examined in the Third Degree and passed to the chair in the Fourth Degree for which a fee of three gold mohurs was charged In the following year a second Lodge was established at Poona by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal which however left no trace of its existence In 1825 the civilian element of "Orion" seceded and formed the "Lodge of Hope" also at Poona No 802

Here "Orion" unrecognized at home, aided in the secession of some of its members who obtained a warrant, on the recommendation of the parent Lodge from the Grand Lodge of England Two years later it was discovered that no notification of the existence of "Orion-in-the-West" had reached England, nor had any fees been received, although these including quarterages had been paid into the Provincial Grand Lodge Coast of Coromandel It was further ascertained that in granting a warrant for a Bombay Lodge the Provincial Grand Master of Coromandel had exceeded his powers Ultimately a new warrant No 598 was granted as already stated in 1833 Lodge "Perseverance" was started in Bombay No 818 in 1828 Up to this time the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England in India had not been invaded but in 1836 Dr James Burnes was appointed by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, P G M of Western India and its Dependencies No Provincial Grand Lodge however was formed until 1st January 1838 A second Scottish Province of Eastern India was started which on the retirement of the Marquis of Tweedale was absorbed within the jurisdiction of Dr Burnes, who in 1846 became Provincial Grand Master for all India (including Aden) but with the proviso, that this appointment was not to act in restraint of any future sub-division of the Presidencies Burnes may be best described as being in 1836, in ecclesiastical phrase as a Provincial Grand Master "in partibus infidelium" for whatever Lodges then existed throughout the length and breadth of India were strangers to Scottish Masonry But the times were propitious There was no English Provincial Grand Lodge in Bombay and the Chevalier Burnes, whom nature had endowed with all the qualities requisite for Masonic Administration, soon got to work and presented such attractions to Scottish Freemasonry that the strange sight was witnessed of English Masons deserting their mother Lodges, to such an extent that these fell into abeyance, in order to give support to Lodges newly constituted under the Grand Lodge of Scotland In one case, indeed, a Lodge "Perseverance" under England went over bodily to Scotland, with its name, jewels, furniture, and belongings, and the charge was accepted by Scotland This Lodge still exists in Bombay and now bears No 338 on the Register of Scotland From this period, therefore, Scottish Masonry flourished, and English Masonry declined until the year 1848 when a Lodge St George No 807 on the Rolls of the Grand Lodge of England was again formed at Bombay, and for some years was the solitary representative of English Masonry in the Province In 1844 Burns established a Lodge "Rising Star" at Bombay for the admission of Indian gentlemen the result of which is seen at the present day Thus the seed planted at Trichinopoly in 1774 by the initiation of Umdat-ul Umra has borne fruit, resulting in the initiation of thousands of Indian gentlemen of all castes and creeds, and which has gone far to establishing that mutual trust between West and East, a distinguishing characteristic of Speculative Freemasonry A Provincial Grand Lodge was re-established in Bombay in 1860, and converted into a District Grand Lodge in 1861

The Grand Lodge of England—All three Constitutions of the United Kingdom, the United Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Lodge of Ireland and the Grand Lodge of Scotland hold jurisdiction in India By far the largest is the first the next largest is the third and the number of Lodges under Ireland is as yet small The Grand Lodge of England divides its rule under Five District Grand Masters independent of each other and directly subordinate to the Grand Master of England by whom they are appointed

Bengal

81 Lodges Rt Wor Bro Eric Studd, P G D, Dis G Master, Dy D G M, Edward A H Blunt C I E O B E, I C S Assist D G M, A Aitken

Madras

35 Lodges Dis G M, Rt Wor Bro A Y G Campbell, C S I, C I E, C B.E, I C S, P G D, Dy D G M, P M Sivangnanam Mudaliar, P G D

Bombay

49 D G M Rt Wor Bro Sir Reginald A Spence, Kt, P G D, Dy D G M W A C Bromham

Punjab

34 Lodges Rt W Bro C A Barron, C S I., C I E, C V O, I C S, District Grand Master, Owen P C Roberts, P G D, Dy D G M.

Burma

20 Lodges Rt W Bro Sir Lee Ah Yain, P A G Reg District Grand Master Dr N N Parikh, P G D, Dy D G M

The Grand Lodge of Scotland exercises its rule through a Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, who is elected by the Brethren subject to confirmation by the Grand Master Mason of Scotland Sir John Ernest Hotson, K C S I, O B E, I C S, is the present incumbent of the office, and controls 78 Lodges Under him the several districts are in charge of the following Grand Superintendents —

Lt -Col R W Castle, G Supdt, Northern India
G Lindsay " " Central "
The Hon'ble Lt -Col T H Keyes, C S I, C M G, C I E " " Southern "
W Murdoch, O B E " " Eastern "

The Grand Secretary is R W Bro J C Mistree, J P, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay

The Grand Lodge of Ireland granted a warrant to establish a Lodge at Kurnal in 1837, but it was short lived An attempt was made in 1869 to establish a Lodge in Bombay, but on the representation of the Grand Secretary of England, to the Deputy Grand Secretary of Ireland that it would be objectionable to create a third masonic jurisdiction in the Province, there being two already, *viz*, English and Scottish, the Grand Lodge of Ireland declined to grant the warrant In 1911, however, a warrant was sanctioned for the establishment of Lodge "St Patrick" and since that year two other Lodges have sprung into being one of which is now defunct

The Grand Lodge of Ireland has no District Grand Master in India at present, the Lodges corresponding direct Grand Lodge in Dublin There are 6 in 3 in Ceylon and 2

Royal Arch Masonry—Under England, the District Grand Master in any District is nearly always created also Grand Superintendent, his Deputy as Second and another Companion as Third Principal

Under Ireland there is no local jurisdiction and under Scotland the office is elective subject to confirmation

The five English Districts are constituted as under.—

Bengal.

30 Chapters Grand Supdt Most Ex Comp Eric Studd, M L A

Madras

18 Chapters Grand Supdt A. Y G Campbell, C.S I, C I E, C B E., V.D, I.C S

Bombay

26 Chapters M Ex Comp Sir Reginald A Spence, Kt, Grand Superintendent

Punjab

20 Chapters Most Ex. Comp C A Barron, C S I, C I E, C V O, I C S, Grand Superintendent.

Burma.

7 Chapters Most Ex Comp Sir Lee Ah Yuin, Grand Superintendent

Royal Arch Masonry under Scotland has a separate constitution to Craft Freemasonry The District Grand Chapter of India is at present ruled by M E Comp A M Kajiji under whom there are about 30 Chapters in India The Grand Secretary of all Scottish Freemasonry in India is also District Grand Scribe E. of Scottish R A Masonry

There is one Irish Chapter in Calcutta

Mark Masonry—Under England, Mark Masonry is worked under the Grand Mark Lodge of England and Wales, and divided into separate Districts, but in most cases the District Grand Master is also District Grand Mark Master.

Bengal

25 Lodges Rt W Bro Eric Studd, P G M O, District Grand Master

Bombay

18 Lodges Rt W Bro Sir Reginald Spence, District Grand Master

Madras

14 Lodges A Y. G Campbell, C I E, C B E, V D, I C S, District Grand Master

Punjab

13 Lodges Rt W Bro H L O Garrett, District Grand Master.

Burma.

5 Lodges Rt W. Bro Nasarwanjee Nowrojee Parakh, M D, District Grand Master.

The Mark degree is incorporated with the Royal arch degree in Irish Chapters Mark degree is worked in some S C Lodges, but mostly in R A Chapters, in which the Excellent R A M and other degrees can be obtained S C. Chapters insist upon candidates being Mark Master Masons before exaltation Mark degree in Craft Lodges is conferred by the Rt. Wor Master in S C Craft does not recognise the ceremony of Rt. W. Mark Master This is confined strictly to Chapters. Each Chapter has a Lodge of M. M M working under its charter Separate charters for Mark Lodges are only issued by the G. Chapter of Scotland

Other Degrees—There are many side degrees worked in India, of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, no degree higher than the 18° is worked in India under England, but under Scotland the 30° is worked The Knight Templar Degree is also worked in several places under both English and Scottish jurisdiction There are fourteen 18th Degree Chapters working in India.

Roman Eagle Conclave No 43, Bombay
St Mary's Commandery No 43, Bombay

R A Mariner, Nos 80, 203, 207, 220, 232, 233, 298, 468, 474, 497, 642 and 684, Bengal Dist

R A Mariner, 72, 514, 662, Bombay, and 483, Jubbulpore, Bombay Dist

R A Mariner, 61, 81, 82 and 106, Madras Dist

R. A Mariner, 98, 193, 219, 279 and 429, Punjab Dist

Secret Monitor, 14, 21, 36, 37, 40 and 42, Madras

Benevolent Associations—Each District works its own benevolent arrangements which include the Relief of Distressed Masons, educational provision for the children of Masons and maintenance provision for widows in poor circumstances

All information will be given to persons entitled by the District Grand Secretary in each District The names and addresses of **District Grand Secretaries** are given below —

D G S, Bengal

J H Simpson, 19, Park Street, Calcutta

D G S, Bombay

Khan Bahadur Palanji N Davar, P.A G R, P D G W, Freemasons' Hall, Ravella Street, Fort, Bombay

D G S, Burma

E Meyer, D G S, E C, Rangoon

D. G S, Madras

S T Srinivasa Gopala Chari, Freemasons' Hall, Egmore, Madras

D G S, Punjab.

G Reeves Brown, Freemasons' Hall, Lahore

Scottish Constitution—For information regarding the Benevolent Funds application should be made to Jehangir C Mistree, J.P., 17, Murzban Road, Bombay

Scientific Surveys.

[illegible]

Mammal Survey. [illegible] of looking [illegible] correct [illegible] Mammals in India [illegible] Bombay Natural History Society [illegible] in India the [illegible] the further [illegible] Indian Mammalian fauna. Up to 1891 not full's in India had to rely [illegible] Dr Jerdon's Mammals of India published in 1874. In 1896 [illegible] Natural History of India, Mammals, a purely popular work which did not [illegible] to Jerdon's book. In 1901 [illegible] by Dr Slater, Hon Secretary to the Zoological Society and edited by Barnum Brower, Huxley and other well known [illegible] was presented to the Secretary of State for India. The memorial recommended that a series of volumes dealing with the fauna of India should be prepared and Dr Blanford should be appointed Editor. The memorial resulted in the publication in 1888-1890 of the Volume on Mammals in the "Fauna of British India" Series and since 1891 this volume has been the standard work on *Indian Mammals*. Blanford's book was however based on the information then available and the shortcomings of the book have been revealed in the light of more recent research. Further knowledge in regard to distribution and classification and the [illegible] of new species have rendered it [illegible] practically obsolete.

To remedy this defect at the instigation of the Keeper of the British Museum, the Bombay Natural History Society decided to institute what is now known as the Mammal Survey. Mr. W. S. Millard, then Hon. Secretary of that Society, issued an appeal to its members to enlist the Society to engage the services of [illegible] European collectors so as to make a systematic collection of the mammals of India, Burma and Ceylon. The response to the appeal [illegible] in over a lakh of rupees being raised between 1911 and 1920 partly by subscriptions from the Society's members, contributions from Indian Princes, and grants from the Indian Government, the Government of Burma, Ceylon, Native States and the Provincial Governments. Subscriptions were also received from a few Learned Societies and Institutions in England and America. By the outbreak of the war the Survey had been carried on over large areas of the country, the districts covered being—In Western India a portion of Sind, the whole of Gujarat, Kutch and Kathiawar; the Southern Mahratta country and Kanara. In Southern India, in Coorg and Mysore, in the centre large tracts of the Central Provinces and some districts of Bengal and Behar. In Northern India the Society's collectors had worked over Kumaun, Darjeeling and Sikkim and the Bhutan Duars. In Burma, collections were made along the Chindwin river, in Central Burma and in the Shan States. Pegu and a portion of Tenasserim. The whole of Ceylon was also systematically surveyed.

The material, which up to the outbreak of War comprised some 17,000 specimens, was forwarded to the British Museum where the collections were scientifically worked out by the late Mr R. C. Wroughton, formerly Inspector General of Forests, Mr Oldfield Thomas, F.R.S., Curator of Mammals at the British Museum, Mr Martin C. Hinton and others. The results of their researches were published in a series of scientific papers in the Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society. The enormous mass of material then collected resulted in the discovery of large numbers of new forms and species and by increasing our knowledge of the distribution of Indian Mammalia has enabled the revision of Blanford's Mammalia to be undertaken and early in 1921 the Secretary of State for India commissioned Mr R. C. Wroughton, since deceased, and Mr M. C. Hinton to undertake the work.

When demobilization rendered it possible the work of the Survey which had been in abeyance during the war was resumed and a collector, Mr C. Primrose, was sent to Assam and the Mergui Archipelago and Mr Oldfield Thomas has written very appreciatively of his work among those Islands. Mr Primrose then began [illegible] inland but ow[illegible] to [illegible]

ility of continuing his work in Burma during the monsoon, he was transferred to Gwalior where H H the Maharaja kindly accorded permission to work in his territories

After working a portion of the Eastern Ghats the next move was to the Kangra District in the North West Himalayas and then on to the Punjab Salt Range Two other collectors worked in Southern India Permission was once more obtained from the Nepal Government for a collector to resume the Survey work in that country The work in Nepal was brought to a successful close early in 1928 with a representative collection of interesting mammals and birds

The Survey now has only one collector who is collecting in the foot hills of Himalayas and the Pindari Valley

Botanical Survey—The Botanical Survey Department of the Government of India is under the control of a Director who is also Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta There is a staff at headquarters of two officers for systematic work and at the Indian Museum a curator who is engaged in the development and maintenance of the Industrial Section The Director holds administrative charge of the Government of India's cinchona operations in Burma, of quinine manufacture in Bengal and of the distribution of cinchona products to the Government of India's area of distribution in Upper India The question of the extension of cinchona cultivation in the Indian Empire has of late years formed a subject of interest to several bodies including the League of Nations' Health Section The Royal Commission on Agriculture recommended that India should be made self-sufficient in the matter of quinine production Attempts are now being made to overcome the financial and other difficulties hindering the ready use of quinine through India The cinchona operations directly under the Government of India are for the present confined to the Tenasserim district in Lower Burma, where a large tract of country is held in reserve Considerable success has already been achieved with the crop and it has been established that cinchona will grow in this area and that it can be grown at some profit but indications here, as elsewhere in India, point to the inadvisability of leaving production subject to the vagaries of the climate in one area and, generally, of localising effort Other areas in Burma and in Assam seem suitable for this cultivation and await experimental proof, when the present financial and other obstacles to cinchona development have been overcome

The existence of the Botanical Survey, like that of the Geological Survey, has both a cultural and an economic justification On general grounds it is obvious that a progressive Government should acquaint itself with the physical facts of the area it administers, and although apart from the Cinchona operations, the activities of the Survey cannot be said to have much immediate economic applicability—consisting as they do of investigations and researches into the systematics, physiology, ecology, and histology of plant life—the work accomplished in pure botany at the Royal Botanic Garden during the last century and a half has exercised a profound and far-reaching influence upon the development of Agricultural Science and Forestry in India

Survey of India—The work of the Survey of India falls under various heads, namely, trigonometrical, topographical and forest surveys, special surveys and explorations, and map reproduction Cadastral surveys are now chiefly carried out by the Provincial Land Records and Settlement Department, but are in some cases supervised by Survey of India officers

The land survey and mapping of British India have advanced with the acquisition of territory, they commenced when the first battles were fought, and the first province gained James Rennell, who distinguished himself as a midshipman at the seige of Pondicherry and afterwards rose to the rank of Major in the army, may be said to be the father of Indian geography, and he was made "Surveyor of the East India Company's Dominions in Bengal" by Lord Clive on the 1st January 1767 The Great Trigonometrical Branch, now termed the Geodetic Branch was originated by Col W Lambton, who was first Superintendent—from 1800 to 1823 He was followed in that capacity by one of the best known Surveyor Generals of India, viz, Sir George Everest, who was head of the Department from 1830 to 1843

In 1904 a Committee was appointed to examine the methods and working of the Survey of India with special reference to the preparation or revision and reproduction of the topographical maps of the country, to overtake the errors of revisional survey and to secure that the map of India should be brought up to date and revised at proper intervals A considerable increase of establishment was recommended and a programme for 25 years work was drawn up Certain scales were determined, which however were from time to time modified, but the scale of 1" to 1 mile as the general standard for the whole of India was accepted The work of the department has in recent years greatly been hampered by the general need for retrenchment and expenditure, and owing to the fact that a very large proportion of the members served throughout the Great War in various capacities on various fronts little more than half of the programme which it was hoped would be completed by 1930, has been done and this in spite of the reduction of the scale of Survey for less important areas Thus, although new surveys covering an area about equal to that of England are carried out every year, the maps of one-third the country are still very old and only roughly kept up-to-date by means of rather perfunctory information supplied by local officials the old maps are also about 2 miles out of position, being based on a longitude of Madras determined in 1815 On the other hand, the department's organisation has recently been improved by the creation of a new North-West Frontier Circle under a separate Directorate, the special functions of which are to deal with the requirements of the Army for operations in that area This is in addition to the four already existing Circles for all India and Burma

The Department is responsible for all topographical survey, for explorations and the maintenance of geographical maps of the greater part of Southern Asia, for geodetic work, including the main trigonometrical framework which extends in some cases far beyond the frontiers of India, and control networks of precise level-

ing based on tidal observations, tidal predictions and the publication of Tide Tables for nearly 40 ports between Suez and Singapore the Magnetic Survey, astronomical observations with seismographs and meteorological records at Dehra Dun and geodetic investigations of an international character in regard to which India occupies a unique position between the greatest land masses of the world and a deep ocean extending to the Antarctic. Indian geodesy has thus disclosed by far the largest known anomalies of gravitational attraction in the earth's crust which have led to some of the most important developments of modern geodetic research.

While expansion of topographical and geodetic work all funds allotted by Imperial Revenues the Department is steadily developing the policy of utilising local surveys in various ways, on payment by those concerned. These miscellaneous operations include all forest and cantonment surveys and work for Boundary Commissions, many riverain irrigation railway and city surveys and surveys of tea gardens mining areas &c with a great deal of control levelling for them. Miscellaneous administrative assistance and officers are given to the revenue officers of various Provinces and States. The Printing Office does much work for other Government departments such as printing special maps illustrations for Archæological Reports all diagrams for Patents &c. The Mathematical Instrument Office gives valuable aid to all Government departments by ensuring a high standard of instrumental equipment, especially in connection with optical work and by the manufacture and repair of high-class instruments which would otherwise have to be imported from abroad.

The Department is also responsible for all survey operations required by the Army and has rapidly been developing measures to meet the greatly increased complexity of modern military requirements especially in connection with air surveys. The development of air surveys for various civil purposes is also receiving all possible encouragement and assistance, while the latest methods of stereo photography are being studied experimentally.

Administration is by the Surveyor General under the Education, Health and Lands Department of the Government of India. Head quarter offices are at Calcutta under the Assistant Surveyor General.

There are seven Directors, including the Director Map Publication who is in administrative charge also of the Photo Litho Office and the Mathematical Instrument Offices, at Calcutta, and the Director, Geodetic Branch, at Dehra Dun. For topographical purposes India is divided into five Circles, each under a Director as follows:—Frontier Circle which deals chiefly with the Army, has Headquarters at Simla, Central Circle Headquarters Mussoorie, Eastern Circle, Headquarters Shillong, Southern Circle Headquarters Bangalore and Burma Circle Headquarters Maymyo. Any inquiries regarding surveys may be addressed either to the Headquarters office or any of the Directors concerned, from whom also maps and publications of the Survey of India can be obtained, as well as from the Map Sales Office, situated at 13, Wood Street, Calcutta.

Indian Science Congress—The Indian Science Congress was founded largely owing to the efforts of Prof. P. S. Macmahon and Dr. J. L. Simonsen. These two gentlemen worked jointly as Honorary General Secretaries of the Congress till 1921. The Asiatic Society of Bengal undertakes the management of the Congress finances and publishes annually the proceedings of the Congress. The objects are (1) to encourage research and to make the results generally known among science workers in India, (2) to give opportunities for personal intercourse and scientific companionship and thus to overcome to some extent one of the chief drawbacks in the life of workers in science in India, (3) to promote public interest in science, for this end the Congress is held at different centres annually, and evening lectures open to the public form an important part of the proceedings of each Congress.

The Congress which is progressive and vigorous, meets in January each year, the proceedings last for six days. The Head of the Local Government is Patron of the Congress, the Congress session is opened by a Presidential Address delivered by the President for the year. The President is chosen annually, the different sections being represented in turn. The sections are (1) Agriculture, (2) Physics and Mathematics, (3) Chemistry and Applied Botany, (4) Zoology and Ethnography, (5) Botany, (6) Geology, (7) Medical Research, when the sections meet separately each section is presided over by its own President also chosen annually. The mornings are devoted to the reading and discussion of the papers, the afternoons to social functions and visits to places of interests, in the evenings public lectures are delivered.

The Indian Research Fund Association—This Association, which is a much older body than the National Research Council in England, was constituted in 1911 with a sum of rupees five lakhs (£33 000) set aside as an endowment for the prosecution and assistance of research, the propagation of knowledge and experimental measures generally in connection with the causation, mode of spread and prevention of communicable diseases. It can claim to be amongst the pioneers in organised medical research on a large scale and has been referred to by other countries in very complimentary language. Still better, it has been copied by several other nations.

During 1929 the constitution of the Governing Body was altered by the Government of India. It was considered that, in view of the largely increased activities of this Association, the Governing Body, which had hitherto most expeditiously and economically conducted the business of the Association should be now made more representative in character. It was accordingly enlarged by including two non-official members from the Legislative Assembly, one from the Council of State, two from the Medical Faculties of the Universities and one non medical scientist. The creation of a Recruitment Board in India for selecting the personnel employed by the Association and of a Consultative Recruitment Board in England also came under the consideration of Government. It was further decided that the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association should be the

co-ordinating agency for the research activities of the All-India Institute of Public Health which is being built at Calcutta and of the proposed Central Medical Research Institute

The Conference of **Medical Research Workers** is drawn from all parts of India and consists of experts in their particular lines of research, discussed yearly the general policy of research work in India as well as the detailed schemes which are proposed to be undertaken by the Indian Research Fund Association in the following year The results of these discussions are available to guide the members of the Scientific Advisory Board of the Indian Research Fund Association in making their recommendations for the programme of the following year The Advisory Board also met in December and examined all the proposals for research work and recommended a scheme of research for the guidance of the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association

The official organ of the Association is the "Indian Journal of Medical Research," which has a wide international circulation The Association also publishes "Indian Medical Research Memoirs," which are supplementary to the "Journal"

Since its inception a great number of inquiries have been carried out under the auspices of the Association and great expansion of its activities has taken place from small beginnings The Association in 1929 30 financed 48 enquiries in the field of medical research, at an estimated cost of Rs 10,50,824 These included investigations into various aspects of malaria, plague, cholera, anti-rabic vaccines, kala azar, leprosy, helminthological and nutritional diseases, tuberculosis, bacteriophage and its uses for the treatment and prevention of dysentery and cholera, maternal mortality, morbidity in child-birth anæmia of pregnancy in India, determination of hæmoglobin in health and in anæmias, causation of fœtal and maternal dystocia in India, sprue, indigenous drugs, drug addiction, skin diseases, diabetes, the blood changes occurring in certain tropical diseases, spirochaetosis transmission, study of the histology of the spleen and the bone marrow, filariasis, guineaworm disease, relapsing fever, osteomalacia, secretion and composition of gastric juice in Indians, anthropological inquiry regarding determination of age for medico-legal purposes and several minor inquiries on other diseases

The principal inquiries are the **Malaria Survey** of India, which is a Central organisation, located at Kasauli and Karnal, plague research at the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, kala azar by a commission in Assam, bacteriophage by Dr Asheshov at Patna, nutritional research by Colonel McCarrison at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, and indigenous drugs and drug addiction by Lt -Col Chopra at Calcutta

The Malaria Survey of India, which now enjoys international recognition, is constantly called upon to advise as to the best methods for malaria prevention in India As part of the activities of this organisation and in commemoration of Sir Ronald Ross' intimate association with India, an experimental malaria station was opened in Karnal in January 1927 and is known as The Ross Field Experimental Station for Malaria Besides carrying out experiments in connection with the prevention of malaria, annual classes are held at which candidates from all over India are shown the latest methods for dealing with the malaria scourge and are instructed how these methods should be applied In connection with the Malaria Survey of India and in order to assemble all facts relating to malaria, a new publication has been started known as the "Records of the Malaria Survey of India," of which up to date four numbers have been issued

The programme for 1930 31 consisted of 44 enquiries chiefly on the diseases above enumerated It is proposed that the work of the Kala-azar Commission in Assam should be carried on as an enquiry into the cause, method of transmission, cure and prevention of kala azar conducted by Dr Napier of the School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Calcutta It is also proposed to institute a Cholera Commission which will investigate the various aspects of the disease

Geological Survey —The ultimate aim of the Geological Survey of India is the preparation of a geological map of India upon the accuracy of which the solution of most geological problems ultimately depends Maps accompany the reports on the various areas in the publications of the Department and a large amount of information is made available to the public Such maps represent pioneer work which enables prospectors and mining engineers to cut short their preliminary investigations and to start where the Geological Survey has left off During the preparation of the geological map and the general survey of the country, mineral deposits of importance are sometimes discovered Such discoveries are published without delay and every endeavour is made to induce private firms to take up the exploitation of the mineral discovered Collections of minerals, rocks and fossils are accumulated and exhibited in the public galleries of the Indian Museum, situated in Calcutta Some of the most interesting and scientifically valuable additions to the collections in recent years have been the remains of anthropoid apes of great age discovered at different places in the Siwalik Hills, a range which for hundreds of miles runs parallel to the Himalayas, at a short distance below the foot hills of the latter, and is largely composed of Himalayan detritus The Geological Survey helps in the spread of geological education in India by the presentation of mineral, rock and fossil specimens to educational institutions The knowledge gained concerning the geological structure of India and the composition of the rocks that compose the strata enables the department to help in the solution of engineering problems connected with the selection of sites for dams for reservoirs, the safety of hill slopes and the suitability of particular building stones for particular purposes. The Department is also often able to advise on problems concerned with the supply of water As a result of the knowledge gained concerning the structure and disposition of the mineral deposits of India, the Department is also in a position to give advice concerning the conservation of the mineral resources of the country The Geological Survey also undertakes the examination and identification, without fee, of any minerals, rocks and fossils sent in by private observers The publications of the Survey include the Memoirs, Records and Palæontologia Indica The Survey headquarters are in Calcutta

Posts and Telegraphs.

POST OFFICE

The control of the Posts and Telegraphs of India is vested in an officer designated Director General of Posts and Telegraphs who works in subordination to the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour. For the efficient working of the Department a representative of the Finance Department—the Financial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs—has been attached to the office of the D. G. P. & T. The Financial Adviser not only controls the finances of the Department but also assists the D. G. generally in all matters containing financial implications. The superior staff of the Direction in addition to the Director General himself consists of the postal side of one Senior Deputy Director General, one Deputy Director General (postal) (vice) and seven (including one temporary) Assistant Director General who status is similar to that of Deputy Postmaster General.

There is also a Publicity Officer attached to the D. G.'s office. The headquarters of that officer is at London.

For postal purposes the Indian Empire is divided into nine circles as shown below, Bengal and Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay, Burma, Central Madras, Punjab and North West Frontier, United Provinces and Sind and Baluchistan. Each of the first eight is in charge of a Postmaster General and the Sind and Baluchistan Circle is controlled by a Director, Posts & Telegraphs. The Central Circle comprises roughly the Central Provinces and the Central India and Rajputana Agencies.

The Postmasters General are responsible to the Director General for the whole of the postal arrangements in their respective circles, including those connected with the conveyance of mails by railways and inland steamers. All the Postmasters General are provided with Deputy and Assistant Postmasters General. The nine Postal Circles are divided into Divisions each in charge of a Superintendent of Post Offices or Railway Mail Service as the case may be and each Superintendent is assisted by a certain number of officials styled Inspectors.

Generally there is a head post office at the head quarters of each revenue district and other post offices in the same district are usually subordinate to the head office for purposes of accounts. The Postmasters of the Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras General Post Offices and of the larger of the other head post offices are directly under the Postmaster-General. The Presidency Postmasters, indeed, have one or more Superintendents subordinate to them. When the duties of the Postmaster of a head office become so onerous that he is unable to perform them fully himself a Deputy Postmaster is appointed to relieve him of some of them, and if still further relief is required, one or more Assistant Postmasters are employed. The more important of the offices subordinate to the head office are designated sub-offices and are usually established only in towns of some importance. Sub-offices transact all classes of postal business with the public, submit accounts to the head offices to which they are subordinate incorporating therein the accounts of their branch offices, and frequently have direct dealings with Government local sub-treasuries. The officer in charge of such an office works it either single handed or with the assistance of one or more clerks according to the amount of business.

Branch offices are small offices with limited functions ordinarily intended for villages, and are placed in charge either of departmental officers on small pay or of extraneous agents such as school-masters, shopkeepers, landholders or cultivators who perform their postal duties in return for a small remuneration.

The audit work of the Post Office is entrusted to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, who is an officer of the Finance Department of the Government of India and is not subordinate to the Director-General. The Accountant-General is assisted by Deputy Accountants General, all of whom, with the necessary staff of clerks, perform at separate headquarters the actual audit work of a certain number of postal circles.

In accordance with an arrangement which has been in force since 1883, a large number of sub post offices and a few head offices perform telegraph work in addition to their postal work and are known by the name of combined offices. The policy is to increase telegraph facilities everywhere and especially in towns by opening a number of cheap telegraph offices working under the control of the Post Office.

The Inland Tariff (which is applicable to Ceylon and Portuguese India except as indicated below) is as follows —

	When the postage is prepaid	When the postage is wholly unpaid	When the postage is insufficiently prepaid
Letters	Annas Pies		
Not exceeding two and a half tolas	1 3	Double the prepaid rate (chargeable on delivery)	Double the deficiency (chargeable on delivery)
Every additional two and a half tolas or part of that weight	1 3		
Book and pattern packets			
Every 5 tolas or part of that weight	0 6		

Postcards.

Single .. .. .. 9 pies

Reply .. .. .. 1 anna 6 pies

(The postage on cards of private manufacture must be prepaid in full)

Parcels (prepayment compulsory).

(*a*) Parcels not exceeding 440 tolas in weight.—

	Rs	a.
Not exceeding 20 tolas	0	2
Exceeding 20 tolas but not exceeding 40 tolas	0	4

For every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight .. . 4 annas

(*b*) Parcels exceeding 440 tolas in weight —

Exceeding 440 tolas but not exceeding 480 tolas . Rs 3 0

4 annas for every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof up to 800 tolas

Registration is compulsory in the case of parcels weighing over 440 tolas

These rates are not applicable to parcels for Portuguese India

In the case of parcels for Ceylon a registration fee of 3 annas is chargeable on each parcel in addition to the rates shown above

Registration fee	Rs	a.
For each letter, postcard, book or pattern packet, or parcel to be registered	0	3

Ordinary Money Order fees.

On any sum not exceeding Rs 10 .	0	2
On any sum exceeding Rs 10 but not exceeding Rs 25 ,	0	4
On any sum exceeding Rs 25 up to Rs 600 . .	0	4

for each complete sum of Rs 25, and 4 annas for the remainder, provided that, if the remainder does not exceed Rs 10, the charge for it shall be only 2 annas

Telegraphic money order fees —The same as the fees for ordinary money orders *plus* a telegraph charge calculated at the rates for inland telegrams for the actual number of words used in the telegram advising the remittance, according as the telegram is to be sent as an "Express" or as an "Ordinary" message In addition to the above a supplementary fee of two annas is levied on each inland telegraphic money order

In the case of Ceylon the telegraph charge is calculated at the rates shown below —

Express—Rs 2 for the first 12 words and 3 annas for each additional word

Ordinary —Re 1 for the first 12 words and 2 annas for each additional word Telegraphic money orders cannot be sent to Portuguese India

Value-payable fees —These are calculated on the amount specified for remittance to the sender and are the same as the fees for ordinary money orders

Insurance fees	A	p
Where the value inward does not exceed Rs 100	0	3
Where the value insured exceeds Rs 100 but does not exceed Rs 150 .	0	4
Where the value insured exceeds Rs 150 but does not exceed Rs 200	0	5
For every additional Rs 100 or fraction thereof over Rs 200 and upto Rs 1,000	0	2
For every additional Rs 100 or fraction thereof over Rs 1,000	0	1

As regards Portuguese India see Foreign Tariff

Acknowledgment fee —For each registered article 1 anna.

The Foreign Tariff (which is not applicable to Ceylon or to Portuguese India except in respect of insurance fees for parcels and parcel postage) is as follows —

Letters.

To Great Britain and Northern Ireland other British Possessions and Egypt, including the Sudan	2½ annas for the first ounce and 2 annas for each additional ounce or part of that weight.
To other countries, colonies or places	3½ annas for the first ounce and 2 annas for every additional ounce or part of that weight

Postcards, Single .. .. .. 2 annas.

,, Reply .. .. . 4 annas.

Printed Papers —¾ anna for every 2 ounce or part of that weight.

Business Papers —For a packet not exceeding 8 ounces in weight . 3 annas

For every additional 2 ounces or part of that weight . . .. ¾ anna

Samples —1½ annas for first 4 ounces and ¾ anna per 2 ounces thereafter.

Parcels

(*i*) Parcels not exceeding 20 lbs in weight and addressed to Great Britain and Northern Ireland are forwarded as mails to the British Post Office, the rates of postage applicable to such parcels being as follows —

For a parcel—	*Via* Gibraltar Rs.a p	Overland Rs.a p
Not over 3 lbs	1 8 0	1 14 6
Over 3 lbs , but not over 7 lbs	2 12 0	3 4 6
,, 7 ,, ,, 11 ,,	3 15 0	4 7 6
,, 11 ,, ,, 20 ,,	6 3 0	7 3 0

These parcels are delivered by the post office and the postage paid carries them to destination.

[illegible]

Limits of Weight

[illegible]

Limits of Size

Letters 1½ feet in length by 1½ feet in width [illegible] feet in length [illegible] in diameter

Printed Papers and Insurance Papers—To [illegible] 2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth

To all other destinations 1½ feet in length by 1½ feet in width or depth

If in form of roll dimensions in all cases are [illegible] in length and 4 inches in diameter

Samples To Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State, Ceylon, Hongkong the Straits Settlements, the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate—2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth

To all other destination—1½ feet in length by 6 inches in width and 4 inches in depth

If in form of roll, dimensions in all cases are 1½ feet in length and 6 inches in diameter

Money Orders—To countries on which money orders have to be drawn in rupee currency, the rates of commission are as follows:—

	Rs	a
[illegible] exceeding Rs 10	0	3
[illegible] exceeding Rs 10 but not [illegible]	0	6
[illegible]	0	6

[illegible] sum of Rs 2 and 6 annas [illegible] provided that if the remainder [illegible] Rs 10 the charge for [illegible] annas

To countries on which money orders have to be drawn in sterling the rates are as follows:—

	Rs	a
On amounts not exceeding £1	0	4
" " exceeding £1 but not exceeding £2	0	7
" £2 " " £3	0	10
On amounts exceeding £3	Rs	a
but not exceeding £4	0	13
" £4 " " £5	1	0
£5 "	1	0

for each complete sum of £1 and 1 rupee for the remainder provided that if the remainder does not exceed £1 the charge for it shall be 4 annas if it does not exceed £2, the charge shall be [illegible] annas if it does not exceed £3, the charge shall be 10 annas, and if it does not exceed £4 the charge shall be 13 annas

Insurance fees (for registered letters and parcels only)

Insurance of letters and parcels to Mauritius, British Somaliland, the Seychelles, and of parcels to Zanzibar and Portuguese India

	Annas
Where the value insured does not exceed Rs 180	4½
For every additional Rs 180 or fraction thereof	4½

For insurance of letters and parcels to Great Britain and Northern Ireland and to British Possessions and Foreign countries (other than those mentioned above) to which insurance is available

	Annas
When the value insured does not exceed £12	4½
For every additional £12 or fraction thereof	4½

Acknowledgement fee—3 annas for each registered article

Magnitude of business in Post Office—At the close of 1930-31 there were 115,505 postal officials, 21,171 post offices, and 160,558 miles of mail lines During the year, 12,097 million articles, including 51 million registered articles were posted, stamps worth Rs. 63 millions were sold for postal purposes over 39 million money orders of the total value of Rs 804 8 millions were issued, a sum of Rs. 247 millions was collected for tradesmen and others on V P articles, over 5 million insured articles valued at 1,187 5 millions of rupees were handled Customs duty, aggregating over 6 6 million rupees was realized on parcels and letters from abroad pensions amounting to Rs 16 1 millions were paid to Indian Military pensioners and 14,091 lbs of quinine were sold to the public. On the 31st March 1931, there were 2,477,613 Savings Bank accounts with a total balance of Rs 370 millions and 79,058 Postal Life Insurance policies with an aggregate assurance of Rs 148 6 millions,

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Telegraphs—Up to 1912 the telegraph system in India was administered as a separate department by an officer designated Director-General of Telegraphs who worked in subordination to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry In that year it was decided to vest the control of Posts and Telegraphs in a single officer as an experimental measure with a view to the eventual amalgamation of the two Departments

In pursuance of this policy an experimental amalgamation of the two services was introduced in the Bombay and Central Circles from the 1st July 1912 The fundamental principles of this scheme which followed closely the system in force in the United Kingdom and several other European countries were that the traffic and engineering work of the Telegraph Department should be separated, the former branch of work in each Circle being transferred to the Postmaster-General assisted by a Deputy Postmaster-General and a suitable number of attached officers and the engineering branch being controlled by a Director of Telegraphs in charge of the two Circles Subordinate to this officer there were several Divisional Superintendents who were assisted by a number of attached officers

In 1914 the complete amalgamation of the two Departments was sanctioned by the Secretary of State and introduced from 1st April The superior staff of the Direction, in addition to the Director-General himself, consists on the engineering side of a Chief Engineer Telegraphs, with one Personal Assistant For traffic work there is a Deputy Director-General, with an Assistant and an Assistant Director-General On the 27th March 1920 a Controller of Telegraph Traffic was appointed to assist the Deputy Director General in the inspection of offices and in controlling telegraph traffic In the Circles the scheme which has been introduced follows closely on the lines of the experimental one referred to above For telegraph engineering purposes India was divided up into five Circles, each in charge of a Director For Burma special arrangements were considered necessary and the engineering work is in charge of the Postmaster-General who is a Telegraph officer specially selected for the purpose These six Circles were divided into twenty one Divisions each of which is in charge of a Divisional Engineer On the 1st July 1922 Sind and Baluchistan circle was formed with its headquarters at Karachi This circle is in charge of a Director of Posts and Telegraphs On the 31st March 1924 there were 7 Circles and 20 Divisions With a view to complete fusion of the three branches of work on the lines of the Burma Circle, the engineering work of the Bombay and Central Circles was brought under the control of the respective Postmaster General In 1925 and this unification proved an unqualified success and was gradually extended to other circles The fusion was completed in March 1930

There is also a Wireless Branch attached to the Director General's office, which is in administrative control of all wireless work in the Department The Director of Wireless is in charge of this branch and is assisted by two officers.

The telegraph traffic work is under the control of the Postmasters-General, each of whom is assisted by a Deputy Postmaster-General and a suitable staff of attached officers

The audit work of the Telegraph Department is, like that of the Post Office, entrusted to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs assisted by a staff of Deputy and Assistant Accountants General

Inland Telegrams and Tariff—Telegrams sent to or received from places in India or Ceylon are classed as Inland telegrams. The tariff for inland telegrams is as follows —

	For delivery in India *Private and State*				For delivery in Ceylon *Private and State*			
	Express		Ordinary		Express		Ordinary	
	Rs	a	Rs	a	Rs	a	Rs	a
Minimum charge	1	8	0	12	2	0	1	0
Each additional word over 12	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	2

The address is charged for

Additional charges

Minimum for reply-paid telegram	Minimum charge for an ordinary telegram
Notification of delivery	Minimum charge for a telegram of the class (ordinary or Express) prescribed by the sender
Multiple telegrams, each 100 words or less	4 annas
Collation	One half of the charge for an ordinary telegram of same length

		Rs
For acceptance of an Express telegram during the hours when an office is *closed*	If both the offices of origin and destination are closed ..	2
	If only one of the offices is closed .	1
	If the telegram has to pass through any *closed* intermediate office an additional fee in respect of each such office	1
Signalling by flag or semaphore to or from ships—per telegram . .	The usual inland charge *plus* a fixed fee of 8 ans	
Boat hire	..Amount actually necessary	
Copies of telegrams each 100 words or less	..4 annas	

South Africa—	Ordy Rs a	Defd Rs a	D L T Rs a
Union of South Africa and S W Africa	1 15	0 15½	0 8
America —			
Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, etc	1 13	0 14½	0 6½
Manitoba	2 1	1 ½	0 8½
Vancouver B C	2 3	1 1½	0 9
New York, Boston, etc	1 13	0 14½	0 6½
Philadelphia, Washington etc.	1 13	0 14½	0 8
Chicago	2 0	1 0	0 8
San Francisco, Seattle, etc	2 3	1 1½	0 9
Buenos Aires—*via* I R T London Marconi	3 4	1 10	
Rio de Janeiro—*via* I R T London Marconi	3 2	1 9	
Valparaiso—*via* I R T London Marconi	3 4	1 10	
Havana—*via* I R T	2 5	1 ½	
Jamaica—*via* I R T	3 4	1 10	

Week-end Letter Telegrams accepted on Saturday or any previous day of the week for delivery on the following Monday—3½ annas per word for Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Daily and Week-end Letter Telegrams—Minimum charge for 20 words

Ordinary rate telegrams may be written in Code

Telegrams are accepted at all Government Telegraph Offices

Usual rules apply regarding Registration Reply Paid, etc

Full lists published in Posts and Telegraphs Guide

Growth of Telegraphs—At the end of 1897-98 there were 50,305 miles of line and 155,088 miles of wire and cable, as compared with 106,545 miles of line including cable and 573,461 miles of wire including conductors respectively, on the 31st March 1931 The numbers of departmental telegraph offices were 257 and 121 (including 17 Radio offices), respectively, while the number of telegraph offices worked by the Post Office rose from 1,631 to 4,297

The increase in the number of paid telegrams dealt with is shown by the following figures —

		1897-98	1930-31
Inland	Private	4,107,270	13,557,784
	State	860,382	3,226,085
	Press	35,010	571,238
Foreign	Private	735,670	2,627,791
	State	9,890	34,758
	Press	5,278	97,720
		5 754,415	18,115,379

The outturn of the workshops during 1930 31 represented a total value of Rs 24,02,163

Wireless—The total number of departmental wireless stations open at the end of 1930 31 was twenty-seven, viz, Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Diamond Island, Gaya, Jodhpur, Jutogh, Karachi, (two stations) Lahore, Madras (3 stations), Mhow, Nagpur, Peshawar, Poona, Port Blair, Quetta, Rangoon (3 stations), Sandheads (two pilot-vessels), Secunderabad, and Victoria Point of which only Port Blair and Victoria Point booked telegrams direct from the public

The Duplex high speed service between Rangoon and Madras continued to work satisfactorily, the wheat stone system being employed generally for this circuit Communication with the Imperial Air Mail Aeroplanes is maintained during flight by Karachi Radio between Karachi and Jask

The aeroplane conveying passengers and mails between Karachi and Delhi were in continuous wireless communication with the wireless stations at Karachi, Jodhpur and Delhi during flight

Telephones—On the 31st March 1931 the number of telephone exchanges established by the Department was 296 with 18,834 straight line connections and 3,141 extension telephones Of these exchanges, 160 were worked departmentally The number of telephone exchanges established by Telephone Companies was 21 with 34,919 connections

The total staff employed on telegraphs telephones and wireless on the 31st March 1931 was 14,680

Posts and Telegraphs—The capital outlay of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department during and to the end of the year ended 31st March 1931 was Rs 67,56,697 and Rs 15,22,36,121 respectively The receipts for the year ended 31st March 1931 amounted to Rs 10,77,86,054 and charges (including interest on capital outlay) to Rs 12,11,35 362, the result being a net loss of Rs 1,33,49,308

Sanitation.

The history of the sanitary departments in India goes back for about fifty years. During that period great improvements have been effected in the sanitary condition of the towns, though much remains to be done, but the progress of rural sanitation which involves the health of the great bulk of the population has been slow and incommensurate with the thought and labour bestowed on the subject. The reasons lie in the apathy of the people and the tenacity with which they cling to domestic customs injurious to health. While the inhabitants of the plains of India are on the whole distinguished for personal cleanliness, the sense of public cleanliness has ever been wanting. Great improvements have been effected in many places, but the village house is still often ill ventilated and overpopulated, the village site dirty, crowded with cattle choked with rank vegetation and poisoned by stagnant pools and the village tanks polluted, and used indiscriminately for bathing, cooking and drinking. That the way to improvement lies through the education of the people has always been recognised."

Of recent years the pace has been speeded up as education progressed, education developed, and funds were available. In a resolution issued in May 23rd, 1914 the Government of India summarised the position at that time, and laid down the general lines of advance. This resolution (*Gazette of India*, May 23th, 1914) should be studied by all who wish to understand the attitude of the Government of India towards sanitation prior to the passing of the Reform Act of 1919. It will be found summarised in the Indian Year Book of 1922 (page 475 *et seq.*) and earlier editions. One of the greatest changes effected by the Reform Act of 1919 was the transfer of sanitation to the provinces making it a subject directly responsible to local control through Ministers. It is yet too early to attempt to indicate the effects of this change.

The Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India in a general review of health organisation in British India which he laid in January, 1928, before the Interchange Study Tour organised for Medical Officers of Health from the Far Eastern Countries by the Health Organisation of the League of Nations, concluded that the State effort in regard to Health Organisation in British India is one of no mean importance, that it has evolved over a couple of centuries during which many mistakes in policy must be admitted that it has provided the Officers and the stimulus necessary for laying the foundations of medical education, that it has tried to uphold the ethical standards of western medicine and that in whichever way it is regarded it is an effort of which no Government need be ashamed." He quoted the remark of the Government of India in their Resolution of 1914, that "In the land of the ox cart one must not expect the pace of the motor car."

The Public Health Commissioner in his annual report for the year 1925 noted the introduction of the political element into health matters as a result of the Reforms and said that the improvements being introduced before the Reforms were in some provinces now in a fairway to maturing but that in other provinces "with less appreciation of the actual needs so far from adhering to the organisation as they have found it have shown a desire to scrap even some of what they originally possessed." But, he says, though the picture is neither bright nor the future rosy, it is becoming increasingly evident that a considerable section of the Indian community is thinking seriously on these public health problems amid much futile and destructive criticisms of State and municipal efforts here and there valuable and suggestive criticism can be met with which goes to prove my contention.

India's birth rate in 1925 was nearly twice that of England and Wales, her death rate was twice that of England and Wales and nearly three times that of New Zealand and her infantile mortality rate was nearly 2½ times that of England and Wales and nearly 4½ times that of New Zealand. The information furnished for the great group of infectious diseases of world import i.e. plague cholera, small-pox, yellow fever, typhus, malaria and dysentery shows (says the Public Health Report already cited) that if we except typhus and yellow fever, India is one of the world's reservoirs of infection for the others and the main reservoir of infection for plague and cholera. The significance of these facts must adds the Commissioner be obvious to all who think. 'Briefly their implication is that India's house, from the public health point of view is sadly out of order and that this disorder requires to be attended to. It is not for India to say that so far as she is concerned prevention is impossible. If we think of the effect of sunlight on tubercle ridden children, of the effect of feeding on rickets, scurvy and beri beri, of the way in which malaria cholera yellow fever, dengue, ankylostomiasis and filariasis can be and have been overcome we need have no fear in regard to India provided the necessary measures are put into operation.

The Public Health Commissioner in an address before the annual congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine, held in Calcutta in December, 1927, urged the importance of instituting a Central Ministry of Health which should be charged with the functions of co-ordinating the policies and activities of the departments concerned in the several provinces and with keeping them abreast of scientific progress. There is at present no public Health Act for the whole of India, nor under existing administrative arrangements is one immediately possible, but the desirability of the Central Ministry of Health and of such an Act is likely to be urged in the course of the revision of the Constitutional Reforms now in progress.

The Commissioner in his annual report to Government for 1927 gives at the outset the following text for thought 'Whether the institution of a Ministry of Health, which many of us think is long overdue for the Indian Empire, would accelerate progress is a matter of opinion, but there can be little doubt that such progress must depend not on a haphazard programme or on the fulfilment of an annual routine of measures sanctified by tradition but rather on the acceptance of such cardinal principles as have been laid down by the Chief Medical Officer of the British Ministry of Health in his 1927 report and by a genuine attempt to work to these Sir George Newman points out that 'Nothing is more certain than the fact that the physical advancement and health of mankind is dependant not upon a doctor s stunt here or a sanitary institution there but upon the whole social evolution of the people Now, these desired ends are not reached merely by announcing them, still less by leaving things to chance, drift or fate They can in any case only be partly reached at all without foresight, organisation and expenditure' He proceeds to inculcate four basic principles which it is necessary for any modern State to work to and which are as follow —

(*a*) ascertainment and accurate registration of the data obtainable,

(*b*) the establishing of a definite standard to work to, which should be based on health and physiology and not on disease or pestilence,

(*c*) the study of the character and incidence of disease, its causes and predisposing conditions, its mode of spread, its social factors which increase or reduce it and the means of its treatment and prevention,

(*d*) the establishment of a national organisation by the assent of public opinion, such organisation being an index of the aspirations and enlightenment of the people

It is for consideration how far we in India are now working to these basic principles or are likely to in the future and whether our existing public health organisation is best suited to enable us to do this"

The following table of vital statistics is taken from the Public Health Commissioner's latest annual report —

Province	Birth Rates (per mille)		Death Rates (per mille)	
	1929	Previous 5 years	1929	Previous 5 years
Delhi	47 89	42 77	36 79	33 12
Bengal	29 03	28 07	23 05	25 03
Bihar and Orissa	35 06	36 09	26 09	25 08
Assam	32 77	30 49	20 91	23 70
United Provinces	34 33	35 32	24 26	24 98
Punjab	44 05	42 01	28 75	32 42
N W Frontier Province	30 82	29 02	23 07	22 08
Central Provinces and Berar	43 96	45 24	34 13	31 83
Madras	37 09	35 02	25 03	25 01
Coorg	22 12	19 98	23 24	33 72
Bombay	38 27	36 46	30 53	26 57
Burma	26 43	26 26	22 06	20 41
Ajmer-Merwara	34 39	32 33	30 02	27 06
British India	35 47	34 98	25 95	26 09

Chief Causes of Mortality —There are three main classes of fatal diseases specific fevers diseases affecting the abdominal organs, and lung diseases, Intestinal and skin parasites, ulcers and other indications of scurvy widely prevail The table below shows the number of deaths from each of the principal diseases and from all other causes in British India and death rates per 1,000 during 1929 —

Mortality during 1929.

D—*Deaths* R—*Ratio per mille*

Province		Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhœa	Respiratory Diseases	All other causes
Delhi	D	193	236	1	8,437	825	4,905	3,730
	R	38	47	0001	16 85	1 64	9 97	7 48
Bengal	D	81,090	20,407		713 531	37,156	52,843	189,236
	R	1 7	4		15 3	8	1 1	4 0
Bihar and Orissa	D	104,034	6,671	8,266	602 038	20,008	6,537	167,8[illegible]9
	R	3 0	2	2	17 7	6	2	4 9
Assam	D	7,765	1,648		83 520	9,662	5,794	34 891
	R	1 13	24		12 19	1 41	85	5 09
U Provinces	D	50,024	11,725	37,678	810,583	14,865	33 532	141 377
	R	1 12	26	83	17 86	33	74	3 12
Punjab	D	2,300	7,763	2,053	402,420	13,208	51 877	110 324
	R	11	38	10	19 61	64	2 55	5 37
N W F P	D	30	586		42,415	301	2 182	5[illegible] 3
	R	01	27		19 86	14	1 02	2 36
C P & Berar	D	6,168	1,391	2,808	271,054	29,034	38 269	125 248
	R	44	10	20	19 48	2 15	2 75	9 01
Madras	D	25 846	9 708	1,801	339 032	75,587	90 159	495 2[illegible]9
	R	0 63	0 24	0 04	8 27	1 84	2 20	12 09
Coorg	D	1	23	1	3,111	120	206	367
	R	01	14	01	18 99	0 73	1 62	2 24
Bombay	D	9,084	10,635	18,014	246 428	25,108	91 596	175 881
	R	47	56	94	12 86	1 31	5 21	9 18
Burma	D	7,970	1,841	1,867	78 546	8,481	12 97	127 709
	R	74	17	17	7 26	78	1 14	11 80
Ajmer Merwara	D	20	250		11,759	215	332	2 162
	R	04	54		23 74	42	70	4 49
British India	1929 D	295,434	72,884	72,489	3,612,90[illegible]	265,476	331 04[illegible]	1 70 [illegible]
	1929 R	1 22	30	30	14 90	97	1 [illegible]	6 54
	1928 D	351,305	96,123	121,242	3,428 051	221,3[illegible]	3[illegible]	1 [illegible]
	1928 R	1 45	40	50	14 [illegible]	92	1 [illegible]	[illegible]

Statistical health reports for all India are always [illegible] the number of provinces from which returns have to be collated.

The Public Health Commissioner in his most recently published annual review shows that the outstanding data concerning public health in the year 1929 are briefly as follows —

(1) The birth-rate fell from 36 78 per mille in 1928 to 35 47 in 1929

(2) The death-rate rose from 25 50 p m in 1928 to 25 95 in 1929

(3) The infantile death-rate (per 1,000 live-births) rose from 173 in 1928 to 178 in 1929 The death-rates of some other countries during 1929 were—England and Wales 74, Canada 92, United States of America 68, New Zealand 34, Australia 51, Union of South Africa (White) 64

Live-births in British India numbered 8,565 341 or 317,222 less than the figure for 1928, the birth-rate being 35 47 against 36 78 in 1928, 35 27 in 1927, and 34 98 the quinquennial mean The proportion of males to every 100 females born was 108, the same as the quinquennial average The highest birth rate was recorded in Delhi Province (47 89) and the lowest in Coorg (22 12) The most noticeable decreases occurred in United Provinces (—3 91), Bihar and Orissa (—2 7), Central Provinces (—2 55) Except in Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces and Central Provinces the quinquennial average was exceeded in all the provinces In Bombay Presidency the birth-rate recorded was the highest on record since 1901 In the Punjab the birth-rate varied between Hissa (53 8 p m the highest) and Karnal district (34 6 p m the lowest) Birth ratios exceeded death ratios in all the provinces except Coorg, where the death-rate was in excess by 1 62 The folloing provinces showed the largest increased ratios of births over deaths —Punjab (15 75), Madras (12 63), Assam (11 86), Delhi 11 10) and United Provinces (10 07)

Deaths numbered 6,267,391, males being 3,255,402 and females 3,011,989, as compared with 6,180,114 in 1928 an increase of 87,277 Registered births exceeded deaths by 2,297,950 Coorg excepted, all the provinces contributed to the increase The death-rate was 25 95 per mille as against 25 50 in 1928 and a quinquennial mean of 26 09

A total of 1,528,026 deaths or 24 per cent of the total mortality occurred during the first year of life, against 1,536,186 or 25 per cent in 1928 (In England and Wales the corresponding figures for 1928 and 1929 were 9 3 and 9 0 respectively) The death-rate per 1,000 live-births was 178 39 (172 94 in 1928) It varied between 240 (the highest) in Central Provinces and Berar and 135 (the lowest) in Bihar and Orissa

Throughout British India 53 out of every 1,000 infants born alive failed to survive the first week of life and about one half of the infantile mortality (under one year) occurred during the first month and the other half occurring during the rest of the year

The Public Health Commissioner writes —

"India's death-rate in 1928 was nearly double that of England and Wales and three times that of New Zealand, her infantile mortality rate was nearly 2½ times that of England and Wales and about five times that of New Zealand One is often tempted to pause and ask oneself whether our efforts to reduce the infantile mortality are leading us, and whether the efforts on behalf of the child up till one year of age are not in the long run useless unless the work of supervision is continued to school age There is to my mind little doubt that adequate nutrition must be ensured during this pre school age otherwise the child saved during the dangerous first year will be certain to lapse into the class of the physically defective and be liable to preventable disease Unsuitable and insufficient food leads to malnutrition and disease and so we must return to education as the bedrock of progress—education in this case on the basic foods necessary for healthy development This represents perhaps the most useful aspect of our child welfare work, though much requires to be done to improve the standard of nutrition amongst India's masses

"How far away India still is from being able to furnish a reasonably accurate statement regarding her maternal mortality it is difficult to say but present figures are of little value What India's true figures would be it is difficult to imagine, but, since the revised classification of 1911, we know the extent of this vast and largely unexplored field for female medical activity and this pre supposes the need for trained workers—such workers as are now being turned out by the various activities under the Lady Dufferin Fund To meet this, money is essential, Government cannot do everything in this respect, and the crying needs are for interest in the work and money to carry it on and expand it If England can, in 1928 29, organised 891 ante-natal clinics (301 being voluntary) 2,480 maternity beds in 152 institutions, 2,522 infant welfare centres (899 being voluntary), 24 babies' hospitals with 604 beds, 15 observation wards with 131 beds, and 4,131 health visitors, it is easy to realise the extent There is no royal road here, for it is the people only who can save themselves by showing their commonsense, their intelligence, and their acceptance of hygienic standards and laws

"A word is necessary *re* tuberculosis in India This is one of our biggest problems and will, I hope, be tackled in the near future by a suitable organisation The keynote is not 'sanatoria,' but education This will have to be done largely by Indians as it is for Indians - but, that it will bear fruit in season there cannot be much doubt The women's movement—now so effectually launched in most provinces—would seem to be able to exert a great and beneficial action on this disease within a very short period, if it succeeds as many believe it will, in mitigating the hygienic disadvantages of *purdah*

"Meat and food control and nutritional investigation on an organised basis are in their infancy, but they must come more and more to the front in connection with public health work in India The influence of the teaching and research on this in the new Public Health Institute in Calcutta, once it is opened, will, it is expected, be both beneficial and great

"India's International health relations and commitments remain much as before and have been fully dealt with If, however, India's trade is not to be penalised and her fair name to be besmirched, it will be imperative to realise that grading up of ports is an essential item of port policy, a sound and necessary investment and one of the cost of which must be met generously and with an eye to the future"

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY

General Health statistics of the British Army in India during the year 1929

1929	Average Strength	Admissions		Deaths		Invalids sent Home		Invalids Discharged in India		Invalids finally discharged in United Kingdom		Average Constantly sick	
		No	Ratio per 1,000	No	Ratio per 1,000	No	Ratio per 1,000	No	Ratio per 1,000	No	Ratio per 1,000	No	Ratio per 1,000
Officers	2,395	9,96	415 9	17	7 10	34	14 20					36 64	15 30
British Other Ranks	55,628	33,908	609 5	158	2 84	544	9 78					1,693 47	30 44
British Other Ranks' wives	3,921	1,259	321 1	9	2 30	58	14 79					43 34	11 05
British Other Ranks' wives —parturition		826										33 84	
British Other Ranks' children	6,162	1,690	274 3	87	14 12	14	2 27					62 00	10 06
Others		2,005		40		23						73 93	

There were 158 deaths or 2 84 per 1 000 of the strength compared with 2 95 per 1,000 in 1928 and 3 34 in 1913

The most important causes of mortality were —

Local injuries	22
Enteric group of fevers	19
Pneumonia	16
Appendicitis	9
Drowning	8
Tuberculosis of lung	7
Malaria	7
Effects of heat	6
Suicides	6

544 or 9 78 per 1,000 of the strength were sent home as invalids compared with 9 87 in 19 8 and 7 49 in 1913

The principal *causes of invaliding* to the United Kingdom were —

Tuberculosis—		
Pulmonary	40	57
Other forms	17	
Diseases of middle ear		52
Mental diseases		52
Disordered action of heart		36
Epilepsy		28
Deformities of the feet		17
Neurasthenia and hysteria		17
Valvular disease of heart		14
Bronchitis		12
Dysentery		10
Dislocation and displacement		10
Rheumatic fever		9

The invaliding rate shows no significant change, the slight fall that has occurred was due to a decrease in the number of invalids for middle ear disease and deformities of the feet

The average number constantly sick in hospital was 1,693 47 or 30 44 per 1,000 of the strength, compared with 28 04 per 1,000 in 1928, 29 18 in 1927 and 29 68 in 1913

81,437 men, or 1,464 0 per 1,000 of the strength were treated as out patients, with an average daily number under treatment of 1 105 57 or 19 88 per 1,000

The combined ratio constantly sick in hospital and under treatment as out patients was 50 32 per 1,000 of the strength compared with 46 97 in 1928

The actual loss to the army in India in working days was 615,116 due to sick in hospital and 405 642 due to sick in barracks making a total of 1,021,758 days compared with 970,0[illegible] in 1928

BLINDNESS IN INDIA

All over the East, and in fact in most tropical and sub-tropical countries, blindness is very prevalent, and only of recent years have people begun to realise that much of this blindness can be relieved, and still more of it, if not most of it, could, with proper measures taken, be prevented In Egypt, renowned for its sufferings from blindness, it was a gift of some £43,000 made by Sir Ernest Cassel at the beginning of this century that was the initiation of that fine ophthalmic service, which began under the guidance of Mr MacCallen, has now spread all over the country and gives medical treatment to three or four hundred thousand patients a year Northern Africa, Turkey, Persia, India and China are all countries where there is a very high incidence of blindness and suffering from eye disease, and where western medicine has not yet penetrated sufficiently deeply to make much impression on the mainly rural and illiterate populations There is a great "trachoma belt" extending from China into Eastern Europe, stopped only from spreading all over the West by the higher standard of living, sanitation and cleanliness which the European nations have attained.

India is in this great **Blindness Belt.** According to the last census returns there are 480,000 totally blind persons in this population of more than 300 millions That is an incidence of 1½ totally blind to every thousand of the population But the census figures are notoriously defective, and in several districts a special count has been made of the totally blind, and wherever this has been done, the census figures have been found to be much too low Thus in the Nasik district an incidence of at least 4 38 per thousand was found as against the census figure of 1 74 In Ratnagiri an incidence of 1 5 was found as against the census figure of 0 7, in Bijapur 2 6 as against 0 7, in the United Provinces a Deputy Commissioner had a count made and found no less than 9 per thousand In Palanpur 7 per thousand was found If, as is not unlikely, this sort of error of underestimation in the census report is general, then it is not unreasonable to suppose that the real number of totally blind persons in India is more like 1½ millions than the half million shown in the census returns

These are the figures for total blindness and they by no means give the full picture, for they include only totally blind of both eyes and say nothing of the much greater number who, from neglected eye diseases, are partially or even nearly blind, and whose happiness and efficiency are thus greatly impaired The term "blindness" has a different interpretation in every country In a report on the Prevention of Blindness, published by the League of Red Cross Societies these different interpretations are shown In the United States blindness is defined as "inability to see well enough to read even with the aid of glasses, or for illiterates, inability to distinguish forms and objects with sufficient distinctness" and in Egypt a person is accounted blind who cannot see fingers at a distance of one metre If such persons were counted in our statistics of total blindness in India, there is little doubt that the figure would be very much larger than those indicated above Recently the **All-India Blind Relief Association** has made an analysis of a very large number of patients attending its camps and dispensaries, and has found that among these patients for every totally blind person there are three with more or less damaged vision, the result of eye disease It appears not unlikely that the true ophthalmic condition of India would be represented by figures showing one and a half million totally blind persons, and in addition to these four and a half million with more or less impaired eyesight

"No one," says Col R H Elliot, late of the Madras Ophthalmic Hospital, writing in the British Journal of Ophthalmology of May 1919, "who has not worked in India can form any conception of the enormous amount of preventable and curable blindness which is laying its shadow over the health, happiness and usefulness of this great portion of our Empire", and the same writer in another place has said — "It is difficult for anyone who has not had first hand experience of medical practice in the East to realise the state of things out there granular ophthalmia claims its victims by the ten thousand, whereas it is really a disease which, when properly treated at an early stage, should not cause the loss of a single eye The neglect of patients suffering from small-pox and other febrile conditions leads to a vast amount of blindness, while the treatment of mild ocular affections by irritant drugs is probably one of the most evil factors that spread blindness broadcast throughout the land Large numbers of men and women suffering from glaucoma, from cataract and from other curable diseases, are allowed to hide in their villages like wounded animals, waiting only their release by death This is not an overdrawn picture It is a statement of cold, hard, cruel facts, well known to everyone who has practised or is practising medicine in the East"

In an editorial on the Ophthalmic work in Egypt and the possibilities of similar work in India, the *Indian Medical Gazette* (March 1923) remarks —"It would seem worth while for the Government of India to examine the working of this splendid organisation, for, in spite of the fact that workers in India have always been in the front in advances in ophthalmology, there has been little organised work in ophthalmic research except in Madras, even there the work has been done by men who have already a large amount of routine work to perform India as a whole owes its position in the ophthalmic world entirely to the energies of individual enthusiasts, whose names are so well known that it is not necessary to mention them What has been possible in Egypt should also be possible in India and it would appear that the first step should be the establishment of **Schools of**

Ophthalmology, in places like Madras and Calcutta where ample facilities exist At these schools advanced teaching and research in ophthalmology would be carried out, and the next step would be to organise a system of ophthalmic relief at selected centres all over India " (There are now schools of ophthalmology at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, and Lahore)

Again in an editorial from the same journal (Sept 1920) the following statements are made— 'What is wanted is some large organisation covering the whole of this sub-continent and aiming chiefly at **Prevention rather than treatment** In brief what the position now calls for is an all-India movement Obviously the main question is one of general public health Public health is a transferred department, but if the Health Department of the Government of India interests itself in the matter in co-operation with missionary and voluntary movements, we do not despair of seeing an all-India organisation created and built up "

Associations known as **"Blind Relief" Associations** have been working for several years in Western India in conjunction with Government hospitals, to alleviate this affliction of blindness The number of eye doctors in India is notoriously small and those there are stay mostly in the large towns The Associations work by means of travelling hospitals, which bring relief to the villages in the rural areas They also work by means of trained village workers, whose duty it is to find out the hidden blind' and get them to the medical centre for relief, to find out cases of small-pox (a constant source of blindness in children), to inspect new born children for the detection of ophthalmia neonatorum, to keep registers of all blind and partly blind persons and persons suffering from eye disease, and to treat in the villages simple cases of conjunctivitis or sore eyes Since their inception the Associations have been the means of restoring sight to thousands of blind people and of preventing blindness in many thousands more The work is capable of indefinite extension and the need for some such organisation has been shown In 1917 Colonel Elliot wrote as follows, ' To me it seems that the duty and privilege of undertaking this work lie with the State and that no sum spent on such a task could be too large Unfortunately this is not the view that has been taken by those in authority and consequently we see the spectacle of private enterprise endeavouring to undertake this colossal task It is at least permissible to voice an admiration for the stand taken by Mr Henderson [Founder of the Blind Relief Association movement, who began the work in 1913] The best that one can hope for his endeavour is that he will succeed in arousing the conscience of educated Indians to the needs of their less fortunate countrymen, and that this little cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, will end in a monsoon of active effort" As the above was written in 1917, it is not altogether applicable to the criticism of Government of to-day, as it has already been shown that there are now several schools of ophthalmology in India, and the Government eye hospitals are doing tremendous work, but these hospitals are situated in the large towns and cannot possibly by any stretch of imagination, give relief to the millions living in the rural areas

The All-India Blind Relief Association.—(The Green Star Society) exists to co-ordinate and centralise the various Associations in the mofussil and to extend their work It is under the patronage of the Governor of Bombay, and has for its life President, Mr C G Henderson (late I C S) who founded and managed for many years all the branch Associations working in Western India It is affiliated to the International Association for the Prevention of Blindness, which has its headquarters in Paris and was formed on September 14th, 1920, under the auspices of the League of Red Cross Societies and the American Society for the Prevention of Blindness The organising Secretary is R Crawford Hutchinson, The Town Hall, Bombay

A beginning has been made, but it is only a beginning, and it is but the fringe of this vast problem that has been touched The schools of ophthalmology in India, are turning out ophthalmic surgeons who are crowding their profession in the cities and large towns A scheme for taking these men and placing them in selected centres has been worked out, all that is required is monetary help The cost is *minimal* and here is an opportunity for the generous and public spirited to emulate Sir Ernest Cassel, and give to India an eye service of which India and the whole world could be proud, and to the peoples of India that which to them is probably their most precious possession—their sight

THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE MOVEMENT.

Amongst the most pressing problems of India's health is that presented by the appalling maternal and infant mortality The figures for maternal mortality are not accurately known but they are certainly not less than 10 per th usand live births, often more It has been calculated that every year no fewer than 2 million Indian babies die, while many others survive only to grow weak and feeble from unhygienic surroundings during infancy A noteworthy feature has been the further progress of the infant welfare movement, which owes much to the All-India Maternity and Child Welfare League initiated by Lady Chelms ford and also to the Indian Red Cross Society, which aims at gradually establishing a network of child welfare centres in most of the larger towns in India The amalgamation of these two Bodies which has taken place, forming the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, will undoubtedly increase and develop the work In all the great centres of population, work is now being done for the training of midwives, for the instruction of mothers and for the care of babies Training centres for Indian and Anglo-Indian women have been opened in order to spread the elements of infant hygiene to other parts of India Most hopeful sign of all, Indian ladies are beginning to interest themselves in this work in large numbers But such is the magnitude of the field, that a consistent widespread effort on a scale hitherto impossible must be undertaken, if any appreciable reduction is to be made in the appalling mortality of young children

Centres of Activity —These may be most conveniently grouped under provinces though the various provinces differ considerably in the nature of the work undertaken and the amount of organisation displayed It is noteworthy that the work is most co ordinated and most energetically carried on where there are persons appointed under the Directors of Public Health whose special duty it is to foster Child Welfare activities

Bombay Presidency —In Bombay City two organisations are at work, namely, that under the Corporation and a voluntary society Both employ medical women and health visitors who conduct clinics and do home visiting The Corporation also staffs and runs a number of small maternity homes which are much appreciated by the people Indeed an outstanding feature of maternity work in Bombay is the number of confinements which take place in hospitals The wretched housing conditions and poverty of the people, however, carry off a very large proportion of the infants which are safely ushered into the world by the care of the hospitals Organised child welfare work is unfortunately largely limited to the Presidency capital In other places the development has rather been in the direction of the establishment of small maternity homes, which are mostly very flourishing and do excellent work

Propaganda work has been very energetically carried on by the Bombay Presidency Health and Baby Week This organisation supplies literature, posters, magic lantern slides and even cinema films for health teaching and arranges for local baby weeks throughout the Presidency The work of the Seva Sadan Society at Poona is remarkable for the encouragement it has given to education for the profession, medicine, nursing and public health Without such trained personnel, progress would be repeatedly held up The Karachi Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society has appointed a trained woman organiser for touring the districts of Sind, a region where the infant mortality is appallingly high The Dais' Improvement has done a remarkable work in training indigenous midwives in and around Hyderabad, Sind The welfare work of the B B & C I Railway is making progress, a good many centres have been established and their efficiency is increasing

Bengal —Here again the major portion of the child welfare work is carried on at the capital Efforts are being made to spread the work into the districts, but progress is very slow In Calcutta the Corporation carries on an extensive work, supplying trained midwives in the homes of the poor The infants thus brought under the care of the scheme are followed up by a system of house visiting The Indian Red Cross Society has several child welfare clinics, a feature of which is the supply of milk for children, free or at low cost Besides this the Society is largely responsible for the Health visitors training school, to which the local government has as yet given no aid In three of the big jute mills, centres are now established and it is hoped that further progress will soon be made in this direction The work in Dacca progresses well and nearly half of the infants born are under the care of the scheme

Madras —The child welfare scheme of the Corporation continues to develop There is a danger that the desire of the people for medical aid will interfere with the truly preventive nature of the work, and the supply of medicines should be cut down A large amount of milk is supplied free, or at less than cost price, to the poorer citizens The Corporation midwives attend a very large number of confinements yearly The Maternity and Child Welfare Association runs a number of centres which do good work This Association has now become part of the Red Cross Society and it has restarted its Health visitors training school under new auspices It is hoped that the Government will soon recognise the value of the work sufficiently to give the school financial aid

In the Madras mofussil a good many centres are at work, some under municipalities or district boards and some under voluntary societies This work is not of as high quality as one could wish and needs the directing hand of an expert This has been provided by the appointment of an Assistant to the Director of Public Health whose special work is to inspect, control and encourage child welfare schemes

Central Provinces—In these provinces the Child Welfare Division of the Red Cross Society receives a considerable grant from Government for the support of child welfare schemes in the various towns and districts There is a great demand for these, and fortunately the demand can be met since the presence of a Health School provides the necessary number of Health visitors The work is excellently organised and it appears probable that the health workers in the province may be formed into a proper cadre in the not distant future The Health School is entirely maintained by Government

The high degree of organisation shown in a province usually regarded as backward is remarkable and is due mainly to the enthusiasm of the Secretary who though not a paid worker, devotes a great deal of time to the work

United Provinces—In these provinces the work is organised by a medical woman, a member of the W M S who is assistant to both the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals and the Director of Public Health As a result the work has made rapid progress and many centres are at work The training school at Lucknow supplies the workers Government gives extensive grants to the committee of management which is a sub-committee of the Indian Red Cross Society There is also a midwives training school which trains large numbers who go to work in the districts subsequently Baby and Health Weeks are also celebrated with aid from headquarters

A course of training in Health work for women Sub assistant Surgeons was commenced in 1931 a diploma is granted by the State Medical Faculty, U P This course supplies a long felt want for training medical women to do maternity and child welfare work

The Punjab—The work here is perhaps more directly 'official' than in any other province An Inspector of health centres works under the Director of Public Health who constantly tours and inspects the centres giving much advice and encouragement The local management of centres is usually in the hands of voluntary committees which receive grants in aid both from the provincial Government and local bodies Though the province is passing through a time of financial stress the principle of grants in aid is recognised and will be adhered to The training school for health visitors is wholly undertaken by the provincial government The high quality of the work done in the various centres is mainly due to the excellent training received at the school

Assam—There is no organised work on the part of the provincial government, though in a few places an effort is being made to start it The poverty of the province, the poor education of the women and the nature of the country make progress very difficult

Bihar and Orissa—This is also a poor and backward province but a beginning has been made at Patna and Cuttack with the appointment of Maternity supervisors to control the work of indigenous *dais* In the coal mine areas, after many years of hesitancy, a start has been made which should lead to great activity and corresponding benefit to the people Health visitors are also at work in one of the most important of the Orissa Feudatory States

Delhi—The work in Delhi was started early in the history of the movement, and it has been carried on in a manner worthy of the seat of Government The Municipality employs a medical woman who superintends the work under the Medical Officer of Health Centres are placed strategically throughout the city the indigenous midwives are taught and controlled and medical inspection of school children is carried on New Delhi and the district are under the Medical Officer of Health New Delhi is also the seat of the oldest Health School in India which is mainly supported by the Maternity and Child Welfare bureau and which turns out well qualified health visitors every year as well as running two welfare centres

North West Frontier Province—Practically the only civil work is carried on at Dehra Ismail Khan This was started some years ago and has continued to flourish A provincial *dais* training school is found here which provides for the training of *dais* from various districts of the province

Baluchistan—At Quetta the maternity work of the city has resulted in very complete control of the indigenous practising midwives to the great advantage of the people

Rajputana—The Maternity Home, Ajmer, trains midwives for many of the States, and a certain amount of child welfare work is also carried on Child welfare work is in existence at Jaipur and Nasirabad and there are possibilities latent in the various states which good organisation could develop

Child Welfare in the Army—The care needed by the wives and children of sepoys is being increasingly realised and nowhere more than in the units themselves The result has been, in the last few years, the opening of much work in this direction Much of it is purely medical work which in the absence of families hospitals for the Indian soldiers, is a necessity But genuine child welfare activities are also present in some centres many of them assisted by the M & C W Bureau Indian Red Cross Society which has undertaken the organising work in place of the Lady *Birdwood Army Child* Welfare Committee A remarkable feature of this movement is the keenness of the men themselves to aid it realising as they do the benefit to their own women and children There are now very few cantonments where some work of this kind is not going on

So far all the schemes have devoted their attention to educating women in the elements of mothercraft and attempting to preserve infant lives and improve child health In a land of so many languages and superstitions progress will necessarily be slow and India has yet to decide whether she will work intensively and try to rear a few well developed children as far as adolescence or extensively attempt to bring a large number of infants through the first critical months, only to have them perish at a later stage from the many ills that childhood is heir to in a land of great poverty, under nourishment, epidemics and famine In Western

lands the Child Welfare Movement has no more marked charactoristic than its inability to stop expanding Its ramifications know no bounds Its inevitable corollaries are endless, and like the banyan tree it will no doubt in India also develop innumerable fresh roots, medical supervision, dental clinics, better housing, open air playgrounds, etc , etc But these are not yet Its preliminary task is to educate the mothers of India to the enormity of allowing two million babies to perish every year and to convince them of the equally important fact that a high death rate always spells also a high damage rate of sickly, under developed, incompetent citizens

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

When the war first broke out, what is generally termed Red Cross work was undertaken in India and Mesopotamia by the St John Ambulance Association and by a number of provincial organisations working on independent lines From August 1916, the central work was taken over by the Indian Branch of the Joint War Committee of the Order of St John of Jerusalem and the British Red Cross Society The final report of that Committee shows that up to June 1920 its total receipts amounted to Rs 1,77,85,716 of which some 17 lakhs had been contributed by the British Red Cross Society. It had spent about 67 lakhs in Mesopotamia, nine lakhs on the Afghan War and Waziristan Expedition , in Mesopotamia and India combined it had spent on Red Cross objects in all about 117 lakhs

It closed its career in June 1920 under the following circumstances In the summer of 1919, an invitation had been received to join the International League of Red Cross Societies, having for its object the extension of Red Cross work in the sphere of purely civil activity Though there was then no formally constituted Red Cross Society in India, the invitation was accepted, thus giving India a distinct position in a world-wide League of humanitarian societies A Bill to constitute an Indian Red Cross Society was introduced by Sir Claude Hill in the Imperial Legislative Council in March 1920, and duly passed into law as Act XV of 1920 This Act handed over the balance of the Joint War Committee to the new Society, and authorised it not only to direct the utilization for war purposes of the capital funds at its disposal but also to devote the interest, as far as possible, for civil purposes As contemplated in the Act of Constitution of the Society, its activities are completely decentralized, and are being carried on through twenty-two Provincial and State Branches under which there are numerous sub-branches.

The **objects** on which the funds of the Society may be spent are—

1. The care of the sick and wounded men of His Majesty's Forces, whether still on the active list or demobilised

2 The care of those suffering from Tuberculosis, having regard in the first place to soldiers and sailors, whether they have contracted the disease on active service or not

3 Child welfare.

4 Work parties to provide the necessary garments, etc , for hospitals and health institutions in need of them.

5 Assistance required in all branches of nursing, health and welfare work, ancillary to any organisations which have or may come into being in India and which are recognised by the Society.

6 Home Service Ambulance Work.

7 Provision of comforts and assistance to members of His Majesty's Forces, whether on the active list or demobilised.

The Society has five grades of subscribing Members, namely, Honorary Vice-Presidents, Patrons, Vice-Patrons, Members and Associate Members Their respective subscriptions are Rs 10,000, Rs 5,000, Rs 1,000, Rs 12 annually or a consolidated payment of Rs 150, and anything between Re 1 and Rs 5 annually or consolidated payment of Rs 50 At the end of 1930 there were 19,593 adult members of these various grades

To stimulate interest in the aims and objects of the Society amongst the future generations a Junior Red Cross movement has been instituted which embraces the student population The Punjab Provincial branch has taken the lead in furthering this movement Other provinces are now following suit and at the end of 1930 the Society had a total Junior membership of 84,000

Constitution—His Excellency the Viceroy is President of the Society The Managing Body ordinarily consists of a Chairman to be nominated by the President and 25 members of the Society of whom 12 are the Vice-Presidents nominated by Provincial or State Branches 8 elected by the Society at the Annual General Meeting from among the members of the Society and 5 nominated by the President.

The present Chairman of the Managing Body is the Hon'ble Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, Kt C I E , I C S , and the Organising Secretary, Miss Norah Hill, A R R C

Finances—The operations of the Joint War Committee were brought to a close in June 1920 with a capital investment of the face value of Rs 56,33,000 and Rs 8,01,500 8 6 in floating and fixed deposit accounts The Society has since invested further funds in various securities and its finances at the end of December 1930, stood at a capital investment of the face value of Rs 67,53,000-0 0 The income derived from the capital of the Society, (which is 3¼ lakhs at present) after providing for certain liabilities of the Central Society, is distributable under the Act to the Provincial Branches in proportion to their contributions to the Central "Our Day" Fund A sum of Rs 2,70,000-0-0 was so distributed to the Provincial Branches under this arrangement during the year 1930

St JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

(Indian Council)

The St John Ambulance Association was founded in 1877, by the Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem in England, and has for its objects —

(*a*) The instruction of persons in rendering First Aid in cases of accident or sudden illness and in the transport of the sick and injured ,

(*b*) The instruction of persons in the elementary principles and practice of nursing, and also of hygiene and sanitation, especially of a sick room ,

(*c*) The manufacture, and distribution by sale or presentation, of ambulance material, and the formation of ambulance depots in mines, factories, and other centres of industry and traffic ,

(*d*) The Organisation of Ambulance Corps, Invalid Transport Corps, and Nursing Corps ,

(*e*) And generally the promotion of instruction and carrying out of works for the relief of suffering of the sick and injured in peace and war independently of class nationality, or denomination

An Indian Council of the Association was constituted on a regular basis in 1910 It has since issued 1,90,703 certificates of proficiency in First Aid, Home Nursing, Home Hygiene and Sanitation and 9,602 tokens such as Vouchers, Medallions, Labels and Pendants for special proficiency in those subjects The object of the Association is not to rival, but to aid, the medical man, and the subject matter of instruction given at the classes qualifies the pupil to adopt such measures as may be advantageous pending the doctor's arrival, or during the intervals between his visits

In 1930 the Indian Council spent Rs 70,094 in furthering its objects and closed the year with Govt securities of the face value of Rs 70,000 The Association has five grades of members, namely, Patrons, Honorary Councillors, Life Members, Annual Members and Annual Associates Their respective subscriptions are Rs 1,000, Rs 500, Rs 100, Rs 5, and Rs 2

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as President, Lady President and Chairman, respectively, with 17 members form the Indian Council The general business of the Indian Council is conducted by an Executive Committee of which the Hon'ble Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, Kt , C I E , I C S , is the Chairman, Miss Norah Hill, A R P C , the General Secretary, and Sir Ernest Burdon, K T , C S I , C I E , I C S , the Honorary Treasurer

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INSANITY AND MENTAL HOSPITALS IN INDIA

The accommodation for the treatment in British India of persons who suffer from mental disorders is still very inadequate In the Indian States, the condition of affairs is even worse, for, with the sole exception of Mysore State which has a small and highly archaic "mental hospital" at Bangalore, there are no mental hospitals in existence so that persons suffering from all forms of mental disease are confined in the Jails where, of course, no provision exists for any kind of treatment According to the last Census (1921) out of a total population of 318,942,480 (India and Burma) there are 88,305 persons insane, making a proportion of insane to sane of 3 per every 10,000 In the United Kingdom the proportion of insane to sane is roughly 40 per 10,000, while in New Zealand it is as much as 45 per 10,000 In reviewing these figures it must be borne in mind that those of the United Kingdom and New Zealand include the "feeble-minded" an item that is not included in the figures for British India

INDIA

Provinces, States and Agencies.	General population			Insane population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male.	Female	Total
Provinces under British Administration	139,243,123	131,707,310	270,950,433	44,673	28,234	72,907
States and Agencies	24,752,431	23,239,616	47,992,047	9,478	5,920	15,398
Total for all India	163 995,554	154,946,926	318,942 480	54,151	34,154	88,305

For the care of the 88,305 insanes of India and Burma there exists accommodation in mental hospitals for 6,750 hence only one person in ten out of the total insane population can obtain accommodation in institutions which exist especially for their care and treatment

The following table gives the number of mental hospitals in each province during 1927, the total population of each institution and the number discharged cured and died —

Province.	No of Mental Hospitals	Admitted and readmitted during the year	Total Population of Mental Hospitals			Discharged cured	Died	Daily average		Criminal Lunatics
			Males	Females	Total			Strength	Sick	
Asam . .	1	66	410	95	505	21	47	438 47	59 35	246
Bihar and Orissa	2	364	1,535	398	1,933	206	53	1,604 49	74 68	614
United Provinces	3	779	1,561	412	1,973	174	106	1,274 83	155 03	425
Punjab .	1	397	982	262	1,244	132	102	889 88	73 63	207
Central Provinces .	1	87	389	95	484	33	19	410 96	20 37	135
Bombay	5	608			2,100	237	171	1 534 20	93 7	226
Madras . .	3	469	1,155	357	1,512	143	80	1,105 29	135 89	194
Burma	2	276	1,111	169	1,280	88	58	1,0 2 55	44 06	564
Total .	18	3,046	.		11,040	.	636	8,305 67	656 71	2,601

It will be observed that there is now no mental hospital in Bengal. Insanes from this province are treated in one or other of the two mental hospitals at Ranchi All Mental hospitals are under the direct control of the Provincial administrative medical officers except the European Mental Hospital at Ranchi which is controlled by a Board of Trustees presided over by the Commissioner of Chota-Nagpur The so-called "Central" Mental Hospitals, that is to say, the Mental Hospital at Madras, North Yeravda (Bombay), Lahore (Punjab), Agra (United Provinces of Agra and Oudh) and Rangoon (Burma), as well as the two Mental Hospitals at Ranchi (one for Europeans and Americans and one for Asiatics and Africans) are administered by whole-time medical officers who are usually trained alienists The Administration of the remaining Mental Hospitals in British India and Burma, lies with the Civil Surgeon of the locality in which they happen to be situated It is probably true to state that only one Mental Hospital in the whole of India can claim any pretension to be up to date as regards organisation, staffing and equipment and that is the Mental Hospital for Europeans at Ranchi All the others are for the most part over-crowded and under-staffed, thus rendering anything approaching treatment on modern lines out of the question The only province in India which has so far displayed some appreciation of the importance of bringing the prevention and treatment of mental disorders into line with conditions in civilised countries is Madras The local Government of this province has achieved a notable advance in its attitude towards mental disorders by providing, in the construction of the new General Hospital at Madras, accommodation for the treatment of early cases of mental diseases

As regards the incidence of insanity among the various races of India as well as the incidence of insanity in relation to occupation, no reliable information is available in view of the comparative paucity of cases in proportion to the general population that come under observation On the other hand the incidence by age is shown fairly well in the Census Report of 1921 which is as follows —

INDIA.

AGE	Insane		Distribution of the insane by age per 10,000 of each sex	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
YEARS				
0- 5	651	484	121	142
5-10	2,905	1,882	539	553
10-15	4,098	2,753	761	803
15-20	4,366	3,076	810	904
20-25	5,518	3 379	1 024	993
25-30	6,861	3,582	1,273	1,053
30-35	7,231	3,849	1,342	1,131
35-40	5,651	2,949	1 049	867
40-45	5 316	3,486	987	1 025
45-50	3 332	2,157	618	634
50-55	3,132	2,492	581	733
55-60	1,465	1,036	272	305
60-65	1,683	1,471		
65-70	602	439		
70 and over	1,070	1,006		
Unspecified	270	133		..
Total for all India	54,151	34,154	623	857

A further result of the widespread ignorance and apathy both official and non official, towards psychiatry and its cognate interests, is the lack of any provision for the care and treatment of mentally defective children In 1925, the Hon'ble Haroon Jaffer moved the Council of State to recommend to the Governor-General in Council that the Provincial Governments be asked to investigate the best means of dealing quickly and adequately with cases of mental defectives A discussion followed which was remarkable only for the ignorance of the subject displayed by all who took part in it The motion was eventually withdrawn

Finally there is still a lamentable failure everywhere to appreciate the intimate association of crime with mental disorder and the extreme paucity of medical men throughout the whole of India with any real knowledge of mental diseases leave the decision of questions involving what the law terms 'responsibility in crime in the hands of medical men who are in no sort of sense "experts" In other words the current ideas both as regards the theory and practice of dealing with insanity and crime in India can only be described as archaic

(See also "Insanity in India" by Colonel G F W Ewens, I M S, and 'Lunacy in India' by Colonel A W Overbeck-Wright, M D D P E I M.S and Colonel H P Jago Shaw's book)

National Association for Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the Women of India.

The National Association for Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the women of India was founded by the Countess of Dufferin in 1885, the object being to open women's hospitals and women's wards in existing hospitals, to train women doctors, nurses and midwives in India, and to bring these out when necessary from Europe An endowment fund of about 6 lakhs was obtained by public subscription In addition Branches were formed in each Province each Branch having its own funds and each having a number of Local Committees and Zenana Hospitals affiliated to it

The Central Fund gives grants-in aid to several Provincial Branches, it gives scholarships to a number of women students at the Medical schools of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi It has in the past brought from England a certain number of European medical women It has assisted by grants in aid the building of a number of zenana hospitals in different parts of India It has affiliated to it 13 Provincial Branches and a number of Local Committees

The Government of India subsidize the Countess of Dufferin's Fund to the extent of Rs 3,44,306 per annum to maintain a Women's Medical Service for India—this service consists of 41 officers, with a training reserve of 8 doctors and a Junior service of 6 assistant surgeons Medical women either British or Indian holding registrable British qualifications are eligible for the senior service

The President is H E The Countess of Willingdon, C I, G B E The Hon Secretary is the Surgeon to H E The Viceroy, and the Secretary Dr M V Webb, O M O, W M S, Red Cross Building, New Delhi and Viceregal Estates, Simla

THE WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE FOR INDIA

This Service is included in the National Association for supplying medical aid by women to the women of India, generally known as the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and is administered by the Executive Committee and Council of that Fund The Government of India has so far allotted the sum of £25,000 per annum towards its maintenance The present sanctioned cadre is forty-four first class medical women, with a training reserve of 8 women graduates in medicine of Indian Universities Recruitment of the service is made (*a*) in India by a medical sub-committee of the Council which includes the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, the Honorary Secretary to the Council and the Chief Medical Officer, Women's Medical Service, (*b*) in England, by a sub-committee, including a medical man and two medical women conversant with conditions in India These sub-committees perform the duties of a medical board examining candidates for physical fitness, and for return to duty after invalliding.

The Council determines what proportions of the members of the Service is to be recruited in England and in India respectively In the original constitution of the Service, duly qualified medical women who are in the service of, or who have rendered approved service to, the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, are to have the first claim to appointment, and thereafter special consideration is to be paid to the claims of candidates who have qualified in local institutions and of those who are natives of India

Qualifications—The qualifications are that the candidate must be (*a*) a British subject resident in the United Kingdom or in a British Colony or in British India, or a person resident in any territory of any Native Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty exercised through the Governor-General of India or through any Governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India (*b*) Must be between the ages of twenty-four and thirty at entry (*c*) She must be a first-class medical woman, *i e*, she must possess a medical qualification registrable in the United Kingdom under the Medical Act, or an Indian or Colonial qualification registrable in the United Kingdom under that Act but this condition does not apply at the original constitution of the Service to medical women in charge of hospitals who, in the opinion of the Council, are of proved experience and ability (*d*) The candidate must produce a certificate of health and character But the Council reserves the power to promote to the service ladies not possessing the above qualifications, but who have shown marked capacity Members of the Service are required to engage for duty anywhere in India After one year of probation has been satisfactorily passed their appointments are confirmed The services of officers may be lent to Local or Municipal bodies, or to special institutions, which may be responsible for whole or part of the pay

Pay—The rates of pay are as follows --

1st to 3rd	year	Rs	450	per month
4th to 6th	,,	,,	500	,,
7th to 9th	,,	,,	550	,,
10th to 12th	,,	,,	600	,,
13th to 15th	,,	,,	650	,,
16th to 18th	,,	,,	700	,,
19th to 21st	,,	,,	750	,,
22nd to 24th	,,	,,	800	,,
24th and after	,,	,,	850	,,

also an overseas allowance of Rs 100 per month to those below 12 years' service and Rs 150 per month to those of 12 years' service and over Every officer of the Service shall pass an examination in such vernacular as the Executive Committee shall appoint within the first three years of her service, and shall receive no increment after that period until such examination has been passed In addition

furnished quarters are provided free o' rent or a house rent allowance to be determined by the Provincial Committee may be granted in lieu of it

Officers of the Service are permitted to engage in private practice provided it does not interfere with their official duties, and the Provincial Committee has the power to determine whether such duties are thus interfered with Except in very special cases retirement is compulsory at the age of fifty-five An officer recruited in England, whose appointment is not confirmed or who is dismissed, is granted an allowance sufficient to pay her passage to England

Leave Rules —(*a*) Casual Leave, which is occasional leave on full pay for a few days, and is not supposed to interrupt duty (*b*) Leave on average pay is granted up to 2-11 of an officer s period on duty, according to Fundamental Rules More than eight months' leave on average pay is not granted at one time (*c*) Study leave may also be granted up to twelve months during the whole service An allowance of 12 sh per day is granted in addition to ⅔ average pay during study leave (*d*) Extraordinary leave at any time at the discretion of the Executive Committee (*e*) Leave not due may be granted subject to the following conditions —(*i*) on medical certificate, without limit of amount, and (*ii*) otherwise than on medical certificate, for not more than three months at any one time and six months in all, reckoned in terms of leave on average pay (*f*) The maximum period of continuous absence from duty on leave granted otherwise than on medical certificate is 18 months (*g*) When an officer returns from leave which was not due and which was debited against her leave account, no leave will become due to her until the expiration of a fresh period spent on duty, sufficient to earn a credit of leave equal to the period of leave which she took before it was due There are no allowances during extraordinary leave A doctor appointed in England receives a sum of £100 to cover her passage and incidental expenses There are also allowances to cover the cost of journeys by rail and road

There is also a Provident Fund, each member contributing monthly thereto ten per cent of her salary, the Association contributing an equal amount, and each subscriber's account being granted interest on the amount standing to credit at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, "or at such rate as the Council can invest without risk to the funds of the Association"

An officer loses the contributions made to her account by the Association with the interest thereon if she resigns (except on account of ill-health) before completing five years' service or in the event of dismissal On retirement after approved service the sum which has accumulated to the credit of the subscriber is handed over to her

Free Passages —Officers of the Women's Medical Service are granted free return passages corresponding to those granted under the Lee Concessions to officers of all India services The maximum number of return passages granted during an officer's entire term of service must not exceed four, the first falling due after 4 years service

The Training Reserve of the Women's Medical Service —This Service has a sanctioned cadre of eight, and is open to women graduates in medicine of the Indian Universities Salaries range from Rs 200 to Rs 300 per month, with furnished quarters or the equivalent in money, to those employed in India

2 Two of the eight members of the reserve, but not more at any one time, may be deputed to Europe by the Executive Committee for post graduate training, and shall receive a stipend at the rate of £ 200 a year each paid quarterly and return passage Any member not so deputed shall be employed in India

3 Ordinarily four years shall be spent in the reserve before a member is considered for appointment to the Women's Medical Service, but the Executive Committee shall have power to shorten this period in special cases Service in the reserve shall be considered by the Executive Committee when appointments are being made to the Women s Medical Service, but shall not of itself constitute a claim to appointment

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund was organised by Lady Curzon in 1903, in order to secure a certain amount of improvement in the practising dais of India A sum of about 6½ lakhs was obtained by public subscription, and centres were organised in each Province to carry out the objects of the Fund Over 2,000 midwives have been trained in addition to large numbers who have been partially trained Of late years the Fund has done much to pave the way for the registration and supervision of indigenous dais It has also done much propaganda work The fund is now administered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau of the Indian Red Cross Society

LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

The Lady Hardinge Medical College was opened by Lord Hardinge on the 17th February 1916 It is a residential Medical College staffed entirely by women, and was founded to commemorate the visit to Delhi, in 1911, of the Queen Empress Lady Hardinge took the initiative in raising funds by public subscription to meet the cost of buildings and equipment Thirty lakhs of rupees, in all, have been given for these purposes, mostly by the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India After Lady Hardinge s death in 1914, it was suggested by Her Imperial Majesty Queen Mary that the institution should serve as a memorial to its founder, and be called by her name

The Governing Body includes the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, the Chief Engineer, Delhi Province, the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, the Chief Medical Officer, Women's Medical Service, a representative elected by the All-India Association of Medical Women, the Surgeon to H E the Viceroy, an Indian member of the Council of State, 2 Indian members of the Legislative Assembly, a private Indian citizen of Delhi, a private lady resident of Delhi, the Civil Surgeon of New Delhi and the Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Delhi The Honorary Secretary, who is also a member of the Governing Body is the Deputy Director General, Indian Medical Service The Deputy Accountant-General, Central Revenues, acts as Honorary Treasurer

The College and Hospital, together with separate hostels for 100 Medical students and 70 nurses and residences for the medical and teaching staff, occupy a site of 55 acres in New Delhi (Raisina) within easy reach of the old city The grounds are enclosed and adequate provision is made for the seclusion of both students and patients from outside observation Strict observance of purdah cannot, however, be guaranteed in the case of students As the hospital patients are all women or children, it is for example, necessary that students should, in their final year, attend a brief course of instruction on men patients at the Civil Hospital, Delhi The College buildings contain a Library, Museum, Lecture Rooms, Laboratories and offices Hostels are provided for Hindu, Moslem, Sikh and Christian students The hospital is a fine modern building with accommodation for 200 in-patients and a commodious out-patients' department The College and Hospital are supported by a grant of Rs 3,11,000 from the Government of India, supplemented by grants from Provincial Governments and Indian States Students are prepared for the Intermediate Science Examination, and the M B, B S degree of the Punjab University, with which the College is affiliated

SENIOR STAFF

Principal and Professor of Midwifery and Gynæcology—Dr O'Brien Brendon M B B S (Lond) L S A, M D, Ch B (Glas), Women's Medical Service

Vice Principal and Professor of Surgery—Miss Hamilton Browne, M B Ch M (Syd), D T M (Calcutta), W M S

Professor of Medicine—Miss N L Trouton, M B B S (Lond), M R C S, L R C P D T M (Calcutta)

Professor of Ophthalmology—Miss R Roulston M B, Ch B (Glas), D O (Oxon), D I C S (Lond), W M S

Professor of Pathology—Mrs L S Ghosh M B, Ch B (Aberdeen), D P H (Cambridge), W M S

Professor of Anatomy—Miss K J McDermott, M B, B S (Punjab), W M S

Professor of Physiology—Miss L Surie, M Sc

Professor of Radiology—Dr Rekhi M B B S (Pb), D M R & E, (Cantab)

Lecturer in Physics and Mathematics, and Superintendent of the Science Department—Miss J H Ross, M A, B Sc (Glas)

Lecturer in Chemistry—Miss Soshelia Ram, M A (Cantab)

Lecturer in Biology—Miss C C Burt, B Sc (Edin)

Lecturer in English—Miss Ebbutt, M A (Dublin), Modern Language Tripos (Cantab)

Bursar and Warden—Miss M W Jesson, M A (Cantab)

Attached to the Hospital there are (1) a Training School for Nurses, and (2) a Training School for Dispensers All particulars as to admission and training may be obtained in the case of (1) from the Nursing Superintendents, Lady Hardinge Medical College Hospital, Delhi, and in the case of (2) from the Lecturer on Pharmacy, at the same address

NURSING.

Whilst India cannot show the complete chain of efficiently-nursed hospitals which exists in England, there has been a great development of skilled nursing of recent years This activity is principally centred in the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Presidencies, where the chief hospitals in the Presidency towns are well nursed, and where large private staffs are maintained, available to the general public on payment of a prescribed scale of fees These hospitals also act as training institutions, and turn out a yearly supply of fully trained nurses, both to meet their own demands and those of outside institutions and private agencies In this way the supply of trained nurses, English, Anglo-Indian and Indian, is being steadily increased In Bombay the organisation has gone a step farther, through the establishment of the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association, c/o St George's Hospital, Bombay This is composed of representatives of the various Nursing Associations in charge of individual hospitals, and works under the Government The principle on which the relations of this Association with the Local Associations is governed is that there shall be central examination and control combined with complete individual autonomy in administration

State Registration of Nurses for all India is much required A meeting was held in Bombay in 1923 when Nurses from the Presidency met to discuss the question It is desired that India should have its own State Register as in the United Kingdom, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, Canada and Burma, and that the curricula and examinations should be brought into line with these countries Government has proposed to establish a Provincial Register preparatory to an All-India Register.

Nursing Bodies —The Secretary of the Calcutta Hospital Nurses' Institution is Mr A R Nicholson, Allahabad Bank Buildings, Calcutta The names and addresses of the other Nursing bodies in Calcutta are Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association (Bengal Branch), 4, Hungerford Street, Lady Rogers' Hostel for Indian Nurses, 144, Russa Road South, Nurses' Academy, 6, Suburban Hospital Road, and Nurses' Bureau, 37, McLeod Street In Madras there is the General Hospital, with a staff of 62 nurses the Government Maternity Hospital, the Caste and Gosha Hospital at Kilpauk, the Royapetta Hospital and the Ophthalmic Hospital, also the Lady Ampthill Nurses Institute and the South Indian Nursing Association (now amalgamated) President, Her Excellency Lady Goschen The Association has under its management—*The Lady Ampthill Nurses Institute*, Western Castle, Mount Road, Madras Fully trained and experienced nurses for all cases of illness both among Europeans and Indians, always available *The Lady Willingdon Nursing Home*, Western Castle Mount Road Madras, and *Nilgiri Nursing and Convalescent Home* Ootacamund for Medical Surgical and Maternity cases The Nilgiri Nursing Home affords admirable facilities for convalescents

Bombay Presidency —The Bombay Presidency was amongst the first in India to realise the value of nursing in connection with hospital work The first steps were taken on the initiative of Mr. L R W Forrest at St George's Hospital, Bombay, where a regular nursing cadre for the hospital was established together with a small staff of nurses for private cases This was followed by a similar movement at the J J and Allied Hospitals and afterwards spread to other hospitals in the Presidency Ultimately the Government laid down a definite principle with regard to the financial aid which they would give to such institutions, agreeing to contribute a sum equal to that raised from private sources Afterwards, as the work grew, it was decided by Government that each nursing association attached to a hospital should have a definite constitution and consequently these bodies have all been registered as Associations under Act 21 of 1860 By degrees substantial endowments have been built up, although the Associations are still largely dependent upon annual subscriptions towards the maintenance of their works This Association was incorporated under the Societies' Registration Act of 1860, in the year 1911, with the primary object of establishing a nursing service from which the Nursing staff at Government aided hospitals under management of Nursing Association might be recruited This function however, was never carried out by the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association, and under the present circumstances it appeared to the Committee improbable that it could be carried out, but up to now the auxiliary function of the examining and granting certificates to nurses and midwives, and maintaining a register of qualified nurses and midwives and also maintaining a Provident fund for the employees of the affiliated associations have been successfully carried out from 1911 to 1928 Memorandum, Rules and By-laws of the Association were however revised or brought into line with the actual working of the Association Towards the end of 1927, the Committee decided that some steps must be taken to do so and accordingly appointed a sub committee to consider the revision and amendment of the Memorandum, Rules and By-laws The Sub Committee reported that it appeared to be impossible to amend and revise the present rules piecemeal and that the only way to put things in order would be to draft an entirely fresh constitution and rules

After fully considering the Sub Committee's report the Committee agreed that the Association be incorporated by an Act on the line of the Registration Act in the United Kingdom Pending the passing of the Act the new Memorandum of Association having received the approval of Government was brought into operation from 1st April 1929

The following are affiliated associations as well as Training Institutions —

St George's Hospital Nursing Association Bombay, (for nurses only), Hon Secretary F B Thorneiv, Esq

Jamshetji Jijibhoy Hospital Nursing Association Bombay, (for nurses and Midwives), Hon Secretary Dr Mehta, O B E, F R C P

Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association, Bombay (for nurses only), Hon Secretary W Dillon Esq I C S

Cama & Albless Hospitals Nursing Association, Bombay, (for Nurses and Midwives) Hon Secretary H C B Mitchell, Esq

Sassoon Hospital Nursing Association, Poona, (for Nurses and Midwives), Hony Secretary N J Wadia Esq, B A, Bar at law

Karachi Civil Hospital Nursing Association (for Nurses only), Hon Secretary H H Hood, Esq

Civil Hospital Nursing Association, Nasik (for Nurses and Midwives), Hon Secretary Civil Surgeon, Nasik

Civil Hospital Nursing Association, Ahmedabad (for Nurses and Midwives), Hon Secretary Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad

Victoria Nursing Association, Sholapur, (for Nurses and Midwives), Hon Secretary Civil Surgeon, Sholapur

The following are only affiliated Associations but not Training Institutions —

Ahmednagar Civil Hospital Nursing Association, Hon Secretary Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar

Bijapur Civil Hospital Nursing Association, Hon Secretary Civil Surgeon, Bijapur

Byramji Jijibhoy Nursing Association, Matheran, Hony Secretary Lt-Col M S Irani, I M S

Dharwar Civil Hospital Nursing Association, Hony Secretary Civil Surgeon, Dharwar

Kanara Nursing Association, Karwar, Hon Secretary Civil Surgeon, Karwar

Panch-Mahals Nursing Association, Godhra, Hony Secretary Civil Surgeon, Godhra

Prince of Wales Nursing Association, Aden, Hony Secretary G Richmond, Esq

The following are recognised Training Institutions —

V J Hospital, Ahmedabad (for Nurses and Midwives)

State General Hospital, Baroda (for Nurses and Midwives)

Civil Hospital, Belgaum (for Nurses and Midwives)
King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Parel Bombay (for Nurses only)
Bai Yamunabai L Nair Charitable Hospital Lamington Road, Bombay (for Nurses only)
Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsi General Hospital, Cumballa Hill, Bombay (for Nurses only)
Civil Hospital, Jalgaon (for Nurses only)
Lady Dufferin and Louise Lawrence Institute, Karachi (for Nurses and Midwives)
West Hospital, Rajkot (for Nurses only)
Morarbhai Vrajabhukandas Hospital, Surat (for Nurses and Midwives)
American Presbyterian Mission Hospital, Miraj (for Nurses only)
St Luke's Hospital Vengurla (for Nurses only)
Parsi Lying-in Hospital, Bombay (for Midwives only)
St Margaret's Hospital, Poona (for Midwives only)
King Edward Memorial Hospital, Poona (for Midwives only)
Nowrosji Wadia Maternity Hospital, Parel, Bombay (for midwives only)
Acharatlal Girdharlal Maternity Home, Ahmedabad (for Midwives only)
Civil Hospital, Surat (for Midwives only)
Zenana Mission Hospital, Broach (for Midwives only)
Lady Dufferin Hospital, Sholapur

Provision for retiring allowances is made for all members on the basis of a Provident Fund, and a Nursing Reserve has been established for employment in emergencies such as war, pestilence or public danger or calamity

Address —The Registrar, Bombay Presidency Nursing Association, Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay

Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association —In 1906 this Association was inaugurated, replacing the Punjab and Up-country Nursing Association for Europeans in India, which Society, established in 1892, had accomplished much useful work in this country Owing, however, to lack of funds it was found impossible to continue its administration and to carry out the expansion of the work so urgently called for. The name of the helpers identified with the premier Association to whom the public must ever be indebted are the Hon Lady Lyttleton, Lady Helen Munro Ferguson and Mrs Cottrell, while Mrs Shepherd, by her indefatigable efforts, is truly entitled to be regarded as the pioneer of a trained nursing system throughout the greater part of India The late Lady Curzon worked energetically to provide an enlarged Nursing organisation, but mainly owing to financial reasons, she was unable before she left India to bring the scheme to fruition The Home Committee of the existing Association, recognising the need for expansion consented to take over the present Association and approached Lady Minto before she left England in 1905 for co operation towards this project, and after much consideration and discussion with the Government of India, Lieut-Governors and Commissioners of Provinces, the present Association was established An appeal by Lady Minto, addressed to the public both in England and India, was responded to most generously, and sufficient funds were collected to form an endowment fund, which has in spite of fluctuations increased a little with time The assistance of a Government grant is much valued, as it enables Homes for the Sisters to be kept up in six Provinces in India and in Burma At the request of the Home Committee the enlarged Association was renamed the "Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association"

The duties of the Home Committee are, as before, largely concerned in dispatching—as required—suitably trained and carefully selected Nurses for service on the staff of the Association in India Thus, Europeans who are members of this Association are enabled to obtain skilled nursing at moderate charges on a sliding scale of fees determined by the income of each patient The boon of obtaining good nursing at moderate terms is much appreciated, the rates of subscriptions being really an insurance against illness

Her Majesty the Queen is a Patron of the Association Her Excellency The Countess of Willingdon is President of the Central Committee in India

Hon Secretary Major F M Collins, R A M C
Hon Treasurer W R Tinnant, Esq, I C S

Chief Lady Superintendent Miss G Beckett Address—Central Committee, L M I N A, Viceregal Lodge, Simla, and Red Cross Building, New Delhi

Hon Secretary, Home Committee—Vacant

Secretary, Home Committee Miss M E Ray, R R C, 10, Witherly Mansions, Earls Court Sq

Nurses' Organizations —The Association of Nursing Superintendents of India is now amalgamated with the Trained Nurses' Association of India, and has the one set of officers The Trained Nurses' Association of India and the Association of Nursing Superintendents of India are not Associations to employ or to supply nurses, but are organizations with a membership wholly of nurses with the avowed objects of improving and unifying nursing education, promoting *esprit de corps* among nurses, and upholding the dignity and honour of the nursing profession The Associations have a membership of 472 including nurses trained in ten or more different countries, Europeans, Americans, New Zealanders, Australians and Indians The Association of Superintendents was started in 1905 as the Association of Nursing Superintendents of the United Provinces and the Punjab, but by the next year its membership had spread over the country to such an extent that the name was changed to include the whole of India The Trained Nurses' Association was started in 1908, and a monthly Journal of Nursing began to be published by the two Associations in February, 1910 The Associations are affiliated with the International Council of Nurses

President Mrs G D Franklin, 33, Rajpur Road, Delhi

Hon Secretary and Treasurer Miss Gadsden, General Hospital, Madras

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

Within the abnormally short period of eleven years the Woman Suffrage movement has risen in India, swept through the country sympathetically and achieved the political enfranchisement of women in all the nine British Provinces and in four Indian States

Three fundamental causes have led to this remarkable success first the deep veneration that is given by the Hindu and Muhammadan religions to the feminine aspect of life equally with the masculine as shown by the importance of goddesses by the necessity for the presence of the wife at all ceremonies performed by a Brahman by the idea of the sacred mystery of womanhood implied by the purdah, and by the general veneration of motherhood Secondly the time was psychological for a new era was beginning for the Indian people by the introduction of a Scheme of Reforms in Indian government which was planned to give a basis of representative government on a much extended scale The door was being opened to complete Self government but only men were being invited to enter through it, although women compose half the people of the country and it had been by the joint efforts of men and women that the agitation for reform in the government had been made The men and women of India were too awakened and too just to allow this injustice to remain unredressed Thirdly, the long and strenuous agitation for the vote by women in Britain and America and their recent victories had brought vividly to the consciousness of all educated Indian men and women the whole question of the inclusion of women in public life, and it was also a national and international necessity that Indian women should be given as high a status as women in other parts of the Empire

Though the **Municipal franchise** had been granted to the women of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies over fifteen years ago it was so limited in numbers that it did not make a large impact on women's consciousness and indeed no protest was made when it was suddenly withdrawn from Madras women some years later Over 1,700 women are qualified to vote for the Bombay Corporation and a fair percentage of these have polled at each election, and similarly in other Municipalities in that Presidency women have exercised their vote responsibly and intelligently Since 1922 over 100 women have become Municipal Councillors and members of Local Government Boards Their appointment has chiefly been by nomination but there have been notable seats won by election in open contest with men, such as the election of all the four women who first entered the contest for seat in Bombay Corporation, also the instance in which the single woman contestant in the Municipal elections in Lucknow secured the largest poll of any of the candidates Many important local reforms have been secured by this large band of women Councillors, and every year sees a greater number of women serving on these local Councils and Boards

It was owing to the rise of the political agitation for Home Rule between 1914 and 1917 that women began to wake up to their position of exclusion by British law from any share in representative government The internment of one of their own sex, Dr Besant, stimulated political activity and political self-consciousness amongst women to a very great extent The moment for the ripe public expression of their feelings came when the Secretary of State for India came to India to investigate and study Indian affairs at first hand in 1917

During the Hon E S Montagu's visit only one Women's Deputation waited on him but it was representative of womanhood in all party of India, and it brought to his notice the various reforms which women were specially desirous of recommending the Government to carry out

The first claim for women suffrage for Indian women was made in the address presented to Mr Montagu at this historic **All-India Women's Deputation** which waited upon him in Madras on the 18th December 1917 The section referring to enfranchisement merits full quotation

"Our interests, as one half of the people, are directly affected by the demand in the united (Hindu-Muslim Reform) scheme (I 3) that 'the Members of the Council should be elected directly by the people on as broad a franchise as possible,' and in the Memorandum (3) that 'the franchise should be broadened and extended directly to the people' We pray that, when such a franchise is being drawn up, women may be recognized as 'people,' and that it may be worded in such terms as will not disqualify our sex, but allow our women the same opportunities of representation as our men In agreeing with the demand of the abovementioned Memorandum that 'a full measure of Local Self-Government should be immediately granted, we request that it shall include the representation of our women, a policy that has been admittedly successful for the past twenty years in Local Self-Government elsewhere in the British Empire The precedent for including women in modern Indian political life has been a marked feature of the Indian National Congress, in which since its inception women have voted and been delegates and speakers, and which this year finds its climax in the election of a woman as its President Thus the voice of India approves of its women being considered responsible and acknowledged citizens, and we urgently claim that, in the drawing up of all provisions regarding representation, our sex shall not be made a disqualification for the exercise of the franchise or for service in public life"

The year 1918 was devoted to converting the Government forces to the justice and expediency of Indian Woman Suffrage, but this proved a more difficult matter It was a disappointment first that though the Secretary of State had given a sympathetic reply to the All-India Women's Deputation, yet when the Scheme of Reforms, drawn up by him and Lord Chelmsford as the outcome of his visit to India was published no mention of women was made though the widening of the electorate was one of the reforms suggested When the Southborough Franchise Committee was formed to investigate the suggestions regarding the franchise in this Scheme, the women suffragists took every means to bring to the notice of the Committee all the evidence which showed the need for, and the country's support of the inclusion of women in the new franchise

After the introduction of the **Government of India Bill** into Parliament in July 1919, a number of Indian deputations proceeded to London to give evidence before the Joint Select Committee of Members of both Houses of Parliament which had been appointed to place the Reforms on a workable basis Mrs Annie Besant, Mrs Sarojini Naidu and Mrs and Miss Herabai Tata were the women who were heard by the Committee in support of the extension of the franchise to women in India

The House of Commons decided that the question was one for Indians to answer for themselves and while retaining the sex disqualification in the Reform Bill they framed the Electoral Rules in such terms that if any Provincial Legislative Council should approve by a resolution in favour of women's franchise, women should be put on the electoral register of that Province This was the only provision regarding franchise matters which might be changed before a 10 years' time limit Until after that period women were ineligible for election as Legislative Councillors.

Travancore, a very progressive Indian State, was the first to grant the Legislative vote to women at the close of 1920, and it was promptly followed by the Indian State of Jhalawar In the first session of the Legislative Councils in 1921 it is gratifying to record that a motion was tabled by Dewan Bahadur Krishnan Nair of Malabar that he would bring forward a Resolution in the **Madras** Legislative Council to remove the disqualification of sex existing in regard to the Legislative Council franchise During the month that must legally intervene between the tabling of a Woman Suffrage motion and its introduction for Debate the Madras women under the leadership of the Women's Indian Association carried on all forms of public propaganda and canvassed the important members of the Council The Debate took place on April 1st and after a short discussion, in which it was evident that opposition came only from the Muhammadan members, the debate itself became only an accumulation of appreciation of womanhood and an expression of faith in its future When the division was taken, it resulted in the resolution being carried by a majority of 34 Madras has thus the honour of being the first Province in British India to enfranchise its women, and it has done this ungrudgingly and unhesitatingly in the broad spirit of the equality of the sexes, as it grants the vote to women on the same terms as it has been granted to men

Mr Trivedi brought forward a Woman Suffrage Resolution in the **Bombay** Legislative Council during the same session, but some irregularity in its wording caused it to be pronounced out of order In June that subject was tabled again and championed by Rao Saheb Harilal Desaibhai Desai of Ahmedabad, Deputy President of the Council As in Madras, the intervening month was filled with suffrage activity by the women of the Presidency and was remarkable for a large joint meeting of Bombay city women at which 19 Women's Societies took part, and for a suffrage meeting of Marathi and Gujerati women in Poona when over 800 women showed the greatest enthusiasm for the movement

The **Bombay** Council Debate on Woman Suffrage took three days and the subject was very fully discussed by over 40 members The result was satisfactory to the suffragists, the voting being 52 in favour, 25 against and 12 neutral Thus Madras and Bombay Presidencies gave the lead to the other Provinces In September, 1922, Mr S M Bose, in the **Bengal** Council, moved a Woman Suffrage Resolution, which was debated for three days but finally defeated by 56 to 37 votes, a *bloc* of 40 Muhammadan members voting solidly against it In September 1925 the Bengal Council passed the Suffrage Resolution by a vote of 54 to 38

Mr Devaki Prasad Sinha's similar Resolution in the **Behar and Orissa** Legislative Council was defeated by only a 10 votes' majority

These Debates proved so educational to their respective Provinces that the **Bengal** and **Behar** Provinces have since granted qualified women the **Municipal Vote**

In February, 1923, a world suffrage record was made by the *unanimous* vote of the **United Provinces** Legislative Council in favour of Woman Suffrage

In 1926 the **Punjab** granted woman suffrage without a division, and in 1926 the **Central Provinces**

The new Reform Bill for **Burma** has included the grant of woman suffrage to the qualified Burmese women, and further made provision for their election as Councillors if the Council passes a Resolution desiring their admission and if that Resolution is approved of by the Governor

In April, 1922, the **Mysore** Legislative Council unanimously passed the Woman Suffrage Resolution The vote for the Representative Assembly of Mysore was granted to women in October, 1922 The vote for Mysore Legislative Franchise was granted to the Mysore women by H H The Maharaja and His Privy Council in June 1923 In October, 1924, **Assam** Provincial Council granted Woman Suffrage for its Province by 26 to 8 It also has been the first Province to pass a Resolution in favour of allowing women to enter the Council as members

In 1925 soon after the All India Women's Educational Reform was held in Patna, the Legislative Council of Behar and Orissa gave women the right of voting election and nomination to the Council on the same terms as men Thus the whol of British India has now given to women equal political rights with men The result has already demonstrated itself in the remarkable advancement of all the interests of women along the lines of education health leg g, morality and social customs

The Indian Native States of Travancore Cochin and Rajkot are the only places in India which the sex disqualification has been completely removed from the statute book These have allowed women the right to stand for election for the Legislative Council as well as the right to vote for it and two women have been elected to the newly formed Representative Council of Rajkot The year 1925 has been noteworthy for the appointment of the first woman Minister to Government Mrs Poonem Lubha became a member of the Travancore Legislative Council on taking the position of State Darbar Physician She acted as Minister for Health to the State for three years Cochin State nominated Mrs Madhavi Amma as a member of its first Legislative Council

In British India by the terms of the Reform Bill the Councils had no power to alter the disqualification of sex which remains against the right to stand as candidates for election to the Councils This could only be changed by the vote of the British Parliament and the gaining of this right remained as a further objective of the women suffragists Many large, influential meetings were held claiming the right of women to entry of the Legislatures A deputation of women about this subject waited on the Madras Governor and their claims were supported by him and by his Government The Imperial Legislative Assembly and the Council of State had been accorded the power to grant women the franchise for their assemblies also by resolution, but only for those provinces which had already granted women the Legislative franchise The Legislative Assembly has passed by a large majority a Resolution granting the Assembly franchise to the women of such Provinces Accordingly In November 1923 women in India voted for the first time for the elections of both Provincial Legislative Councillors and members of the Legislative Assembly The number of women who voted in the large cities was surprisingly large in Bombay and Madras Presidencies and comprised women of all castes and communities

In April, 1926 as a result of a favourable recommendation of the Muddiman Committee on Franchise Reforms, the Rule was changed in the Reform Bill which disqualified women from entering the Legislatures Power was granted to the Councils and the Assembly to pass Resolutions allowing qualified women to be elected or nominated as members of these bodies Again Madras Council on the 17th July, was the first to pass a Resolution admitting women to its membership Bombay and the Punjab followed its lead in August and October respectively This enabled women to become members of the Councils which have been functioning since then But the permission came too late for women to stand for election with any great chance of success, so the Women's Indian Association asked that women be nominated by Government for the new Councils in those Provinces which had voted to admit them and that women also be nominated to the Assembly and the Council of State Thus the year 1926 marked another milestone passed on the road to the complete political emancipation of Indian womanhood

In 1926 the Central Provinces, the Punjab and Bengal all granted the franchise to women The year 1927 was notable for the nomination of the first woman member to a Legislative Council in British India, the recipient of the honour being Dr MUTHULAKSHMI AMMAL, and she was further honoured by being elected unanimously by her colleagues in the Madras Legislative Council, to the Office OF DEPUTY-PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL Since then Mrs Kale has been nominated to the Legislative Council of the Central Provinces, and Mrs Ahmed Shaw to that of the United Provinces A Deputation from the All-India Women's Conference in Delhi in 1928 waited on the Viceroy requesting him to nominate two women to the Legislative Assembly That has still remained ungranted

The number of women enfranchised by the grant of the vote throughout India will not be more than a million under the present qualifications Property and not literacy is the basis of the franchise, though the grant of the vote to every graduate of seven years' standing ensures that the best educated women of the country as well as those who have to shoulder the largest property responsibilities will be those who rightly will be the legislating influence on behalf of womanhood As regards the custom of purdah prevailing in parts of India special provisions have been made in Municipal voting for purdah recording stations for purdah women in which a woman is returning officer and this has been found quite satisfactory and has been adopted also where desired in connection with Legislative Council elections

Though the Women's Indian Association was the only Indian women's society which had woman suffrage as one of its specific objects, almost all other women's organisations have combined in special efforts for the gaining of municipal and legislative rights and the following ladies have identified themselves specially with the movement Lady D Tata, Lady A Bose, Lady T Sadasivaier, the Begum of Cambay, Mrs Ramabai Ranade Mrs Sarojini Naidu, Mrs Taiji Jehangir Petit, Mrs Tata, Mrs Wadia, Mrs Jinarajadasa, Dr A Besant, Mrs M E Cousins, Mrs Srirangamma, Mrs Chandrasekhara Iyer Miss S Sorabji, Mrs Khedkar, Dr Mistry, Dr Muthulakshmi Ammal, Mrs Palmer, Mrs Saraladevi Chondhuri, Mrs Kumudini Basu, Mrs K N Roy, Lady Shafi, Mrs Hassan Imam, Miss S R Das, Mrs P K Sen, Mrs Rustomji Faridoonji, Mrs B Rama Rao, Mrs Deep Narain Singh, Mrs. Raschid, Mrs van Gildemeester, etc

Warrant of Precedence.

The following new Warrant of Precedence for India was approved by His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, and received His Royal Sign Manual, on 9th April 1930 —

1 Governor-General and Viceroy of India.

2 Governors of Presidencies and Provinces within their respective charges

3 Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal

4 Commander-in-Chief in India

5 Governors of the United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar and Orissa and Burma

6 Governors of the Central Provinces and Assam

7 Chief Justice of Bengal

8 Members of the Governor General's Executive Council

9 Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies

10 President of the Council of State

11 President of the Legislative Assembly

12 Chief Justice of a High Court other than that of Bengal

13 Agents to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Central India, Baluchistan, Punjab States and States of Western India, Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, Commissioner in Sind, Members of Executive Councils and Ministers of Governors and Lieutenant-Governors*, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Resident and Commander-in-Chief at Aden, and, Residents at Hyderabad and in Mysore within their respective charges

14 Chief Commissioner of Railways, General Officers Commanding, Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western Commands, and Officers of the rank of General

15 Members of the Executive Councils and Ministers in Madras, Bombay and Bengal *

16 Members of the Executive Councils and Ministers, United Provinces, Punjab, Burma and Bihar and Orissa *

17. Agents to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Central India, Baluchistan, Punjab States and States of Western India, Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, and Residents at Hyderabad and in Mysore

18 Members of the Executive Councils and Ministers, Central Provinces and Assam *

19 Presidents of Legislative Councils, within their respective Provinces

20 Chief Judges of Chief Courts, and Puisne Judges of High Courts

21 Lieutenant-Generals

22 Auditor-General, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, and Chief Commissioner of Delhi, when within his charge

23 Air Officer Commanding, Royal Air Force in India, Flag Officer Commanding and Director, Royal Indian Marine, Members of the Railway Board, Railway Financial Commissioner, Secretaries to the Government of India, and Vice Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research

24 Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries to the Government of India, Commissioner in Sind, Controller of Civil Accounts, Financial Adviser, Military Finance, Judges of Chief Courts, Members of the Central Board of Revenue, and Resident and Commander-in-Chief at Aden

25 Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, when within his charge, and Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal

26 Commissioners of Revenue and Commissioner of Excise, Bombay, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, Development Commissioner, Burma, Director of Development, Bombay, Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, Financial Commissioners, Judicial Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Sind and North-West Frontier Provinces Major-Generals, Members of a Board of Revenue, Members of the Public Service Commission, and Surgeons-General

27 Vice Chancellors of the Indian Universities

28 Agents of State Railways, Controller of the Currency, Additional Judicial Commissioners, Judicial Commissioner, Western India States Agency Commissioners of Division, and Residents of the 2nd Class.

29 Members of the Indian Civil Service of 30 years' standing, whose position but for this Article would not be lower than Article 34

30 Advocate-General, Calcutta.

31 Advocates General, Madras and Bombay

32 Chief Secretaries to Governments other than those of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Assam

33 Accountants-General, Class I, Air Force Officer Commanding, Aden, Brigadiers, Census Commissioner for India, Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department, Commissioner Northern India Salt Revenue, Director-General of Archæology in India, Director of the Geological Survey, Director, Intelligence Bureau, Director of Ordnance Factories and Manufacture, Director of Railway Audit, Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner, Calcutta, Inspector General of Forest, Military Accountant-General, Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, and Surveyor-General of India

34 Additional Judicial Commissioners, Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chief Commissioner of Delhi, Chief Secretary to the Government of Assam, Commissioners of Division, Judicial Commissioner, Western India States Agency, and Residents of the 2nd Class

* The Vice-President of the Council appointed under section 48 of the Government of India Act ranks in the same article of the Warrant but senior to his colleagues on the Council

35 Non-Official Presidents of Municipal Corporations in Presidency Towns and Rangoon, within their respective municipal jurisdictions Private Secretary to the Viceroy, and Secretaries, Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries to Local Governments

36 Accountants-General other than Class I, Chief Accounts Officer, East Indian Railway, Chief Auditors of State Railways Chief Commercial Managers of State Railways, Chief Conservators of Forests, Chief Engineers * Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, Chief Operating Superintendents of State Railways, Chief Mechanical Engineers of State Railways Chief Mining Engineer Railway Board, Colonels, Command Controllers of Military Accounts Deputy Controller of the Currency at Bombay Directors of Agriculture Director Agricultural Research Institute Pusa Director of Army Audit, Director of the Botanical Survey of India, Director of Civil Aviation in India Director General of Observatories Directors of Public Instruction under Local Governments Director, Military Lands and Cantonments, Directors, Railway Board, Directors of the Survey of India, Director, Zoological Survey Expert Advisers, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Financial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs His Majesty's Trade Commissioners Bombay and Calcutta Inspectors General, Civil Hospitals Inspectors-General of Police under Local Governments and in the North West Frontier Province, Inspectors General of Prisons under Local Governments, Master of Security Press, Nasik, Members of the Indian Civil Service and of the Indian Political Department of 23 years civil service, whose position but for this Article would not be lower than Article 55, Mint Masters Calcutta and Bombay President of the Forest College and Research Institute Provincial Directors of Public Health and Traffic Managers and Locomotive Superintendents of State Railways

37 Military Secretary to the Viceroy

38 Solicitor to the Government of India and Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Bengal

39 Presidency Senior Chaplains of the Church of Scotland

40 Chairman of Port Trusts and of Improvement Trusts of the Presidency Towns Rangoon and Karachi, Chief Executive Officers of the Municipalities of the Presidency Towns and Rangoon, within their charges Chief Inspector of Mines, Commissioners of Police in the Presidency Towns and Rangoon, and Settlement Commissioners

41 Collectors of Customs Collectors and Magistrates of Districts, Collector of Stamp Revenue and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue Calcutta, Commissioner of Ajmer Merwara Deputy Commissioners of Districts Deputy Commissioner, Port Blair Divisional and District and Sessions Judges (including the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur) Political Agents and Superintendents, and Residents (other than those of the 1st and 2nd Class), Commissioners of Income Tax Opium Agent, Ghazipur, and Remembrancers of Legal Affairs and Government Advocates under Local Governments

42 Deputy Financial Adviser, Military Finance Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India Director General of Commercial Intelligence, Director of Inspection Indian Stores Department Director of Public Information Government of India, Director of Purchase and Intelligence, Indian Stores Department Establishment Officer in the Army Department Secretary to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Secretary Public Service Commission Secretary to the Railway Board and Secretaries to Residents of the First Class, within their respective charges

43 Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli Director of the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar Director of the Indian Institute of Science, and Principal of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee

44 Assistant to the Inspector General of Forests, Budget Officer, Finance Department Government of India, Chief Electrical Engineers Civilian Superintendents of Clothing Factories Civilian Superintendents of Ordnance Factories Colliery Superintendent, East Indian Railway Commandant, Frontier Constabulary, North West Frontier Province, Comptroller, Assam Conservators of Forests Controller of Army Factory Accounts Controller of Marine Accounts Controller, Royal Air Force Accounts, Deputy Agents, Deputy Traffic Managers and Officers of similar status of State Railways Deputy Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, Deputy Director General, Indian Medical Service Deputy Director General of the Post Office Deputy Director General Telegraph Traffic Deputy Director Intelligence Bureau, Deputy Director Ordnance Factories and Manufactories (Civilian), Deputy Inspectors General of Police Deputy Military Accountant General, Director Medical Research Directors of the Public Health Section and of the Veterinary Section Deputy European Telegraph Department Director Telegraph Engineering Director of Wireless District Controllers of Military Accounts Divisional Superintendents, Indian Railways Lieutenant Colonels Medical Officers of the Indian Civil Service and of the Indian Medical Department 18 years civil service [illegible] this Article [illegible] Postmaster General [illegible] Superintendents [illegible]

* Present incumbents of the offices of Chief Engineers [illegible] Warrant of 1895 will rank in entry 35 of this Warrant [illegible] Chief Engineers

† Officers of similar status are Deputy Superintendents [illegible] Superintendents Carriage and Wagon Department [illegible] Engineers State Railway Coal Superintendents [illegible] Transportation Superintendents [illegible] Engineers and Deputy Chief Engineers

45 Assay Master, Bombay Deputy Auditors General, and Deputy Controllers of the Currency, Calcutta and Northern India

46 Actuary to the Government of India, Chief Inspectors of Explosives, Chief Judges of Small Cause Courts, Presidency Towns and Rangoon, Controller of Printing Stationery and Stamps, Directors of major Laboratories, and Director of Public Instruction, North West Frontier Province

47 First Assistant to the Resident at Aden and Private Secretaries to Governors

48 Administrators General Chief Presidency Magistrates, Deputy Directors, Railway Board, Judicial Assistant, Aden, when within his charge, Metallurgical Inspector, Jamshedpur and Officers in Class I of the General or the Public Works List of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service

49 Chief Inspector of Stores and Clothing, Cawnpore, Commissioner of Labour, Madras Controller of Patents and Designs, Directors of Fisheries in Bengal and Madras, Directors of Industries, Directors of Land Records, Directors of Veterinary Services Excise Commissioners, Inspector-General of Railway Police and Police Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana Inspectors-General of Registration, Principal Research Institute, Cawnpore and Registrars of Co operative Societies

50 District Judges not being Sessions Judges, within their own districts

51 First Assistants to the Residents at Baroda and in Kashmir

52 Chairman of the Port Trust, Aden, and Military Secretaries to Governors

53 Senior Chaplains other than those already specified

54 Sheriffs within their own charges

55 Collectors of Customs Collectors and Magistrates of Districts, Collector of Stamp Revenue and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, Calcutta, Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, Deputy Commissioners of Districts, Deputy Commissioner, Port Blair, Divisional and District and Sessions Judges (including the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur), Judicial Assistant, Aden, Political Agents and Superintendents, Residents (other than those of the 1st and 2nd Class), Second Assistant Resident and Protectorate Secretary, Aden, and Settlement Officers

56 Chief Forest Officer, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Controller of Inspection, Calcutta Circle, Indian Stores Department, Controller of Purchase, Calcutta Circle, Indian Stores Department, Deputy Directors of Purchase, Indian Stores Department, Deputy Directors of Commercial Intelligence, Deputy Director-General of Archæology, Deputy Director of Industries, United Provinces, Deputy Registrar of Co operative Societies, United Provinces Government Solicitors other than the Solicitor and Assistant Solicitor to the Government of India, Managing Director, Opium Factory Ghazipur, Officers of the Indian Educational Service and of the Indian Institute of Science of 18 years' standing, Principals of major Government Colleges, Principal School of Mines and Geology, Registrars to the High Courts Secretaries to Legislative Councils, Superintendent of the Government Test House, Superintendents of the Survey of India Assistant Collectors of Customs, Assistant Directors General of the Post Office, Deputy Postmasters General, Deputy Conservators of Forests, Divisional Engineers and Assistant Divisional Engineers, Telegraphs, Divisional Engineers and Assistant Divisional Engineers, Wireless, Executive Engineers of the Indian Service of Engineers holding a charge declared to be of not less importance than that of a division, Forest Engineers Instructor Wireless Officers of the Archæological and other Scientific Departments, Officers of the Indian Agricultural Service Officers of the Indian Veterinary Service Officers of Class II of the General or the Public Works List of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, Officers on the Superior List of the Military Accounts Department, Officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways who hold the rank of District Officer or a position of similar status, Officers of the 1st Division Superior Traffic Branch of the Telegraph Department Senior Inspector of Mines, Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners of Police, and Wireless Research Officers

57 Assistant Solicitor to the Government of India Deputy Director of Public Information, Government of India, and Under Secretaries to the Government of India

58 Agent-General in India for the British Protectorate in Africa under the administration of the Colonial Office, Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay, Directors of Survey, Madras and Bengal, Keeper of the Records of the Government of India, and Librarian, Imperial Library

59 Chemical Inspector, Indian Ordnance Department, Civil Engineer Adviser to the Director of Ordnance Factories and Manufacture, District Judges not being Sessions Judges Inspector of General Stores Majors Members of the Indian Civil Service of 12 years' standing Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners of Police of more than 15 but less than 20 years standing, and Works Managers of Ordnance Factories Sanitary, Electrical and Architectural Specialist officers will take precedence in accordance with the rank in the Public Works Department fixed for their appointments but junior to all Public Works Department officers of the corresponding rank

60 Assistant Commissioners of Income Tax, Assistant Superintendents of the Survey of India, Chief Works Chemist, United Provinces, Examiner of Local Funds Accounts, Madras, Inspector of Clothing Stores, Shahjahanpur, Officers of the Indian Educational Service and of the Indian Institute of Science of 10 years' standing, Officer in charge of the Mathematical Instrument Office, Presidency Postmasters, Superintendent, Bombay City Survey and Land Records Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners of Police of less than 15 years' standing, Assistant Collectors of Customs Assistant Director-General of the Post Office, Deputy Postmasters-General, Deputy Conservators of Forest, Divisional Engineers and Assistant Divisional Engineers, Telegraphs, Divisional

8 The following will take courtesy rank as shown —

Consuls General,—Immediately after article 33, which includes Brigadiers, Consuls—Immediately after Article 36 which includes Colonels, Vice Consuls—Immediately after Article 59, which includes Majors

Consular officers *de carriere* will in their respective grades take precedence of consular officers who are not *de carriere*

9 The following may be given, by courtesy, precedence as shown below, provided that they do not hold appointments in India —

Peers according to their precedence in England, Knights of the Garter, the Thistle, and St Patrick, Privy Councillors, Members of the Council of the Secretary of State for India—Immediately after Members of the Governor General's Executive Council, article 8

Baronets of England, Scotland, Ireland, and the United Kingdom according to date of Patents, Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, Knights Grand Commander of the Star of India, Knights Grand Cross of St Michael and St George, Knights Grand Commander of the Indian Empire, Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victoria Order, Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire—Immediately after Puisne Judges of High Courts, article 20

Knight Commander of the Bath Knights Commander of the Star of India, Knights Commander of St Michael and St George, Knights Commander of the Indian Empire, Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire, Knights Bachelor—Immediately after the Residents of the 2nd Class Article 28

10 All ladies, unless by virtue of holding an appointment themselves they are entitled to a higher position in the table, to take place according to the rank herein assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of wives of Peers and of ladies having precedence in England independently of their husbands, and who are not in rank below the daughters of Barons, such ladies to take place according to their several ranks, with reference to such precedence in England immediately after the wives of Members of the Governor General's Executive Council

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SALUTES.

Persons	No of guns	Occasions on which salute is fired.
Imperial salute	101	When the Sovereign is present in person
Royal salute	31	On the anniversaries of the Birth, Accession and Coronation of the Reigning Sovereign, the Birthday of the Consort of the Reigning Sovereign, the Birthday of the Queen Mother, Proclamation Day
Members of the Royal Family	31	On arrival at, or departure from a military station, or when attending a State ceremony
Foreign Sovereigns and members of their families	21	
Maharajadhiraja of Nepal	21	
Sultan of Zanzibar	21	
Ambassadors	19	
Prime Minister of Nepal	19	
Governor of the French Settlements in India	17	
Governor of Portuguese India	17	
Governors of His Majesty's Colonies	17	
Lieutenant-Governors of His Majesty's Colonies	15	
Maharaja of Bhutaw	15	
Plenipotentiaries and Envoys	15	
Governor of Damaun	9	
Governor of Diu	9	
Vice roy and Governor-General	31	On arrival at, or departure from, a military station within Indian territories or when attending a State ceremony

Persons	No of Guns.	Occasions on which salute is fired
Governors of Presidencies and Provinces in India	17	On assuming or relinquishing office whether temporarily or permanently On occasions of a *public* arrival at, or departure from a military station, and on formal ceremonial occasions such as arriving at or leaving a Durbar, or when paying a formal visit to a Ruling Chief Also on occasions of private arrival at, or departure from, a military station, if desired
Resident, 1st Class Agents to the Governor General Commissioner in Sind Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar	13 13 13 13	Same as Governors
Resident 2nd Class Political Agents (*b*)	13 11	On assuming or relinquishing office, and on occasion of a *public* arrival at, or departure from a military station
Commander in Chief in India (if a Field Marshal) Commander in Chief in India (if a General)	19 17	On assuming or relinquishing office On *public* arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and on formal ceremonial occasions Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, if desired
Naval Commander in Chief, East Indies Squadron (*c*)	..	Same as for military officer of corresponding rank (*see* K R).
G O C in C Commands (*d*) Major General Commanding Districts (*d*) Major Generals and Colonel Commandants Commanding Brigades (*d*)	15 13 11	On assuming or relinquishing command, and on occasions of *public* arrival at or departure from, a military station within their command Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, if desired.

Permanent Salutes to Ruling Princes and Chiefs

Salutes of 21 guns.

Baroda The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of
Gwalior The Maharaja (Scindia) of.
Hyderabad The Nizam of
Jammu and Kashmir The Maharaja of
Mysore The Maharaja of

Salutes of 19 guns

Bhopal The Begam (or Nawab) of.
Indore The Maharaja (Holkar) of.
Kalat The Khan (Wali) of
Kolhapur The Maharaja of
Travancore The Maharaja of
Udaipur (Mewar) The Maharana of.

Salutes of 17 guns

Bahawalpur The Nawab of
Bharatpur The Maharaja of
Bikaner The Maharaja of
Bundi The Maharao Raja of
Cochin The Maharaja of
Cutch The Maharao of
Jaipur The Maharaja of
Jodhpur (Marwar) The Maharaja of.
Karauli The Maharaja of
Kotah The Maharao of
Patiala The Maharaja of
Rewa The Maharaja of
Tonk The Nawab of

Salutes of 15 guns

Alwar The Maharaja of
Banswara The Maharawal of
Bhutan The Maharaja of
Datia The Maharaja of
Dewas (Senior Branch) The Maharaja of
Dewas (Junior Branch) The Maharaja of.
Dhar The Maharaja of
Dholpur The Maharaj Rana of.
Dungarpur The Maharawal of
Idar The Maharaja of
Jaisalmer The Maharawal of

(*b*) Within the territories of the State to which they are attached
(*c*) According to naval rank, with two guns added
(*d*) No military officer shall receive an artillery salute unless he is in actual military command and is the senior military officer in the spot Attention is invited to the extra guns allowed for individuals

Khairpur The Mir of
Kishangarh The Maharaja of.
Orchha The Maharaja of.
Partabgarh The Maharawat of
Rampur The Nawab of.
Sikkim The Maharaja of.
Sirohi The Maharao of

Salutes of 13 *guns*

Benares The Maharaja of.
Bhavnagar The Maharaja of
Cooch Behar The Maharaja of
Dhrangadhra The Maharaja of.
Jaora The Nawab of
Jhalawar The Maharaj-Rana of
Jind The Maharaja of
Junagadh The Nawab of.
Kapurthala The Maharaja of
Nabha The Maharaja of
Nawanagar The Maharaja of
Palanpur The Nawab of
Porbandar The Maharaja of
Rajpipla The Maharaja of.
Ratlam The Maharaja of
Tripura The Maharaja of

Salutes of 11 *guns*.

Ajaigarh The Maharaja of.
Alirajpur The Raja of.
Baoni The Nawab of
Barwani The Rana of.
Bijawar The Maharaja of
Bilaspur The Raja of
Cambay The Nawab of
Chamba The Raja of
Charkhari The Maharaja of
Chhatarpur The Maharaja of
Faridkot The Raja of
Gondal The Thakur Saheb of.
Janjira The Nawab of
Jhabna The Raja of
Maler Kotla The Nawab of
Mandi The Raja of
Manipur The Maharaja of
Morvi The Thakor Saheb of.
Narsinggarh The Raja of.
Panna The Maharaja of
Pudukkottai The Raja of
Radhanpur The Nawab of.
Rajgarh The Raja of.
Sailana The Raja of
Samthar The Raja of.
Sirmur The Maharaja of.
Sitaman The Raja of.
Suket The Raja of.
Tehri The Raja of

Salutes of 9 *guns*

Balasinor The Nawab (Babi) of.
Banganapalle The Nawab of
Bansda The Raja of
Baraundha The Raja of.
Bariya The Raja of
Bhor The Pant Sachin of
Chhota Udepur The Raja of.
Danta The Maharana of.
Dhrol The Thakor Saheb of
Hsipaw The Sawbwa of
Jawhar The Raja of
Kalahandi The Raja of.
Kengtung The Sawbwa of
Khilchipur The Rao Bahadur of
Limbdi The Thakor Saheb of
Loharu The Nawab of
Lunawada The Raja of
Maihar The Raja of
Mayurbhanj The Maharaja of
Mudhol The Raja of
Nagod The Raja of
Palitana The Thakor Saheb of
Patna The Maharaja of
Rajkot The Thakor Saheb of
Sachin The Nawab of.
Sangli The Chief of
Sant The Raja of
Savantvadi The Sar Desai of
Shahpura The Raja of
Sonpur The Maharaja of
Vankaner The Raj Saheb of.
Wadhwan The Thakor Saheb of
Yawnghwe The Sawbwa of.

Personal Salutes

Salutes of 21 *guns*

Kalat His Highness Mir Sir Mahmud Khan G C I E, Wali of

Salutes of 19 *guns*

Bikaner Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, G C S I, G C I E, G C V O, G B F, K C B, A D C, Maharaja of.

Kotah Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadar, G C S I, G C I E, G.B E, Maharao of

Mysore Her Highness Maharani Kempa Nanjammanni Avaru Vanivilas Sannidhana, G I, Maharani of

Patiala Major-General His Highness Maharaja-dhiraja Sir Bhupindar Singh Mahinda Bahadur, G C S.I, G C I E, G C V O, G.B E A D C, Maharaja of

Tonk H H Amin-ud-Daula Wazir-ul Mulk Nawab Sir Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang, G C S.I, G C I E, Nawab of

Salutes of 17 guns

Alwar Colonel His Highness Sawai Maharaj Shri Jey Singh, G C I E, K C S I, Maharaja of

Dholpur Lieutenant Colonel His Highness Maharajadhiraja Shri Sawai Maharaj Rana Sir Udaibhan Singh Lokindar Bahadur Diler Jang Jai Deo, K C S I, K C V O, Maharaja Rana of

[illegible] His Highness Maharaja Mahendra Sawai Sir [illegible] Singh Bahadur, G C S I, G C I E, Maharaja of

Salutes of 15 guns

Bhopal Lieutenant Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Narayan Singh Bahadur G C S I, G C I E, Maharaja of

Cutch Lieutenant Colonel His Highness Maharao Sir Ranjitsinhji Bahadur, G C S I, Maharao of

Junagadh His Highness Nawab Mohabat Khanji Bahadur Rasulkhanji, Nawab of

Kapurthala Lieutenant Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, G C S I, G C I E, Maharaja of

Nawanagar Lieutenant Colonel His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, G C S I, G C I E, Maharaja of

Salutes of 11 guns

Aga Khan, His Highness Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, G C S I, G C I E, G C V O, of Bombay

Bariya Captain H H Maharawal Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Mansinhji, K C S I, Raja of

Chitral His Highness Mehtar Sir Shuja ul Mulk, K C I E, Mehtar of

Dharampur H H Maharana Vijayadevji of

Limawada His Highness Maharana Birbhadrasinhji, Raja of

Sangli, H H Meherban Sir Chintamanrao Dhundhu *alias* Appa Saheb Patwardhan, K C I E, Chief of

Vankaner Captain His Highness Raj Saheb Sir Amarsinhji Bancsinhji, K C I E, Raja Saheb of

Salutes of 9 guns

Bashahr Raja Padam Singh, Raja of

Loharu Nawab Sir Amir ud din Ahmad Khan Bahadur, K C I E, *ex* Nawab of

Mong Mit, Ukhin Maung, K S M, Sawbwa of

Local Salutes

Salutes of 21 guns

Bhopal The Begam (or Nawab) of Within the limits of her (or his) own territories, permanently

Indore The Maharaja (Holkar) of Within the limits of his own territories, permanently

Udaipur (Mewar) The Maharana of Within the limits of his own territories, permanently

Salute of 19 guns

Bharatpur The Maharaja of
Bikaner The Maharaja of
Cutch The Maharao of
Jaipur The Maharaja of
Jodhpur (Marwar) The Maharaja of
Patiala The Maharaja of
(Within the limits of their own territories permanently)

Salute of 17 guns

Alwar The Maharaja of
Khairpur The Mir of
(Within the limits of their own territories, permanently)

Salutes of 15 guns

Benares The Maharaja of
Bhavnagar The Maharaja of
Jind The Maharaja of
Junagadh The Nawab of
Kapurthala The Maharaja of
Nabha The Maharaja of
Nawanagar The Maharaja of
Ratlam The Maharaja of
(Within the limits of their own territories, permanently)

Salutes of 13 guns

Janjira The Nawab of (Within the limits of his own territory, permanently)

* Conferred in the first instance during the minority of her son, the Maharaja of Mysore, and in the capacity of Regent, and subsequently continued for her lifetime

Salutes of 11 guns

Savantvadi The Sar Desai of.. ..	Within the limits of his own territory, permanently

Salutes of 5 guns

Abu Dhabi The Shaikh of	Fired by British Ships of War in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by this Chief
Bunder Abbas, The Governor of ..	At the termination of an official visit.
Lingah The Governor of ..	
Muhammerah The Governor of .	
Muhammerah Eldest son of the Shaikh of ..	Fired on occasions when he visits one of His Majesty's ships as his father's representative

Salutes of 3 guns.

Ajman The Shaikh of . .	Fired by British Ships of War in the Persian Gulf at the termination of official visits by these Chiefs
Dibai The Shaikh of	
Ras-al-Kheima The Shaikh of .	
Shargah The Shaikh of	
Umm-ul-Qawain The Shaikh of .	

TABLE OF LOCAL PERSONAL SALUTES

Salutes of 11 guns

His Excellency Shaikh Sir Isa bin Ali al Khalifah, K C I E, C S I, Shaikh of Bahrain	Fired by British Ships of War in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by this Chief

(TABLE OF) PROVISIONAL LOCAL SALUTES

Salutes of 17 guns.

Council of Ministers (as a whole) of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat

Salutes of 13 guns.

The President of the Council of Ministers of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, when a member of the ruling family

Salutes of 9 guns

The President of the Council of Ministers of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat when not a member of the ruling family

Salutes of 7 guns

Bahrain The Shaikh of
Kuwait The Shaikh of
Muhammerah The Shaikh of
Qatr The Shaikh of

Salutes of 5 guns

Bahrain Eldest son of the Shaikh of, or other member of the ruling family	Fired when acting as Deputy of these Chiefs
Kuwait Eldest son of the Shaikh of, or other member of the ruling family	
Individual Members of the Council of Ministers of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat	

(TABLE OF) PROVISIONAL PERSONAL SALUTES.

Salutes of 13 guns

His Excellency Shaikh Sir Khaz'al Khan, G.C.I.E., K C S.I, Shaikh of Muhammerah	Fired by British Ships of War in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by this Chief

Indian Orders.

The Star of India.

The Order of the Star of India was instituted by Queen Victoria in 1861 and enlarged in 1866, 1871, 1876, 1897, 1902, 1911, 1915 and 1920 and the dignity of Knight Grand Commander may be conferred on Princes or Chiefs of India or upon British subjects for important and loyal service rendered to the Indian Empire, the second and third classes for services in the Indian Empire thirty years in the department of the Secretary of State for India. It consists of the Sovereign a Grand Master (the Viceroy of India), the first class of forty four Knights Grand Commanders (22 British and 22 Indian), the second class of one hundred Knights Commanders, and the third class of two hundred and twenty five Companions, exclusive of Extra and Honorary Members as well as certain additional Knights and Companions.

The Insignia are (i) the Collar of gold, composed of the lotus of India, of palm branches tied together in satire, of the united red and white rose and in the centre an Imperial Crown, all enamelled in their proper colours and linked together by gold chains. (ii) The Star of a Knight Grand Commander is composed of rays of gold issuing from a centre, having thereon a star of five points in diamonds resting upon a light blue enamelled circular riband, tied at the ends and inscribed with the motto of the Order, *Heaven's Light our Guide*, also in diamonds. That of a Knight Commander is somewhat different, and is described below. (iii) The Badge, an onyx cameo having Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy thereon, set in a perforated and ornamental oval, containing the motto of the Order surmounted by a star of five points, all in diamonds. (iv) The Mantle of light blue satin lined with white, and fastened with a cordon of white silk with blue and silver tassels. On the left side a representation of the Star of the Order.

The ribbon of the Order (four inches wide for Knights Grand Commanders) is sky-blue, having a narrow white stripe towards either edge, and is worn from the right shoulder to the left side. A Knight Commander wears (a) around his neck a ribbon two inches in width of the same colours and pattern as a Knight Grand Commander, and pendent therefrom a badge of a smaller size. (b) on his left breast a Star composed of rays of silver issuing from a gold centre, having thereon a silver star of five points resting upon a light blue enamelled circular ribbon, tied at the ends, inscribed with the motto of the Order in diamonds. A Companion wears around his neck a badge of the same form as appointed for a Knight Commander, but of a smaller size pendent to a like ribbon of the breadth of one and a half inches. All Insignia are returnable at death to the Central Chancery, or if the recipient was resident in India, to the Secretary of the Order at Calcutta.

Sovereign of the Order.—His Most Gracious Majesty The King-Emperor of India.

Grand Master of the Order.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.B.E.

Officers of the Order.—*Registrar*: Col. the Hon. Sir George Arthur Charles Crichton, K.C.V.O., Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, St. James' Palace, London, W. 1.

Secretary: The Hon. ble Sir Charles Watson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department.

Extra Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.S.I.)

H. I. M. The Queen-Empress.
H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught.
H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.

Honorary Knight Grand Commander (G.C.S.I.)

Honorary Lieutenant General His Highness Prajiraj Nepal Tiri-Dhish Sri Sri Sri Maharaja Sir Bhim Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, K.C.V.O., Prime Minister and Supreme Commander in Chief of Nepal (Nepal).

Honorary Knights Commanders (K.C.S.I.)

His Excellency Shaikh Sir Khaz al Khan, G.C.I.E., Sardar Aqdas, Shaikh of Mohammarah and dependencies.

Prince Ismail Mirza, Motamad ed-Dowlet Amir i Akram, son of His Royal Highness the late Sultan Sir Massoud Mirza, Yemin ed Dowleh, Zil-es Sultan of Persia.

Honorary Colonel Supradipta Manyabar General Sir Baber Shum Shere Jung, Bahadur Rana, G.B.E., K.C.I.E., of Nepalese Army (Nepal).

Honorary Companions

H. E. Shaikh Sir Isa bin Ali al Khalifah, K.C.I.E., Shaikh of Bahrain and Dependencies.
H. H. Saiyid Sir Taimur bin Faisal bin us-Saiyid Turki, K.C.I.E., Sultan of Masqat and Oman.
Shaikh Hamad bin Isa al Khalifah, son of the Shaikh of Bahrain.
His Excellency Shaikh Ahmad bin Jabina Sabah, C.I.E., Ruler of Kuweit.

Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.S.I.)

H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda.
Baron Harris.
Baron Ampthill.

H H the Maharaja of Mysore
Baron Hardinge of Penshurst
Baron Sydenham

Sir Arthur Lawley
Sir John Hewett
H H the Maharaja of Bikaner
H H Maharao of Kotah

General Sir Edmund George Barrow
H H the Maharaja of Kapurthala
His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad
H H the Aga Khan

H H the Maharao of Cutch
Viscount Willingdon
H H The Maharaja of Patiala
Lord Chelmsford

The Marquess of Reading
The Marquess of Zetland
H H The Maharaja Jam Sahib of Nawanagar
The Maharaja of Alwar

Baron Lloyd
Earl Inchcape
Viscount Lee of Fareham
The Earl of Lytton
Sir Harcourt Butler
Sir Leslie Wilson

Viscount Goschen
Sir William Birdwood
The Right Honourable Sir John Allsebrook Simon

Field-Marshal Sir Claud William Jacob
His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur
His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur

Knights Commanders (K C S I)

Sir Henry Martin Winterbotham
Sir Hugh Shakespear Barnes
Sir Arthur Henry Temple Martindale
Sir Joseph Bampfylde Fuller

Sir Charles Stuart Bayley
H H Maharaja of Jind
Sir George Stuart Forbes
H H Maharaja of Ratlam

Sir Harvey Adamson
Nawab of Murshidabad
Sir John Ontario Miller
Sir Lionel Montague Jacob

Sir Murray Hammick
Sir Leslie Alexander Selim Porter
Sir Robert Warrand Carlyle
Sir Reginald Henry Craddock

Sir James McCrone Donie
Lord Meston of Agra and Dunottar
Sir Benjamin Robertson
Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan

Sir Elliot Graham Colvin
Sir Trevredyn Rashleigh Wynne
H H Maharaja of Dewas State (Senior Branch)
Sir M F. O'Dwyer

Sir Saiyid Ali Imam
Sir Michael William Fenton
Colonel Sir Sidney Gerald Burrard
Sir P Sundaram Aiyar Sivaswami Aiyar

Sir Edward Albert Galt
H H Nawab of Maler Kotla
H H Maharaja of Sirmur
Sir William Henry Clark

Major-General Sir Percy Zachariah Cox
Sir Steyning William Edgerley
Sir Harrington Verney Lovett
Sir Robert Woodburn Gillan
Maharaj Sri Sir Bhairon Singh Bahadur

Sir Alexander Gordon Cardew
Lieut -Col Sir Hugh Daly
Sir C H A Hill
H H Maharaja Sir Malhar Rao Baba Saheb Pwar, Maharaja of Dewas (Junior Branch)

H H. The Maharaja of Dhrangadhra
Lieut -Col Sir F E Younghusband
Sir T Morison
Lieut -Gen G M Kirkpatrick
Major Gen R C O Stuart
Sir George Rivers Lowndes
H H Maharajadhiraja Maharawa Sir Jowahir Singh Bahadur of Jaisalmer

Sir Archdale Earle
Sir Stuart Mitford Fraser
H H the Maharaja of Datia
H H the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur

Lieut General Sir William Raine Marshall
Sir William Vincent

Sir Thomas Holland
Sir James Bennett Brunyate
Sir Sydney Arthur Taylor Rowlatt
Sir Oswald Vivian Bosanquet

Sir G Carmichael
Dr Sir M E Sadler
Major-Gen Sir Harry Triscott Brooking
Major-Gen Sir George Fletcher MacMunn
The Right Hon'ble Lord Southborough

Sir George Barnes
Sir Edward Maclagan
Sir William Marris
Sir N D Beatson-Bell
Sir L J Kershaw
Sir L Davidson
The Hon'ble Sir C G Todhunter
Sir Henry Wheeler
H E Sir H R C Dobbs

Captain His Highness Maharawal Shri Sir Ranjitsinghji Mansinghji, Raja of Baria, Bombay
Khan Bahadur Doctor Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi
H E Sir William Malcolm Hailey
Sir Hamilton Grant

H E Sir John Henry Kerr
Dr Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru
Major-General Sir Havelock Charles
Rao Bahadur Sir B N Sarma
The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla
H E Sir Charles Innes
The Maharao of Sirohi
H E Sir Montagu Butler
H H The Maharaja of Rajpipla

Sir Frederick Nicholson
H H The Maharaja of Jodhpur
Sir Frederic Whyte
The Hon'ble Sir Maurice Hayward
Sir Abdur Rahim

H H the Nawab of Junagadh
Sir Basil Blackett
Sir Henry Lawrence
H H The Maharaja of Rewa
Sir Bhupendranath Mitra
Sir Chunilal V Mehta
Sir S P O'Donnel

[illegible]
[illegible] Hammond
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah
[illegible]
Nawab Sir [illegible] Muhammad Khan of Bahawalpur
H. H. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
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H. H. [illegible]
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[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Lal Mitter Kt
H. H. [illegible] Sir Yadvendra Singh [illegible]
[illegible] H. H. Raja Narendra Shah of Tehri
[illegible] Thompson
[illegible]

Companions (C S I)

Col [illegible] Yate
Henry Allen Anderson
Lieut.-Col Sir Arthur Henry McMahon
Charles William Odling
[illegible] Phillip Lely
George Robert Irwin
Charles Gerwien Bayne
Hartley Kennedy
William Charles Macpherson
Col James Alexander Lawrence Montgomery
William Thomas Hall
Richard Townsend Greer
Sir Louis William Dane
Hermann Michael Kisch
Sir Cecil Michael Wilford Brett
Sir Frank Campbell Gates
John Mitchell Holms
Raja Narendra Chand
Oscar Theodore Barrow
Francis Alexander Slacke
Percy Comyn Lyon
Algernon Robert Sutherland
Sir George Watson Shaw
William Arbuthnot Inglis
Romer Edward Younghusband
Major General Sir Herbert Mullaly
John Alexander Brown
Maurice Walter Fox Strangways
William Lochiel Sapte Lovett Cameron
Maj.-Gen Sir Henry Montague Pakington Hawkes
Francis Capel Harrison
Andrew Edmund Castlestuart Stuart
Norman Goodford Cholmeley
Walter Francis Rice
Cecil Edward Francis Bunbury
Rear-Admiral Allen Thomas Hunt
Sir John Walter Hose
Charles Ernest Vear Goument
George Moss Harriott
Ernest Herbert Cooper Walsh
Sir Edward Vere Levinge
Lieut.-Col Charles Archer
James Peter Orr
Herbert Alexander Casson
William Axel Hertz
Sir Mahadev Bhaskar Chaubal
Brevet Colonel Clive Wigram
Herbert Thompson
Lieut Col Sir John Ramsay
Stuart Lockwood Maddox
Dr Sir Gilbert Thomas Walker
Lieut Col Phillip Richard Thornhagh Gurdon
The Hon'ble Khan Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan
Major Edmund Vivian Gabriel
Sir John Stuart Donald
Henry Montague Segundo Mathews
Maulvi Sir Ahmad Hussain Nawab Amir Jang Bahadur
Sir Horace Charles Mules
H. H. Raja Sir Bije Chand, Raja of Bilaspur
Lieut.-Col Arthur Russell Aldridge
Lieut.-Col Sir Mathew Richard Henry Wilson
John Charles Burnham
Col Thomas Francis Bruce Renny-Tailyour
Michael Kennedy
Col Alain Chartier de Lotbiniere Joly de Lotbiniere
Col Robert Smelton Maclagan
Lieut.-Col Charles Mowbray Dallas
Edward Henry Scamander Clarke
Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose
Mirza Sir Abbas Ali Baig
Oswald Campbell Lees
Lieut Col Albert Edward Woods
William Exall Tempest Bennett
William Ogilvie Horne
William Harrison Moreland
Col Lestock Hamilton Reid
Surg.-Gen Henry Wickham Stevenson
Honorary Lieut.-Col Raja of Lambagraon
Lieut.-Col Donald John Campbell MacNabb
Lieut.-Col Henry Walter George Cole
Henry Venn Cobb
Frederick William Johnston
William Henry Lucas
Arthur Leslie Saunders
Raja Sir Daljit Singh of Jullunder
Sir Walter Maude
Sir Henry Ashbrooke Crump
Sir William James Reid
Walter Gunnell Wood
John Cornwallis Godley
A Butterworth
The Hon'ble Sir Herbert John Maynard
Lt.-Col A B Dew
Sir Hugh T Keeling
Sir Henry Sharp
Sir Robert R Scott
Rear-Admiral Arthur Hayes-Sadler
Laurence Robertson
Sir John Ghest Cumming
Lieut.-Col Stephen Lushington Aplin
Sir James Houssemayne DuBoulay
Sir John Barry Wood
Major-General Sir Arthur Wigram Money
T A Chalmers
R Burn

Sir Godfrey B H Fell
Major-General Sir W C Knight
Lt -Col Sir Cecil Kaye
Sir Patrick James Fagan
Col Sir Hormasji Eduiji Banatwalla, I M S
Lt -Col Lawrence Impey
Col Benjamin William Marlow
Lt -Col Harold Fenton Jacob
Lt -Col Francis Beville Prideaux
Lt -Col Stuart George Knox
Col Sir Hugh Whitchurch Perry
Henry Cecil Ferard
Charles Evelyn Arbuthnot William Oldham
Francis Coope French
Sir Horatio Norman Bolton
Major-General J C Rimington
Colonel H R. Hopwood
Brig -General R H W Hughes
L E Buckley
C H Bompas
M M S Gubbay
Lieut-Gen Sir Richard Wapshare
Major Gen J M Walter
Brig -General W G Hamilton
Major Sir Alexander J Anderson
Major-General Sir Theodore Fraser
Brig -General W N Campbell
Col Thomas A. Harrison
Major-General L C Dunsterville
Sir Hugh McPherson
Sir Henry Fraser Howard
Lieut -Col Herbert Des Voeux
Col Charles Rattray
Evelyn Berkeley Howell
Major-General Felix Fordati Ready
Col Herbert Evan Charles Bayley Nepean
Lieut -Col Patrick Robert Cadell
Lieut -Col Montagu William Douglas
The Hon'ble Sir John Perronet Thompson
Richard Meredith
Sir Manubhai Nandshankar Mehta
Lieut -Col Sir Thomas Wolseley Haig
Herman Cameron Norman
Sir Reginald Arthur Mant
Colonel Alexander John Henry Swiney
Major-General James Wilton O'Dowda
Brevet-Lieut -Col Sir Arnold Talbot Wilson
Colonel (temporary Colonel-on-the staff) Charles Ernest Graham Norton
Captain Wilfrid Nunn
Major-General Hubert Isacke
Colonel Stewart Gordon Loch
Col Frederick James Moberly
Brigadier-Gen. Robert Fox Sorsbie
Colonel Alan Edmondson Tate
Major-Gen William Cross Barratt
Temporary Brigadier-General Sir Edward Hugh Bray
Col (Honorary Brigadier-Gen) Arthur Howarth Pryce Harrison
Colonel (temporary Major-Gen) Frank Ernest Johnson
Major-General Robert Archibald Cassels
Frederick Campbell Rose
Sir Selwyn Howe Fremantle
Peter William Monie
Major-General Charles Astley Fowler
Major-General Harold Hendley
Colonel Michael Edward Willoughby
Major-General Edward Arthur Fagan
Colonel Herbert William Jackson
Lt -Col Arthur Leslie Jacob
The Hon ble William Peel Barton
C F Payne
W J J Howley
Sir Bertram P Standen
Sir John L Maffey
Lieut -Col J L W F French-Mullen
Lt -Col J L R Gordon, C B
Colonel C W Profelt
H H the Nawab of Bhopal
H M R Hopkins
R A Graham
Claud Alexander Barron
Sir Geoffrey R Clarke
Lieut -Col D Donald
Khan Bahadur Sardar Muhammad Ali Khan Qizilbash of Lahore
Col G B M Sarel
Col F E. Coningham
Col D A D McVean
Col H G Burrard
Col J H Foster Lakin
Col (temporary Col -Comdt) G A. H Beatty.
Sir Robert Holland
C J Halliax
Major-General H F Cooke
Lieut -Col E M Proes
L T Harris
Sir Albion Rajkumar Banerji
The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Glancy
W R Gourlay
Major-General K Wigram, I A
Rai Bahadur Dewan Bishan Das
Captain H H Raja Narendra Sah of Tehri (Garhwal)
Sir Arthur Rowland Knapp
Charles Montagu King
Rai Bahadur Raja Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul of the Punjab
S R Hignell
Colonel S F Muspratt
W E Copleston
Frederick B Evans
Colonel Comdt Rivers Berney Worgan, C V O
B C Allen
J E Webster
T E Moir
Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao Ram Chandra Rao Avargal
Major C C J Barrett
Sirdar Bahadur Nawab Mehrab Khan, Chief of Bugti Tribe
Sir Godfrey John Vignoles Thomas, Bart.
Capt Dudley Burton Napier North
Sir Edward M. Cook, I.C S
F C Griffith
Maharaj Shri Fateh Singh
J Hullah
Sir John F Campbell
J Milne
The Hon'ble Sir James Donald
Lt -Col Sir W F T O'Connor
E. S Lloyd

[illegible]
H D [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] W H Jefferey
[illegible]
[illegible] Pantulu Garu
[illegible]
D H [illegible]
H [illegible]
A W McNair
[illegible]
W [illegible]
[illegible] J Heathcote
[illegible]
H T [illegible]
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R [illegible]
[illegible] H Symons
[illegible]
W [illegible]
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A H [illegible]
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[illegible] W Pelham
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Campbell
[illegible] A Patterson
[illegible]
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[illegible]
[illegible] Watson
[illegible] H Reve
[illegible]
[illegible] H G Vaux
[illegible] W Reynolds
[illegible]
[illegible] Jubbal
[illegible]
M G [illegible]
J H Sifton [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Bruce
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
H [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
H G Hal
W H J Wilkinson
H A Thornton
C J Irwin
J [illegible] Jukes
H A B Vernon

Nawab Malik Hayat Khan Nun
Kumar Jagdish Prasad
Mr H K Bricoe
Mr G Wiles
Sir Charles Egerton
Mr C Latimer
Mr J H Garrett
Mr C B Cunningham
Mr T H Morony
Mr W D R Prentice
Raja Padam Singh

Mr L M Stubbs
Mr G Cunningham
Col W H Evans
Mr H W Emerson
Mr G S Wilson
Lieut Colonel G D O Hyde
J A Shillidy [illegible]
Robert Duncan Bell
John Tarlton Whitty
Henry George Walton [illegible]
Hyde Clarendon Gowan [illegible]
Sir George Anderson Kt
Colonel John Phillip Cameron, I M S.

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire

This Order, instituted by H M Queen Victoria, Empress of India, December 1877, and extended and enlarged in 1886, 1887, 1892, 1897, 1902, 1911, 1915 and 1920 is conferred for services rendered to the Indian Empire, and consists of the Sovereign a Grand Master, forty Knights Grand Commanders (of whom the Grand Master is first and principal), one hundred and forty Knights Commanders, and an indefinite number of Companions (not exceeding, without special statute, 20 nominations in any one year), also Extra and Honorary Members over and above the vacancies caused by promotion to a higher class of the Order, as well as certain Additional Knights and Companions appointed by special statute Jan 1st, 1909, commemorative of the 50th Anniversary of the assumption of Crown Govt in India

The Insignia are (i) The COLLAR of gold formed of elephants, lotus flowers, peacocks in their pride and Indian roses, in the centre the Imperial Crown, the whole linked together with chains, (ii) The STAR of the Knight Grand Commander comprised of five rays of silver, having a small ray of gold between each of them the whole alternately plain and scaled, issuing from a gold centre, having thereon Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy, within a purple circle, edged and lettered gold inscribed *Imperatricis Auspicis*, and surmounted by an Imperial Crown gold, (iii) The BADGE consisting of a rose, enamelled gules, barbed vert, and having in the centre Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy, within a purple circle, edged and lettered gold, inscribed *Imperatricis Auspicis*, surmounted by an Imperial Crown, also gold, (iv) The MANTLE is of Imperial purple satin, lined with and fastened by a cordon of white silk, with purple silk and gold tassels attached On the left side a representation of the Star of the Order

A Knight Commander wears (*a*) around his neck a ribbon two inches in width, of the same colour (purple) and pattern as a Knight Grand Commander, pendent therefrom a badge of smaller size (*b*) on his left breast a star, similar to that of the first class but the rays of which are all of silver

The above mentioned Insignia are returned at death to the Central Chancery, or if the knight was resident in India to the Secretary of the Order at Calcutta

A Companion wears around his neck a badge (not returnable at death) of the same form as appointed for a Knight Commander, but of smaller size, pendent to a like ribbon of the breadth of one and a half inches

Sovereign of the Order —His Most Gracious Majesty The King-Emperor of India

Grand Master of the Order —H E the Viceroy (Viscount Willingdon)

Officers of the Order —The same as for the Order of the Star of India

Extra Knight Grand Commanders (G C I E)

The Duke of Connaught
H R H The Prince of Wales

Honorary Knights Grand Commanders (G C I E)

H E Shaikh Sir Khazal Khan, Shaikh of Mohammerah and Dependencies
H H Imam Sir Abdul Aziz bin Abdur Rahman bin Faisal al-Saud Sultan of Nejd and Dependencies

Honorary Knights Commanders (K C I E)

Sir Leon E Clement-Thomas
Dr Sir Sven Von Hedin
Cavaliere Sir Filippo De'Filipip
Honorary Colonel Supradipta Manyabar, General Sir Baber Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana of Nepal
General Sir Judha Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana of Nepal
H H Sultan Sir Abdul Karim Fadthil bin Ali, Sultan of Lahej
Sir Alfred Martineau
Commanding General Sir Padma Shum Shere Jung Bahadur, Rana of Nepal
Genl Sir Tez Shum Shere Jung Bahadur, Rana of Nepal
H E The Shaikh of Bahrein and Dependencie
H E General Sir Yang-tseng hsin, Chiang Chun and Governor of Hsin Kiang Province
General Sir Moban Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana of Nepal
H H Saiyid Sir Taimur bin Faisal bin-us-Saiyid Turki, G S I, Sultan of Muscat and Oman
His Highness the Maharaja of Bhutan
H E Shaikh Sir Ahmed Bin Jabirai Sabah, Ruler of Kuweit

Knights Grand Commanders (G C I E)

H H The Maharao of Cutch
Lord Harris
H H The Maharaja of Gondal
Lord Ampthill
H H The Aga Khan
Lord Lamington
Lt Col Sir Edmond Elles
Sir Walter Lawrence
Sir Arthur Lawley
H H The Maharaja of Bikaner
H H The Maharao of Kotah
Lord Sydenham
Maharaja Holkar Sir Kishan Parshad
Lord Hardinge
Sir Louis Dane
Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson
H H The Maharaja of Patiala
Lord Willingdon
The Yuvaraja of Mysore
Sir Charles Stuart Bayley
H H the Maharaja of Jind
The Marquess of Zetland
Sir Michael Francis O'Dwyer
Sir Ghulam Muhammad Ali Prince of Arcot
Major General Sir Percy Zachariah Cox
H H Tukoji Rao III, ex-Maharaja of Indore
H H The Maharaja of Cochin
H E Sir George Ambrose Lloyd
H H The Maharaja of Baroda
H H The Maharaja of Alwar
H H The Maharaja of Kapurthala
The Marquess of Reading
Lord Lytton
H H The Maharaja of Dhrangadhra
The Right Hon'ble Rowland Thomas Baring, Earl of Cromer, O V O
Sir William Henry Hoare Vincent, K C S I, K T, I C S
Sir Harcourt Butler
Sir Reginald Craddock
Rt Hon Sir Leslie Orme Wilson
Maharajadhiraja Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab Bahadur of Burdwan
Viscount Goschen
H H The Maharaja of Kolhapur
H E The Rt Hon Sir Francis Stanley Jackson
H E Sir Malcolm Hailey
H H Maharaja Sir Hari Singh of Kashmir
H E Sir Frederick Sykes
H H the Nawab of Bhopal
Marquess of Linlithgow
H E Sir Frederick Stanley
H H the Maharajah of Jodhpur
His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa
His Highness the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur
His Highness the Nawab of Junagadh
His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur
His Highness the Maharaja of Ratlam
His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharao Sir Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur, Maharao of Sirohi
Major His Highness Nawab Sir Taley Muhammad Khan, Nawab of Palanpur

Knights Commanders (K C I E)

Sir Henry Seymour King
Baron Inchcape
Ex-Nawab of Loharu
Sir Mancherji Bhownaggree
Sir Andrew Wingate
Sir Alexander Cunningham
Sir James George Scott
Sir Herbert Thirkell White

Sir Frederick Augustus Nicholson
Raja of Shahpura
Sir Gangadharrav Ganesh, Chief of Miraj (Senior Branch)
Brevet-Col Sir Buchanan Scott
Lieut.-Col Sir Francis Edward Younghusband
Sir Fredric Styles Philipin Leiv
Lt.-Col Sir Arthur Henry McMahon
Dr Sir Thomas Henry Holland
Sir Trevredyn Rashleigh Wynne
Sir Richard Morris Dane
Sir Theodore Morison
Gen Sir Robert Irvin Scallon
Sir Archdale Earle
Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson
Gen Sir Malcolm Henry Stanley Glover
Lieut-Col Sir Hugh Daly
Sir Henry Parsall Burt
Sir James Houssemayne DuBoulay
Sir Rajendra Nath Mukharji
Lieut-Col Sir Henry Beaufoy Thorahill
H H The Nawab of Jaora
H H The Raja of Sitamau
H. H The Raj Saheb of Wankaner
Rear-Adm Sir Colin Richard Keppel
Sir John Staniey
Sir Francis Edward Spring
H. H. The Maharaja of Bijawar
Sir John Twigg
Sir George Abraham Grierson
Dr Sir Marc Aurel Stein
Dr Sir Alfred Gibbs Bourne
Sir Frank Campbell Gates
Sir George Macarthey
Sir Edward Douglas Maclagan
Maj-Gen Sir George John Younghusband
Sir Brian Egerton
Sir Stephen George Sale
Sir Prabhashankar D Pattani
Lieut-Col Sir John Ramsay
Sir William Maxwell
Sir Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya
His Highness the Maharaja of Samthar
Sir John Stuart Donald
Lieut-Col Sir Percy Molesworth Sykes
Sir Edward Vere Levinge
The Hon'ble Raja Sir Rampal Singh of Kuri Sudhauli
The Hon'ble Lt-Col Nawab Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana
H E Sir Henry Wheeler
Sir Mahadeo B Chaubal
Sir James Walker
Mirza Sir Abbas Ali Baig
H H the Raja of Bilaspur
Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum
Lieut-Gen Sir Henry D'Urban Keary
Sir George Cunningham Buchanan
Major-Gen Sir William George Lawrence Beynon
H H The Raja of Rajgarh
Maharaja of Sonpur
Sir John Barry Wood
Sir Alfred Hamilton Grant
Lieut-Col Maharaja* Sir Jai Chand, of Lambargaon
Rear-Admiral Sir D St A Wake
Lieut-Gen Sir Alfred Horsford Bingley
Sir Godfrey Butler Hunter Tell
Lieut-Gen Sir Thomas Joseph O Donnell
Major-Gen Sir Godfrey Williams
Sir Nicholas Dodd Beatson Bell
Sir William Sinclair Marris
His Highness Mehtar Sir Shuja-ul Mulk Mehtar of Chitral
Maulvi Sir Rahim Bakhsh
Sir James Herbert Seabrooke
Sir C E Low, I C S
Maharaj Kunwar Sir Bhopal Singh
Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Mir Shams Shah, I S O
Lieut-Gen Sir Edward Locke Elliot
Lieut-Gen Sir Edward Altham Altham
Lieut-Gen Sir Charles Alexander Anderson
Gen Sir Havelock Hudson
Major-Gen Sir Wyndham Charles Knight
Major-Gen Sir Herbert Aveling Raitt
Sir Herbert Guy Dering
Major Gen Sir H F E Freeland
Brevet-Lieut-Col Sir Arnold Talbot Wilson
2nd-Lt Meherban Sir M V, Raje Ghorpade, Raja of Mudhol
Sir W Maude, I C S
Raj Bahadur Sir Bepin Krishna Bose Kt
Sir C M Stevenson Moore, I C S
Lieut-Gen Sir Richard Wapshare
Major-Gen Sir Wilfrid Malleson
Major Gen Sir Patrick Hehir
Sir J G Cumming
The Hon'ble Sir H J Maynard
H H The Nawab of Palanpur
Lieut.-Gen Sir Andrew Skeen
H H The Maharaja of Sirmur
H. H The Nawab of Malerkotla
Sir H R C Dobbs
The Thakor Saheb of Limbdi
Sir H A Crump
Sir W D Sheppard
Lt-Col Sir A B. Dew
Nawab Sir Khan-I-Zaman Khan, Nawab of Amb
Raja Sir Muhammad Nazim Khan, Mir of Hunza
Col Sir W H. Willcox
H H The Maharaja of Panna
Sir P J Fagan
Sir Norcot Warren
Raja Sahib Sri Sir Govinda Krishna Yachendrulu-varu of Venkatagiri
Sir C A Bell
Maulvi Sir Ahmad Husain Nawab Amin Jang Bahadur
Sir John H Biles
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir T W Haig
Sir John Henry Kerr
Vice-Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey
H H The Maharaja of Sikkim
The Chief of Sangli
Sir H F Howard
Sir A R Knapp
H E Sir H L Stephenson
Sir R A Mant
Sir B N Mitra

* Personal Hereditary title is Raja

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Muhammad Muzammil ullah Khan of Bhikrampur, U P
Sir Chimanlal H Setalvad
Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibulla Sahib Bahadur
Sir H McPherson
Sir W J Reid
Sir E M D Chamier
Sir A C Chatterjee
Sir R E Holland
The Hon'ble Sir M B Dadabhoy
Sir G Rainey
Sir C.P Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal
Sir S P O'Donnell
Sir B P Standen
Sir Denya Bray
Sir H N Bolton
Sir M V Joshi
The Hon'ble Sir John Thompson
H E Sir Geoffrey deMontmorency
Sir William Barton
Sir Frederick William Johnstone
Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Junior)
H H the Maharaja of Chhatarpur
Sir Grimwood Mears
Sir Norman Edward Marjoribank
The Hon'ble Lieutenant Sir Muhammad Ahmedan Sa'id Khan of Chhatari, U P
Sir Reginald Glancy
Sir Clement Hindley
The Hon ble Khan Bahadur Mian
Sir Fazli Hussain
Sir Thomas Middleton
The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Moir
The Hon'ble Sir Alan Pim
Sir Frederic Gauntlett
The Hon'ble Sir Charles Watson
The Hon'ble Lt -Col Sir B H St John
Sir Alexander M Stow
The Thakur Saheb of Palitana
The Hon'ble Sir Lancelot Graham
Sir Edwin Lutyens
Sir Joseph Bhore
Sir Arthur Moberly
Sir Ross Barker
Sir Herbert Baker
Sir Samuel Stewart
Sir Samuel Smyth
Sir Leonard Reynolds
Sir James Sifton
The Hon Sir Archibald Young Gipps Campbell
Evelyn Berkeley Howell, C S I , C I E
Sir Osborne Arkell Smith, Kt

Honorary Companions (C I E)

H E Laurent Marie Emile Beauchamp
Dr Jean Etienne Justin Schneider
Haji Mohammad Ali Rais-ut-Tujjar of Muhammerah
Sheik Abdulla Bin Esa, son of the Shaikh of Bahrein
Haidar Khan, Chief of Hayat Daud—(*Persian Gulf*)
Mirza Ali Karam Khan Shuja-i-Nizam, Dy Governor of Bandar-Abbas
Commanding-Col Ghana Bhikram
Lieut -Col Partab Jung Bahadur Rana
Major Alfred Paul Jacques Masson
Lieut -Col Gen Sugiyama, Imperial Japanese Army
Lieut Richard Beamish—(*Europe*)
Lieut François Pierre Paul Razy—(*Europe*)
Lieut -Col Bhuban Bikram Rana—(*Nepal*)
Lieut Col Shamshere Bikram Rana—(*Nepal*)
Lieut -Col Dumber Shumshere Thapa—(*Nepal*)
Lieut -Col Bhairab Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana—(*Nepal*)
Lieut -Col Madan Man Singh Basniat—(*Nepal*)
Lieut -Col Gambhir Jung Thapa—(*Nepal*)
Lieut-Col Chandra Jung Thapa—(*Nepal*)
Major Uttam Bikram Rana—(*Nepal*)
Captain Narsing Bahadur Basniat—(*Nepal*)
H E Shikh Abdullah bin Qasim-al Thina, Shaikh of Qatar—(*Persian Gulf*)
Taoyin Chur Chu-jui Ch'ih, Tao-yin of Kashgar
Sheikh Abdulla bin Jalowi, Amir of Hassa
Nobumiche Sakenobe
Major Masanosuke Tsunoda
His Excellency Muhammad Ibrahim Khan, Shaukat-ul-Mulk
Khan Sahib Yusuf Bin Ahmed Kanoo, M B E (*Persian Gulf*)
Guruji Hemraj (*Nepal*)
Bada Kazi Marichiman Singh (*Nepal*)
M A J Van Manen

Companions (C I E)

Charles Edward Pitman
Thakur Bichu Singh
Sir Rayner Childe Barker
Edmund Neel
Sir John Prescott Hewett
Sir J Bampfylde Fuller
Major-Gen G F L. Marshall
Edward C S George
Rao Bahadur Sri Ram Bhikaji Jatar
Fazulbhai Visram
Charles E Buckland
Harry A Acworth
Sir Steyning W Edgerley
Col W. R Yelding
Hony Col Sir Henry J Stanyon
Frederick John Johnstone
Col Samuel Haslett Browne
Frank Henry Cook
Francis Erskine Dempster
Lieut -Col John Shakespear
Maharaj Rajashri Sankara Subbaiyar
Khan Bahadur Mancherji Rustamji Dhoin
Sir Benjamin Robertson
Sir Duncan James Macpherson
Sir Robert Warrand Carlyle
Henry Cecil Ferard
Charles George Palmer
Lieut -Col. Samuel John Thomson
Lieut -Col A B Minchin
W T Van Someren
Charles Still
Lieut -Col W B Browning
Madhava Rao, Vishwanath Patankar
Col Walter Gawen King
Lieut -Col Sir Frank Popham Young
Lieut -Col Malcolm John Meade

Edward Louis Cappell
George Moss Harriott
Henry Marsh

Lieut -Col Bertrand Evelyn Mellish Gurdon
Henry Felix Hertz
Sir Courtenay Walter Bennett
Col Solomon Charles Frederick Pelle

Col John Crimmin
Sir William Jameson Sonlsby
Col William John Read Rainsford
Lieut -General Sir Thomas Edwin Scott

Lieut -Col Laurence Austine Waddell
Mir Ausaf Ali Khan General
Khan Bahadur Subadar-Major Sardar Khan
Honv Capt Subadar Major Yasin Khan Sardar Bahadur

Sidney Preston
Sir Murray Hammick
Alexander Lauzun Pendock Tucker

Lieut -Col John Cilhborn
Col George Wingate
Lieut-Col Frank Cooke Webb Ware

Alexander Porteons
Col Thomas Elwood Lindsay Bate
Rao Bahadur Sir Pandit Sakdeo Parsta'
Sir Stuart Mitford Fraser

Lt -Gen Sir Ernest DeBrath
Walter Bernard deWinton
Algernon Elliott

Lt -Col Charles Arnold Kemball
Edward Giles
Lieut -Col Alfred William Alcock
Lieut -Col. Douglas Donald

Dr Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose
Raja Sir Sikandar Khan of Nagar
Charles Henry Wilson
Robert Herriot Henderson

George Huddleston
Lieut -Col Montagu William Douglas
Lieut -Col Arthur D'Arcy Gordon Banerman
William Bell

Sir Claude Hamilton Archer Hill
Edward Henry Scamander Clarke
Webster Boyle Gordon
Lieut -Col Robert Arthur Edward Benn

Madhu Sudhan Das
George James Perram
Sir C Sankaran Nayar
Walter Home

Lieut -Col C W Waddington
Khan Bahadur Barjorji Dorabji Patel
Lieut -Col. Sir W F T O'Connor
Lionel Truninger

Capt George Wilson
William Harrison Moreland
Sir Montague de Pomeroy Webb
Sir Hugh William Orange

Lieut -Col Charles Archer
Major Lionel Maling Wynch

Major-General William Arthur Watson
Col Alain Chartier de Lotbiniere Joly de Lothiniere

Herbert Cunningham Clogstoun
Sir Thomas Robert John Ward
Major-Genl Sir Harry Davis Watson

Sir Derek William George Keppel
Lt -Col Sir David Prain

Col William John Daulell Dundee
The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola
Sir Edward Albert Gait

Robert Greig Kennedy
Col. Henry Thomas Pease
Col Malcolm Sydenham Clarke Campbell

Maj -Genl Arthur Le Grand Jacob
Frederick Palmer
Lt -Col Alexander John Maunsell MacLaughlin
Francis St George Manners-Smith
Sir Pazhamarneri Sundaram Aiyar Sivaswami Aiyar
H E Field-Marshal Sir William Riddell Birdwood

William Herbert Dobbie
Lt Col John Norman Macleod
Ralph Buller Hughes-Buller
Lieut -Col Francis Frederic Perry

Diwan Bahadur Sir Daya Kishen Kaul
Lieut -Col Stuart Hill Godfrey
Lieut -Col Sir Denys Brooke Blakeway
Maung Bah-Too
Brigadier-General Ernest William Stuart King Maconochy

William Ellis Jardine
Thomas Corby Wilson
Sir Frederick Loch Halliday
Percy Wyndham
Cecil Ward Chichele-Plowden

Lieut -Col Richmond Trevor Crichton
Albert Claude Verrieres
Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Khan

Nilambar Mukharji
Rai Bahadur Kali Prasanna Ghosh
John Newlands
Lieut -Col Henry Parkin

H E Sir Montagu Sherard Dawes Butler
Lieut -Col Stuart George Knox
Edgar Thurston

Sir James Bennett Brunyate
Reginald Edward Enthoven
Henry Venn Cobb
Reginald Hugh Brereton

William Lochiel Berkeley Souter
Joseph John Mullaly
Sir Oswald Vivian Bosanquet
Dr Sir John Hubert Marshall

Col Frank Goodwin
Lieut -Col George Frederick Chenevix-Trench
Hony Major Archibald Young Gibbs Campbell
James Adolphus Gulder

Walter Culley Madge
Lieut.-Col Wallace Christopher Ramsay Stratton
Lieut -Col Edward Gelson Gregson
Col Benjamin William Marlow

Herbert Gerald Tomkins
Henry Whitby Smith
The Hon'ble Lieut -Col. Francis Beville Prideaux

Lieut -Col Ramsay Frederick Clayton Gordon
Hopetoun Gabriel Stokes
Lieut -Col Sir Leonard Rogers
Sir Henry Sharp

Mahamahopadhyaya Hara Prasad Shashtri
Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai
Alexander Muirhead
Alexander Emanuel English
Edward Robert Kaye Blenkinsop

Sir George Sanky Hart
Col George Henry Evans
Col Henry Burden
William George Knight
Rev Dr John Anderson Graham
Sir Louis James Kershaw
William Taylor Catheart
Hugh Murray
Pandit Kalias Narayan Haksar
Lieut -Col Ernest Douglas Money
Col Hugh Roderick Stockley
Lieut -Col John McKenzie
Lieut -Col Richard Godfrey Jones
Lieut -Col Sir James Reed Roberts
Lieut -Col Lawrence Impey
Arthur Ernest Lawson
Sir Albion Rajkumar Banerji
Lieut -Col Frederick Fenn Lewes
Cecil Archibald Smith
Raja Sir Gurbaksh Singh Bedi
Col Gilbert Walter Palin
Col Robert Edward Pemberton Pigott
Hony Lieut -Col Sir William Daniel Henry
Gerald Francis Keatinge
Lieut -Col John Glennie Greig
Brig -Genl R E T Hogg.
C A Barron
Charles Archibald Walker Ross
Lieut -Col Arthur Dennys Gilbert Ramsay
Pierce Langrishe Moore
Sir Alfred Chatterton
Major Arthur Abercromby Duff
Lt -Col John Lawrence William French-Mullen
Albert John Harrison
Dr Sir Prafulla Chunder Roy
Col Francis Raymond
Major-General Sir William Bernard James
Colonel Sir Sydney D'Aguilar Crookshank
Sir Edward Denison Ross
Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Israr Hasan Khan
Col Reginald O'Bryan Taylor
Rai Bahadur Raja Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul
Lieut -Colonel Frederic William Wodehouse
Major-General Maitland Cowper
Lieut -Col Charles Henry James
Alexander Blake Shakespear
Sir John Hope Simpson
Lieut -Col William Glen Liston
Major-General Sir Edwin H de Vere Atkinson
Walter Stanley Talbot
Frank Adrian Lodge
Hony Lieut -Col Sir Robert William Layard Dunlop
Raja Hrishi Kesh Laha
Joseph Terence Owen Barnard
Alexander Macdonald Ronse
Charles Cahill Sheridan
Lieut -Colonel Herbert de Lisle Pollard Lowsley
Colonel William Wilfrid Bickford
Henry Cuthbert Streatfield
Lt -Col Sir Cecil Kaye
Sir William Foster
Col G K Walker
Sir Joseph Henry Stone
Col G S Cranford
Sardar Sir Appaji Rao Sitole Ankilkar
Lawrence Mercer
Major W L Campbell
W C M Dundas
Hony Lieut -Col P R Cadell
Abanindra Nath Tagore
W H H Arden Wood
J R Pearson
Col R J Blackham
W O Ashmore
Hugh Edward Clerk
Dr Sir Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari
Frank Charles Daly
James Gargrave Coventon
Louis L B Cobden-Ramsay
George Batley Scott
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Rangnath Narsingh Mudholkar
Rao Bahadur Sir Raghunath Venkaji Sabnis
Col William Molesworth
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta
Leonard Birley
Frank Frederick Lyall
Lt -Col Frank Currie Lewis
Lewis French
Col Walter Hugh Jeffery
Richard Meredith
Albert Howard
Lieut -Col E D Wilson Greig
Harold Arden Close
Richard Hugh Tickell
Francis Samuel Alfred Slocock
Lieut -Col Arthur Leslie Jacob
Dr Thomas Summers
Kiran Chandra De
Sir Frank Willington Carter
Charles Montague King
Shikh Rajz Hussain, Khan Bahadur Nawab
Berkeley John Byng Stephens
Rear-Admiral Walter Lumsden
Dewan Bishan Das (Jammu and Kashmir)
Lt -Col Sir Samuel Richard Christophers
William Peter Sangster
Lieut -Col Frederick Marshman Bailey
Sahibzada Abdus Samad, Khan of Rampur
Cecil Bernard Cotterell
Sirdar Sahib Suleman Haji Kasim Mitha
Captain George Prideaux Millet
Sir Selwyn Howe Fremantle
Dr Zia-ud-din Ahmed
Lt -Col Cecil Charles Stewart Barry
Col Cyril Mosley Wagstaff
Col Charles Henry Cowie
Kunwar Maharaj Singh
Sir David Petrie
Godfrey Charles Denham
Lt -Col Charles Joseph Windham
Herbert George Chick
Col Charles Henry Dudley Ryder
H H Raja Pratab Singh, Raja of Ali Rajpur
Col Cecil Lyon John Allanson
Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalvad
John Norman Taylor
Khan Bahadur Sardar Din Muhammad Khan
Sir Lionel Linton Tomkins
Douglas Marshall Straight
The Hon'ble Raja Sir Motl Chund
Matthew Hunter
John Tarlton Whitty
Moses Mordecai Simeon Gubbay

Major General Robert Charles MacWatt
George Paris Dick
The Hon'ble Lieut -Col William John Keen
Khan Bahadur Shekh Maqbul Husain
Col George Sim Ogg
Capt M W Farewell
Lieut -Col John Bertram Cunliffe
Evelyn Berkeley Howell
Colonel William Montague Ellis
Raja Sir Venganad Vasudeva, Raja Avargal
Major-Genl James Jackson
James Anderson Dickson McBain
Christopher Addams-Williams
Hammett Reginald Clode Halley
Robert Thomas Dundas
Reginald George Kilby
Robert Egerton Purves
Arthur Bradley Kettlewell
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das
Khan Bahadur Dr Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi
Hugh Aylmer Thornton
Charles Stewart Middlemiss
Major Frederick Norman White
Sir John Loader Maffey
Seth Chandmul Dhudha
William Nawton Maw
John Edward Webster
Brevet-Major A G J MacIlwaine
Col T G Peacocke
Lieut -Col E J Mollison
Thomas Avery
Captain E W Huddleston
Lt -Col J W B Merewether
Lt -Col Ambrose Boxwell
Lt -Col William Gillitt
Major G B Power
Brig -General d'Arcy Charles Brownlow
Temporary Major R W Bullard
Lt -Col F W Radcliffe
Lt -Col E L Bagshawe
Major Charles John Emile Clerici
Lt -Col A K Rawlins
The Hon'ble Sir William Jonu Keith
A J W Kitchin
W. R Gourlay
W S Coutts
Col Westwood Norman Hay
Sir Charles Augustus Tegart
Major R E H Griffith
Diwan Bahadur Lala Bishesar Nath
Charles Francis Fitch
Dr M Y Young
Sir S M Burrows
Sir P J Hartog
Col (Hony Brig -Genl) H. A Young
Col J H Dickson
Lt -Col W E R Dickson
Col William Edmund Pye
Lt Col S M Rice
Col C B Stokes
Major E S Gillett
Commander E C Withers
Lieut -Col Edmund Walter
Duncan William Wilson
Francis Sylvester Grimston
Capt Victor Bayley
John Dillon Flynn
Col Shafto Longfield Craster
Sidney Robert Hignell
Henry Phillips Tollinton
Sir James MacKenna
Edward Lister
Lt -Col David Waters Sutherland
Sir James Crerar
Col Henry Robert Crosthwaite
Hony Lieut Hilary Lushington Helman-Hunt
Gerald Aylmer Levett-Yeats
Rai Bahadur Sir Hari Ram Goenka
Shams-ul-Ulama Sir Jivanji Jamshedji Modi
Dewan Bahadur Pandit Krishna Rao Luxman Paonaskar
Dewan Bahadur Sir Krishnarajapuram Pallegondai Puttanna Chetty
Lt -Col John Anderson
Sir Robert Glover Jaquet
Colonel Ralph Ellis Carr-Hall
Lt -Col (Alexander Hero) Ogilvy Spence
Lt -Col Godfrey Lambert Carter
Lt -Col Ernest Arthur Frederick Redl
Harry Seymour Hoyle Pilkington
James Alexander Ossory Fitzpatrick
Lt -Colonel David Lockhart Robertson Lorimer
Lieut -Colonel Terence Humphrey Keyes
Lieut -Col. Harold Hay Thorburn
The Hon'ble Major Khan Muhammad Akbar Khan
Hony Capt Mubi-ud-din Khan, Sardar Bahadur
Hony Capt Sardar Natha Singh, Sardar Bahadur
Sardar Pooran Singh Sirdar Bahadur Maj -Gen
Girdhar Singh, Sardar Bahadur Lt -Col
Haider Ali Khan, Sardar Bahadur Lt -Col
Philip James Griffiths Pipon
Tempy Capt Cecil Sutherland Waite
Air Commodore David Munro
Reverend William Robert Park
Brevet-Col. Francis William Pirrie
Capt Hubert Mckenzie Salmond
Lt -Col Felix Oswald Newton Mell
Hony Lt -Col Seaborne Guthrie Arthur May Moens
Col Bhola Nauth
Major Harold Richard Patrick Dickson
Major (Tempy Brig -General) Henry Owen Knox
Major-General James Archibald Douglas
Charles Rowlatt Watkins
Joseph Hurbert Owens
Harry St John Bridger Philby
Major Lewis Cecil Wagstaff
Major Cyril Penrose Paige
Sao Kawn Klao Intaleng Sawbwa of Kengtung
The Hon'ble Mr Arthur Herbert Ley
Sir Peter Henry Clutterbuck
The Hon'ble Mr James Donald
William Woodword Hornell
Lt -Col Bawa Jiwan Singh
Thomas Ryan
Arthur William Botham
Col. Henry Francis Cleveland
Lt -Col William Byam Lane
Harry Nelson Heseltine
Alexander Langley
Lt -Col Henry Smith
Col Francis William Hallowes

Major Henry Coddington Brown
Robert Colquhoun Boyle
Lewis Wynne Hartley
Rai Bahadur Pandit Sir Gopinath
Jhala Sri Mansinghji Suraj Sinhji
Assistant Surgeon Kedar Nath Das
Brig -General John Latham Rose
Lt -Col Roger Lloyd Kennion
Lt -Col Hugh Augustus Keppel Gough
Temp Major Sir John Arnold Wallinger
Major Edward William Charles Noel
Lieut -Col J R. Darley
Brev -Colonel C M Goodbody
Lieut -Col J G Goodenough Swan
Major Charles Fraser Mackenzie
Lt Col John Izat
Major Cyril Charles Johnson Barrett
Major William David Henderson Stevenson
Captain Robert Edward Alderman
Major John Gordon Patrick Cameron
James Laird Kinloch
Alfred James Hughes
Sir Claude Fraser de la Fosse
Henry Raikes Alexander Irwin
William Frederick Holms
Sir George Herman Collier
Thomas Emerson
Jyotsnanath Ghosal
Lieut -Col George Henry Willis
Lieut -Col Ernest Alan Robert Newman
Edward Charles Ryland
Francis William Bain
John Desmond
Sir John Ernest Jackson
Gurnam Singh Sardar Bahadur
Kumar Unkar Singh
Dr. Charles Alfred Barber
Sir Nasarwanji Navroji Wadia
Brig -General Robert George Strange
Brig General Robert Montague Poore
Brig General Cyril Frank Templer
Colonel Alfred Joseph Caruana
Col Herbert Austen Smith
Lieut -Col F A F Barnardo, I M S
The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Cecil McWatters
Lieut -Colonel Davis Heron
Lieut -Col Edmund Tillotson Rich
Forman Ali Khan Sardar Bahadur, late Major General, Kashmir State Forces
Hony Lieut. Qadir Baksh Khan Bahadur
Roderick Kornell Biernacki
Hony Brigadier-General Robert Fox Sorsbie
Brig -General A B Hawley Drew
Colonel Herbert James Barrett
Colonel Harry John Mahon
Col F W. Bagshawe
Col F E Geoghegan
Major Harold Whiteman Woodall
Lieut -Col. Herbert Grenville LeMesurier
Col. Rollo St John Gillespie
Lieut.-Col Walter Fellowes Cowan Gilchrist
Captain A G Bingham
Lieut -Col the Lord Belhaven and Stenton, I A
Lieut Col George McPherson
Lieut -Col Norman Emil Henry Scott, I M S
Lieut -Col W R J Scroggie, I M S
Major Stewart George Cromartie Murray
Lieut -Col Arthur Mowbray Berkeley
Major Guy Sutton Bocquet
Lieut -Col Cuthbert Vivian Bliss
Colin Campbell Garbett
Lieut Col Wyndham Madden Plenpoint Wood
John Brown Sydney Thubron
I S Steward O'Malley
Sir Provash Chandra Mitter
James George Jennings
Sir E M Cook
Christian Tindall
Arthur Innes Mayhew
Austin Low
Lieut -Col Andrew Alexander Irvine
Hubert Digby Watson
Lieut -Col John Telfer Calvert
Charles Gilbert Rogers
Bernard D'Oller Dancy
Thomas Reed Davy Bell
Walter Francis Perree
Bertram Beresford Osmaston
Lieut -Col John Hanna Murray
The Rev Dr William Skinner
Col Herbert Augustus Igguldon
Col Comdt Richard Stukeley St John
Brevet-Lieut Col S S W Paddon
Lieut -Col Walter Mason
William Alfred Rae Wood
John Carlos Kennedy Peterson
Lieut.-Col Andrew Louis Charles McCormick
Lieut -Col J C Lamont
Capt Charles James Cope Kendall
Muhammad Afzal Khan Lieut -Col.
Sir Ernest Albert Seymour Bell
Lieut -Col Francis Richard Soutter Gerver's
Albert Harlow Silver
Khan Bahadur Nawab Maula Baksh of Batala
Sardar Lakhamgouda Basava Prabhu Sir Desai
Col W W Clemesha, I M S
Col Napier George Barras Goodfellow
Col P Francis Chapman
Lieut -Col H J Crossley
Lieut -Col (temporary Col) W A Gordon
Lieut -Col J D Graham
Col E C Alexander
Lieut -Col W H Hamilton
Lieut -Col C A Sprawson
Major H C Prescott
Commander J C Ward
Temporary Major C F Macpherson
Captain F C C Balfour
Col P L Bowers
H A Sams
H F Forbes
Lt -Col C L Peart
Hony Brigadier General H De C O'Grady
Lieut -Col. A de V Willoughby-Osborne
Hon Brigadier-General J R. Gaussen
Major G B Murray
Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas
R D Bell
Rai Bahadur Rala Ram
Lieut -Col H C Beadon
Lt -Col H C Barnes
H Clayton
F A M H Vincent
Sir R Clarke
M J Cogswell

Lieut -Col J J Bourke
Lieut -Col J Stephenson
H H Haines
R S Hole
Cursetji Nowroji Wadia
E Teichman
Dr D Clouston
Maharaja Rao Jogendra Narayan Ray
Col R A Needham
J Crosby
H E Sir Charles Innes
P P J Wodehouse
Captain E I M Barrett
Lieut -Col P L O'Neil
Major G G Jolly
Major A P Manning
Sir Henry Tyler
Col H W R Senior
Lieut -Col R H Maddox
Col H W Bowen
Col J B Keogh
Col E A Porch
Col A B Fry
Col A V W Hope
Lieut -Col L E Gilbert
Lieut -Col W D A Keys
Lieut-Col W M Anderson
Major H Murray
Major C de L Christopher
Major F M Carpendale
Major A H Chenevix Trench
Temporary Major L F Nalder
Captain C G Lloyd
Temporary Captain R Marrs
G Evans
Lieut -Col S H Slater
Agha Mirza Muhammad
Sir E Bonham-Carter
Lieut.-Col J H Howell Jones
Col W E Wilson-Johnston
Major W S R May
W R Dockrill
G M O'Rorke
Capt C R Wason
Capt C Mackenzie
Major J B Hanafin
Major M C Raymond
W. H J Wilkinson
Lieut -Col J B Jameson
Major-General A G Wauchope
Col G F White
Hon. Major R W Hildyard-Marris
Hon Lieut Mehr Mohammad Khan Sirdar Bahadur
Col R M Betham
Col E R P Bollean
Col W L J Carey
J A Cherry
Col (temporary Brigadier Genl) H R Cook
Col G M Duff
Lieut -Col E G Hall
Lieut -Col D R Hewitt
Lieut -Col L Hirsch
Col C Hodgkinson
Major G Howson
Lieut -Col K M Kirkhope
Lieut -Col F C Lane
Lt -Col J H Lawrence-Archer
Col R S Maclagan
Lieut -Col C N Moberly
Col H C Nanton
E P Newnham
Lieut -Col S J Rennie
Lieut -Col J R Reynolds
Sir Louis Stuart
Lieut -Col J W Watson
Major-Gen N G Woodyatt
Lieut -Col H N Young
Lieut -Col E L Mackenzie
Lieut -Col C N Watney
Ressalder Hony Capt Khan Sahib Sirdar Bahadur Habibur Rahman Khan
Col Charles Fairlie Dobbs
Lieut. Col George Stuart Douglas
Lieut -Col Charles Edward Edward-Collins
Col Hugh Edward Herdon
Major Harold Berridge
Major-Genl M R W Nightingale
Sardar Bahadur Sir Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia
The Hon'ble Sir H Moncrieff Smith
Sir F St J Gebbie
Khan Bahadur Pir Baksh Walad Mian Muhammad
S S Avyangar
J A Richey
F W Woods
Lieut -Col C A Smith
Lieut -Col F R Nethersole
R S Troup
Lieut -Col J A Stevens
A Brebner
V Dawson
Sir G Anderson
Col Rao Bahadur Thakur Sadul Singh
Saiyid Nur-ul-Huda
Col John Anderson Dealy
Major-General Harry Christopher Tytler
Major-General A L Tarver
Major-General Cyril Norman Macmullen
Col Harry Beauchamp Douglas Baird
Col. Cecil Norris Baker
Col Harry Dixon Packer
Temporary Lieut -Col John Francis Haswell
Col. Henry Charles Swinburne Ward
Lieut -Col. Henry Francis Wickham
Lieut -Col Duncan Ogilvie
Major James Scott Pitkeathly
Lt -Col Charles Edward Bruce
Major Alexander Frederick Baboaaa
2nd-Lieut Arthur Vernon Hawkins
Colonel Campbell Coffin
W C Renouf
Sorabji Bezonji Mehta
Lt -Col R Verney
E C S Shuttleworth
Lt -Col C R A Bond
J Reid
C M Hutchinson
Lieut -Col Sir F H Humphrys
Major F W Gerrard
R S Pearson
C T Allen
C B La Touche

Col Leslie Waterfield Shakespeare
Col C E E Francis Kirwan Macquold
Capt E J Calveley Hordern
John Comyn Higgins
John Henry Hutton
John Brown Marshall
Major Clendon Turberville Daukes
Lieut -Col H L Crosthwait
C Latimer
Col E H Payne
Lieut -Col C E B Steele
Col T Stodart
Lieut -Col E C W Conway-Gordon
Col C Hudson
Col H Ross
Col D M Watt
Lieut -Col Ikbal Muhammad Khan
Diwan Bahadur Diwan Daulat Rai
The Hon'ble Mr Michael Keane
Lieut -Colonel Philip Sykes Murphy Burlton
Sir Charles Morgan Webb
David Thomas Chadwick
Harry William Maclean Ives
Charles Maurice Baker
The Hon'ble Mr Geoffrey Latham Corbett
The Hon'ble Lieut -Col Edmund Henry Salt James
John Tudor Gwynn
Lieut -Col Frederick O'Kinealy
Lieut Col William Frederick Harvey
Honorary-Col Lionel Augustus Grimston
Lieut -Col John Lawrence Van Geyzel
Colonel Sydney Frederick Muspratt
Major Henry George Vaux
Arthur Charles Rumbold
Hugh Charles Sampson
Doctor Edwin John Butler
Alexander Waddell Dods
Sir Dadiba Merwanji Dalal
Rai Bahadur Jadu Nath Muzumdar
Narayen Malhar Joshi
Hamid Khan
Sir Harry Evan Auguste Cotton
The Hon'ble Mr Frank Herbert Brown
Colonel Arthur Holroyd Bridges
Colonel Clement Arthur Milward
Colonel Arthur Hugh Morris
Lieut -Col Henry Warwick Illins
Major Frederick Lawrence Gore
Major Alexander Henderson Burn
Lieut -Col Alfred Eugene Berry
Lieut -Colonel Maxwell McKelvie
Lieut -Col Charles Harold Amys Tuck
Colonel Henry George Young
Lieut -Col Sir Malcolm Donald Murray
Brevet Colonel Sir Edward Scott Worthington
John Edwin Clapham Jukes
Sir Ernest Burdon
Herbert Edward West Martindell
Alexander Montgomerie
Evelyn Robins Abbott
James Cowlishaw Smith
John Richard Cunningham
Stephen Cox
Hugh Kynaston Briscoe
Major-General Rivers Nevil'
Major-General Benjamin Hobbs Deare
Captain Lewis Macclesfield Heath
Major Lionel Edward Lang
Rai Bahadur Mihihi Ram
James Wallis Mackison
Arthur Lambert Playfair
Basil John Gould
Francis Pepys Rennie
Lt -Col Stewart Blakely Agnew Patterson
Edward Arthur Henry Blunt
Lieut -Col James Entrican
Alexander Carmichael Stewart
Walter Frank Hudson
Adrian James Robert Hope
John Willoughby Meares
Major Kenneth Oswald Goldie
Edward Francis Thomas
Edward Luttrell Moysey
Thomas Stewart Macpherson
Maung Po Hla
Arthur Campbell Armstrong
Horace Williamson
Alexander Newmarch
Gerard Anstruther Wathen
Khan Bahadur Mir Sharbat Khan
Natha Singh Sardar Bahadur
Raja Manilall Singh Roy
Khan Bahadur Dr Sir Nasarvanji Hormasji Choksy
William Scott Durrant
Alexander Marr
Lawrence Morley Stubbs
Colonel Robert St John Hickman
James Macdonald Dunnett
Lieut -Col Michael Lloyd Ferrar
Levett Mackenzie Kaye
Corvton Jonathan Webster Mayne
Walter Swain
Cyril James Irwin
Edwin Lessware Price
Gavin Scott
Horace Mason Haywood
Major the Honourable Piers Walter Legh
Harry Tonkinson
Arthur Edward Nelson
Alexander Shirley Montgomery
Kunwar Jagdish Prasad
Lieut -Col Andrew Thomas Gage
Lieut -Col John Philip Cameron
Frederick Alexander Leete
Lieut -Col Henry Ross
Captain Victor Felix Gamble
Major General Alfred Hooton
Arnold Albert Musto
Abdoor Rahim
John Arthur Jones
The Reverend Canon Edward Guilford
Major Henry Benedict Fox
U Po Tha
Naoroji Bapooji Saklatwala
William Stantiall
Khan Bahadur Diwan Abdul Hamid
Rao Bahadur Thakur Hari Singh
W Alder
T R Martin
Lt-Col D G Mitchell
Lt -Col R H Chenevix Trench
E G B Peel
The Hon'ble Mr F F Sladen

A F L Brayne
C G Barnett
Lt -Col A Leventon
Lt -Col T. Hunter
Lt -Col R McCarrison
H G Haig
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazlullah Sahib
R M Maxwell
J H Hechle
Major D P Johnstone
Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Hayat Khan
Major the Rev G D Barne
J Evershed
C A H Townsend
L W Legh
J C Ker
F F Blon
P S Keelan
Colonel W M Coldstream
C W Gwynne
R B Ewbank
Dr B. L Dhingra
Srimant Jagdeo Rao Puar
Maulvi Sir Nizam ud Din Ahmed
Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed Khan
P G Rogers
C W Dunn
R E Gibson
Lieut.-Col G H Russell
B J Glancy
H B Clayton
E W P Sims
Maung Maung Bya
Sardar Bahadur Sheo Narayana Singh
W T M Wright
The Rev E M. Macphail
Lieut -Col Sir G R Hearne
M E W Jones
Major-General R Heard
L L Mojumdar
P. E Percival
L O Clarke
K N Knox
E Cornan Smith
Major G C S Black
Mirza Mohamed Ismail
J. M Ewart
Rai Bahadur T N Sadhu
B Venkatapathiraju Garu
F Clayton
F Young
Khan Bahadur Sardar Asghar Ali
A W Street
R B Thakur Mangal Singh
Diwan Bahadur P Kesava Pillai Avargal
A R L Tottenham
A A L Parsons
F C Turner
J A L Swan
H G Billson
Colonel C H Bensley
E G Turner
T G Rutherford
Lieut -Col G D Ogilvie
Lieut -Colonel E C G Maddock
F Anderson
G Cunningham
Major C K Daly
Lieut -Colonel J C S Vaughan
F C Crawford
H Calvert
U Me
Lieut -Col the Revd W T Wright
Rai Bahadur Gyanendra Chandra Ghose
Rai Bahadur Sukhamaya Chaudhuri
Diwan Bahadur T Rangacharyar
W L Travers
Sardar Bahadur Sardar Jawahir Singh
Captain Hissam ud-Din Bahadur
Khan Bahadur Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto
Rao Bahadur D B Raghubir Singh
Khan Bahadur K Rustomji
Lieut-Col R P Wilson
G R Thomas
H Tireman
A D Ashdown
T H Morony
C W Lloyd Jones
H A Crouch
W Gaskell
D G Harris
Lieutenant-Colonel C A Hingston
R P Hadow
Lieut -Col W D Smiles
J M Clay
Lieut -Col J A Brett
Major H R Lawrence
A M MacMillan
Khan Bahadur Qazi Aziznddin Ahmad
Oscar De Glanville
K B Sir Behramji Hormasji Nanavati
Surendra Nath Mullick
J R D Glascott
Col S H E Nicholas
H A F Lindsay
Kashinath Shriram Jatar
Rao Bahadur Vangal Thiruvenkata Krishnama Acharya Avargal
G Wiles,
Sahibzada Abdul Majid Khan
E R Foy
B A Collins
R R Maconachie
P Hawkins
J Wilson-Johnston
C M King
H W Emerson
P A Kelly
Lieut -Col J W D Megaw
B S Kisch
I D Ascoli
Major B R. Reilly
H S Crosthwaite
Lieut -Col R H Bot
Sir Jadu Nath Sarkar
P Hide
F W Sudmersen
The Rev A E Brown
Ramaswami Srinivasa Sarma
F H Keely
T R S Venkatarama Sastrigal
M Irving
H O B Shoubridge

Col K V Kukday
S W Goode
A H W Bentinck
H L L Allanson
G S Bajpai
W H A Webster
Rai Bahadur H K Raha
T C B Drake
Lieut -Col T W Harley
G Clarke
Major D G Sandeman
H T Bhabha
Sardar Mir M A Khan
Khwaja Nazim ud Din
A C Woolner
A L Coventon
P I Burrell
H Denning
W R Brande
G W Hatch
C U Wills
H A Lane
K. H Frimjl
Col W H Evans
G E Fawcus
F Armitage
Lieut Col A C Tancock
Brevet Lieut -Col H L Haughton
Lieut -Col H D Marshal
H D G Law
R W Hanson
H R Wilkinson
Lieut -Col J W Cornwall
R D Anstead
D Milne
W Roche
Rai T P Mukharji Bahadur
G K Devdhar
Chaudhari Sir Chhaju Ram
J H R Fraser
Lt -Col T C H Leicester
C W C Carson
J N Gupta
G E Soames
H C Liddell
A G Edie
J B G Smith
D L Drake-Brockman
D M Stewart
R Littlehailes
J A Baker
Lt -Col R W Macdonald
C S Whitworth
A B Briggs
Lt -Col L D' E Lenfestey
J E Armstrong
R J Hirst
F P V Gompertz
Major A G Tresidder
Captain (Temp Major) A F R Lumby
P L Orde
Rai Bahadur Janak Singh
Diwan Bahadur T K Mehta
H W Nicholson
A G Clow, I C S
W D R Prentice, I C S
A H Lloyd, I C S
A T Stowell
H C Gowan I C S
Colonel C C Palmer
I Hezlett, I C S
G T Boag I C S
C W A Turner I C S
Lt Col C L Dunn, I M S
A R Astbury
I N G Johnson I C S
Major C I T Erskine
R O Chamier
L H Berthoud, I C S
R A Horton
W H Doshi
D I Mulla
G Morgan
Rao Bahadur Raja Hari Singh of Mahajan
K B Chong
P W Thomas
Gurbar Shri V V Surag
G G Dev
J G Beazley
A L Gillilat
R H Beckett
T B Copeland
F G Arnould
C S C Harrison
A H Mackenzie
G A Cocks
Col C P Gunter
Prof R Coupland
W S Hopkyns
Lt -Col W E C Bradfield
Lt -Col L Cook
Lt -Col G D Franklin
Lt -Col (Hony Col) R R Will
Lt -Col J Cunningham
H A F Metcalfe
V K A Aruvamudha Ayangar
S D Smith
G E C Wakefield
Rai Bahadur B D Goenka
Dr H G Roberts
Dr J A Voelcker
C B Pooley
T M Lyle
Lieut -Colonel H S Strong
G Maeworth Young
H A B Vernon
J F Dyer
William Mayes
Lieut -Colonel C I Brierly
J M D Wrench
H A R Delves
H N Gangulee
Lieut -Colonel W G Neale
Lieut -Colonel L E L Burne
J R Dain, I C S
F H Fearnley Whittingstall
Lieut -Colonel R E Wright
Lieut -Colonel H H Broome
L F Gunter
J A Madan I C S
F W H Smith
R S Finlow
W L Scott
H T Holland
G H Stoker

D G Lal
Lt-Col H R N Pritchard,
Khan Bahadur Kutub ud-Din Ahmed
Major General R W Anthony
P C Tallents
F A Hamilton
C A Bentley
Col C W Chitty
J Coatman
P W Marsh
J G Acheson
J D V Hodge
Lt-Col A H Palin
Major D Pott
F J Playmen
T A L S O Connor
F V Wylie
Captain H Morland
J McGlashan
M. Lea
J Hormasji
Rai Bahadur Sk Ghosh
Diwan Bahadur G N Chetti Garu
Lt-Col R J W Heale
M B Cameron
A N L Cater
F A Sashsa
M G Hallett
A J Laine
D J Boyd
J Clague
Col G W Ross
W S Jannyavala V N Garu
T Sloan
R G Grieve
S Walker
M Webb
H L Newman
Col W V Coppinger
B C Burt
Lt Col A F Hamilton
J L Sale
W P Roberts
Lt-Col J C More
S B Teja Slugh Malik
Khan Mohammed Shah Nawaz
R B Keshio W Brahma
K. B Sardar Hassan Khan Gurchani
S F Madden
Major Genl G Tate
G Kaula
F B P Lory
F C Pavry
F F R Channer
Lt-Col W J Powell
D G Mackenzie
R R Simpson
G T H Bracken
R N Reid
F H Puckle
B R Rau
G R F Tottenham
E W Perry
Lt-Col H R Dutton
Lt-Col H H McGann
Lt-Col J J T MacKnight
Col C H Haswell
C W E Arbuthnot

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Abdul Aziz
L Mason
Major S P Williams
R M Statham
M Ratnaswami
R T Rusell
G R Dain
T A Woodhead
G S Hardy
W Booth Gravely
E Gordon
W A Cosgrave
G F S Collins
A Cassells
J A Sweeney
Captain H Boyes
Lt-Col E E Doyle
Rai Bahadur S C Banerjee
W L Stampe
R L I Wingate
Major H Wilberforce-Bell
W H Lewis
Lt Col J R J Tyrrell
M L Pasricha
F H Burkitt
F T Jones
Lt-Col H W Acton
Lt-Col H C Manders
Captain T W Rees
C F Strickland
Col G H R Halland
Rai Bahadur S M Bapna
G H Speuer
B V De
F C Isemonger
Lt Col I M Macrae
H Bomford
R H Williamson
A Master
J B Brown
F W Stewart
H V Brahan
H R Urlelll
J A Dawson
G A Sidlilly
G T H Hardinge
Rai Bahadur P C Dutta
A W W Mackle
A C Badenoch
Khan Bahadur Nawab Muzuffar Khan
H R Pate
A Mc Kerral
C A Malcolm
Lt-Col F C Shelmerdine
J A Thorne
A Monro
P C Bamford
Lt-Col F C Temple
Lt-Col H C Garbett
H Shanka Rau
J A Pope
Captain H A B Dilby-Beste
H B Wetherill
W S Fraser
C G Chenevix-Trench
L C Coleman
Rai Bahadur P C Bore

Amir Sheikh Mahmadbhai Abdullabhai
U Zaw Pe
A R Leishman
Muhammad Yamin Khan
C C Biswas
J T Donovan
H R Gould
J F Hall
S T Hollins
C T Brett
B C A Lawther
A C J Bailey
W N P Jenkin
Satish Chandra Gupta
Kenneth Samuel Fitze
The Hon Mr Bijay Kumar Basu
Ernest Ferdinand Oppenheim, I C S
Dugald Stuart Burn
Ghazanfar Ali Khan, I C S
Harold Graham, I C S
Frank Burton Leach, I C S
Lieut -Col Sherman Gordon Venn Lillis, D S O, I A
Harold Argyll Watson, I C S
Henry Abraham Gubbay
Alfred Ernest Matthias, I C S
John Pierson Bulkeley, I C S
Allan Arbuthnot Lane Roberts, I C S
John William Smyth, I C S
Olaf Kirkpatrick Caroe
Khan Bahadur Jamshedji Bajanji Vachha
Satyendra Nath Roy, I C S
Arthur Beatson Reid, I C S
Thomas James Young Roxburgh, I C S
Lieut -Col John Morison, I M S
Theodore James Tasker, I C S
Captain William Arthur Williams
Norman Lindsay Sheldon
Pherozeshaw Jehangir Marzban
Edward Charles Stuart Baker, O B E
Khan Bahadur Saiyid Ahmad Hasan

The Imperial Order of the Crown of India.

This Order was instituted Jan 1, 1878, and for a like purpose with the simultaneously created Order of the Indian Empire It consists of the Queen and Queen Mother with some Royal Princesses, and the female relatives of Indian Princes or of persons who have held conspicuous offices in connection with India. Badge, the Royal Cypher in jewels within an oval surmounted by an Heraldic Crown and attached to a bow of light blue watered ribbon, edged white Designation, the letters C I

Sovereign of the Order

THE KING-EMPEROR OF INDIA.

Ladies of the Order (C I)

Her Majesty The Queen
H M the Queen of Norway
H R H the Princess Victoria
H M The Queen of Roumania
H R H Princess Beatrice
H R H the Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll)
H I and R H Grand Duchess Cyril
Lady Patricia Ramsay
H H the Princess Marie-Louise
Baroness Kinloss
Lady Jane Emma Crichton
Dowager Countess of Lytton
Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava
H H Maharani of Cooch-Behar
Marchioness of Lansdowne
Constance Mary Baroness Wenlock
H H Maharani Sahib Chimna Bai Gaekwar
H H Rani Sahib of Gondal
H H the Dowager Maharani of Mysore
Lady George Hamilton
H H the Maharani Sahiba of Udaipur
Alice, Baroness Northcote
Amelia Maria, Lady White
Baroness Ampthill
Countess of Minto
Marchioness of Crewe
France Charlotte, Lady Chelmsford
The Lady Willingdon
H H Maharani Chinkoo Raja Sahiba Scindia Alijah Bahadur of Gwalior
H E The Lady Irwin
Countess of Lytton
H H. The Maharani Regent of Travancore State
Viscountess Goschen
Lady Birdwood

Distinctive Badges—An announcement was made at the Coronation Durbar in 1911, that a distinctive badge should be granted to present holders and future recipients of the titles of 'Diwan Bahadur', 'Sardar Bahadur', 'Khan Bahadur', 'Rai Bahadur', 'Rao Bahadur', 'Khan Sahib', Rai Sahib' and 'Rao Sahib' Subsequently the following regulations in respect of these decorations were issued —(1) The decoration to be worn by the holders of the titles above mentioned shall be a badge or medallion bearing the King's effigy crowned and the name of the title, both to be executed on a plaque or shield surrounded by a five-pointed star surmounted by the Imperial Crown, the plaque or shield being of silver gilt for the titles of Diwan, Sardar, Khan, Rai and Rao Bahadur, and of silver for the titles of Khan, Rai, and Rao Sahib (2) The badge shall be worn suspended round the neck by a ribbon of one inch and a half in width, which for the titles of Diwan and Sardar Bahadur shall be light blue with a dark blue border, for the titles of Khan, Rai and Rao Bahadur light red with a dark red border, and for the titles of Khan, Rai and Rao Sahib dark blue with light blue border

A Press Note issued in November, 1914, states —The Government of India have recently had under consideration the question of the position in which **miniatures** of Indian titles should be worn, and have decided that they should be worn on the left breast fastened by a brooch, and not suspended round the neck by a ribbon as prescribed in the case of the badge itself When the miniatures are worn in conjunction with other decorations, they should be placed immediately after the Kaiser-i Hind Medal

Indian Distinguished Service Medal —This medal was instituted on June 28th, 1907, by an Army Order published in Simla as a reward for both commissioned and non commissioned officers of the regular and other forces in India It bears on the obverse the bust of King Edward VII and on the reverse a laurel wreath encircling the words For Distinguished Service The medal, 1⅜ inches in diameter, is ordered to be worn immediately to the right of all war medals suspended by a red ribbon 1¼ in wide, with blue edges ¼ in wide This medal may be conferred by the Viceroy of India

Indian Order of Merit —This reward of valour was instituted by the H E I Co in 1837, to reward personal bravery without any reference to length of service or good conduct It is divided into three classes and is awarded to native officers and men for distinguished conduct in the field On the advancement from one class to another the star is surrendered to the Government, and the superior class substituted, but in the event of the death of the recipient his relatives retain the decoration The order carries with it an increase of one-third in the pay of the recipient, and in the event of his death the allowance is continued to his widow for three years The First Class consists of a star of eight points, 1⅝ in in diameter, having in the centre a ground of dark blue enamel bearing crossed swords in gold, within a gold circle, and the inscription Reward of Valour, the whole being surmounted by two wreaths of laurel in gold The Second Class star is of silver, with the wreaths of laurel in gold, and the Third Class entirely of silver The decoration is suspended from a simple loop and bar from a dark-blue ribbon 1½ in in width with red edges, bearing a gold or silver buckle according to class

Order of British India —This order was instituted at the same time as the Order of Merit, to reward native commissioned officers for long and faithful service in the Indian Army Since 1878, however, any person European or native, holding a commission in a native regiment, became eligible for admission to the Order without reference to creed or colour The First Class consists of a gold eight-pointed radiated star 1¾ in in diameter The centre is occupied by a lion statant gardant upon a ground of light-blue enamel, within a dark-blue band inscribed Order of British India, and encircled by two laurel wreaths of gold A gold loop and ring are attached to the crown for suspension from a broad ornamental band $\frac{7}{16}$ in in diameter, through which the ribbon, once blue, now red, is passed for suspension from the neck The Second Class is $1\frac{7}{16}$ in in diameter with dark-blue enamelled centre there is no crown on this class, and the suspender is formed of an ornamental gold loop The reverse is plain in both classes The First Class carries with it the title Sirdar Bahadur, and an additional allowance of two rupees a day and the Second the title of Bahadur, and an extra allowance of one rupee per day

Indian Meritorious Service Medal —This was instituted on July 27th, 1888, and on receipt of the medal the order states "a non-commissioned officer must surrender his Long Service and Good Conduct medal" but on being promoted to a commission he may retain the M S medal, but the annuity attached to it will cease On the obverse is the diademed bust of Queen Victoria facing left, with a veil falling over the crown behind, encircled by the legend Victoria Kaisar-i-Hind On the reverse is a wreath of lotus leaves enclosing a wreath of palm tied at the base, having a star beneath, between the two wreaths is the inscription for meritorious service Within the palm wreath is the word India The medal, 1⅜ in in diameter, is suspended from a scroll by means of a red ribbon 1¼ in wide The medals issued during the reigns of Queen Victoria's successors bear on the obverse their bust in profile with the legend altered to EDWARDVS or GEORGIVS

THE KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

This decoration was instituted in 1900, the preamble to the Royal Warrant—which was amended in 1901 and 1912—being as follows —"Whereas We, taking into Our Royal consideration that there do not exist adequate means whereby We can reward important and useful services rendered to Us in Our Indian Empire in the advancement of the public interests of Our said Empire, and taking also into consideration the expediency of distinguishing such services by some mark of Our Royal favour Now for the purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of thus distinguishing such services aforesaid, We have instituted and created, and by these presents for Us, Our Heir, and Successors, do institute and create a new Decoration " The decoration is styled "The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India" and consists of two classes The Medal is an oval-shaped Badge or Decoration—in gold for the First Class and in silver for the Second Class—with the Royal Cypher on one side and on the reverse the words "Kaisar-i-Hind for [illegible] lic Service in India"; it is suspen[illegible] eft breast by a dark blue ribbon

Recipients of the 1st Class.

Abdul Qalyum, Khan Bhadur Nawab Sir Sahibzada, K C I E, M L A
Abdus Samad Khan of Rampur
Advani, M S
Alvar, Mrs Parvati Ammal Chandra Sekhara
Ajaigarh, Her Highness Mr Dowager Maharani Kamal Kunwar
Alexander, A L
Allyn, Dr (Miss) Jessie Matilda, M D
Aloysia, Rev Mother Mary
Amarchand, Rao Bahadur Ramnarayan
Ampthill, Margaret, Baroness
Anderson, I R
Anderson, The Rev H.
Arbuthnot, Miss Margaret Georgina
Archer, George Barnes
Ashton, Albert Frederick
Ashton, Dr R T
Baird-Smith, J R
Balfour, Dr Ida
Bandorawalla, N M
Banks, Mrs A E
Barber, Benjamin Russell
Barber, Rev L
Bare, Doctor Esther Gimson, M D
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Bawden, Rev S D
Beals, Dr, American Marathi Mission, Wai
Bear, Mrs Georgiana Mary
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Beckett, Miss G
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Benson, Lady
Bentley, Dr Charles Albert
Bestall, A H
Bhandari, Rai Bahadur Captain R R M
Bikaner, Maharaja of
Bingley, Major-General Alfred
Blanche Annie, Sister
Blowers, Commissioner Arthur Robert
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Bose, Rai Bahadur Sir Bipin Krishna
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Brahmachari, Rao Bahadur U N.
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Brayne, Mrs
Broadway, Alexander
Brown, Rev A E
Brown, Dr Miss E
Brown, Rev. W E. W
Brunton, James Forest
Buchanan, Rev John
Bunberry, Evelyn James, Bombay
Bull, Henry Martin
Burn, Richard
Burnett, General Sir Charles John
Buttler, Lady Anu Gertrude
Caleb, Dr O C
Calnan, Denis
Campbell, Colonel Sir Robert Neil
Campbell, Dr Miss S
Campion, John Montriou
Carleton, Dr. (Miss) Jessie, M D
Carleton, Marcus Bradford
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Carter, Edward Clark
Cassels, Mrs Sylvia
Castor, Lieut Col R H.
Chand, Sakhi, Rai Bahadur
Chand, Rai Bahadur Lala Tara
Chandrasekhara Ayyar, M R Ry, P S A
Chapman R A B
Chatterton, The Rt Rev Eyre, D. D
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Chaudhuri, Raja Sarat Chandra Rai
Chetty, Dewan Bahadur K P Puttanna
Chitnavis Sir Shankar Madho
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Coppel, Right Rev Bishop Francis Stephens
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Dawson, Brevet-Colonel Charles Hutton
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deLotbiniere, Lieutenant Colonel Alain C Jo
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Graham, The Rev John Anderson
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Mary of St Pauls, Rev Mother
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Muir Mackenzie, Lady Therese
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O'Donnel, Dr Thomas Joseph
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Sangli, Her Highness Rani Sahib of
Sanjiva Rao, Mrs Padma Bai
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Scott, Mary H. Harriot
Scott, Rev Dr H R
Scott, Rev W
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Abul Hussain
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Amar Singh
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Andalamma Venkatasubba, Mrs Rao
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Antia, J D
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Bhan, Lala Udhai
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Bihari Lal
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Cattell, Major Gilbert Landale
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Chakrabarti, H K
Chalmars, T
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Corthorn, Dr Alice
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Coutts J E
Cox, Mrs E
Coxon, Stanley William
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Crozier, Dr J
Cumming, James William Nicol
Cummings, The Rev. John Ernest
Cutting, Rev William
DaCosta, Miss Zilia Edith
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DaGama, Accacio
D'Albuquerque, Cajetaninho Francis
Dalrymple-Hay, Charles Vernon
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Dann, Rev George James
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Das, Ram Lala
Das The Rev Andrew Prabhu, Punjab
Dastoor, P S
Dass, Malik Narain
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Davies, Miss Harriet
Davis, Miss B L
Davis, Miss M K
Dawson, Alexander Thomas
Dawson, Mrs Charles Hutton
Doane, George Archibald
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De Penning, Capt H F
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Desmond, J
Devi, Bibi Kashn iri
Dew, Lady
DeWachter, Father Francis Xavier
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Dharm Chand Lala
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Dip Singh, Thakur
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Drake, Miss Joan
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Dun, Miss L E
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Dwane, Mrs Mary
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Edgell, Lieut -Colonel Edward Arnold
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Emily, Sister Edith
Ennis, Miss E J
Esch, Dr C D
Evans, The Rev. John Ceredig
Fane, Lady Kathleen Emily
Farkat Bans
Faridoonji, Mrs Hilla

[illegible] Mr [illegible]
Faizan [illegible] Khan Bahadur, Kazi Sayid [illegible]
[illegible] Mr [illegible] Gertrude Mary
[illegible] Mrs [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] A P
[illegible] Mallin Charitable In Hullon
[illegible] Lieut-Colonel Thomas
[illegible] M [illegible] M
[illegible] M [illegible] B
[illegible] Mr [illegible]
[illegible] Thomas Charles
[illegible] Mary
[illegible]
[illegible] Rev J P
[illegible] Mrs Angela
[illegible] The Rev Henry
[illegible] G
[illegible]
[illegible]
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[illegible] Sister Jane
[illegible] W
[illegible] Mr M H
[illegible] Robert Thomson
[illegible]
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Gajjar, Mr Shivaganri
[illegible] Mundsh
Gandhi, Mr Pestonji Jamsetji
Gardiwalla [illegible]
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Ghulam Haider
Ghulam Murtaza Bhutto Shah Nawaz
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Madan, Mr Rustamji Hormasji
Maddox, Lieut-Colonel Ralph Henry
Madeleine, Sister Mary, Cuddalore
Madeley, Mrs E M
Mohommed Allanur Khan
Malden, J W
Mankar, K S
Manubai Bapat, Mrs
Maracan, Esmail Kadir
Margaret Mary, Sister
Marier, The Rev Frederick Lionel
Marshall, W J
Mary, Mother A
Mary of St Vincent, Sister
Mary, Sister Eleanor
Marzban, Phirozshah Jehangir, J P
Masani, Rustam Pestonji
Mathias, P F.
Maung Maung
McCarthy, Lady
McCowen, Oliver Hill
McDonald, Joseph James
McElderry, Miss S L
McGuire, Hugh William
McIlwrick, Leslie
Mckee, Rev William John
McKenzie, Miss Alice Learmouth
McMaster, Dr Elizabeth, M D

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Rait, Miss Helen Anna Macdonald
Rajadnya, R. N
Ram, Lala Diyali
Ram Lala Kanshi
Ram, Rai Bahadur Raizada
Ramaswami, Rao Sahib Colattur
Ramanbhai Mrs Vidhyagauri, M B E
Ramgopal, Mallani, Seth
Rangaswami Brahuspathi, Dr
Ranjit Singh
Raphael, Raphael Abraham
Rattan Chand
Ratanji Dinshah Dalal
Rattansi Muljl
Ratshan Lal
Ray, Babu Sarat Chandra
Ray, Harendra Nath
Rebeiro, Louis John Alfred
Reed, Lady
Reese, The Rev Thomas Willoughby (also Dr)
Richards, Mrs. H. P.
Richardson, Mrs Catherine Stuart
Rien, Rev Father Peter John
Reid The Rev James Potter
Rivenburg The Revd. Dr.
Roberts, Major Charles Stuart Hamilton
Roberts Mrs H
Roberts, The Rev.
Roberts The Rev. J. W
Robertson, Miss M.
Robilliard, H
Robinson, Lieut.-Colonel William Henry Banner
Robson, J.
Rocke, Captain Cyril E. A. Spencer
Roe, Colonel Cyril Harcourt
Roe, Mrs. Edith Mary
Rokade, Mrs. Janabai
Rosewarne, Miss Eva Mary
Rose, Miss Maude
Rose, F W.
Rukhmabai, Dr. Miss
Rulach, Rev George Bernard
Rushforth, Mrs W.
Rustomji Faridoonji
Rutherford, Miss Mary Elizabeth
Sabawala, Mrs. Bapsy
Sackett, Mrs E
Sadiq, Shams-ud-din
Sadler, A. W Woodward
Saga, Miss M. D
Sahai, Ram
Sahan Ram Kali
Sahay, Lala Deonath
Saherwala, Khan Sahib Ismailji Abdul Hussain
Salamatullah, Capt. Mohammad
Salkield, Tom
Samuels, Joseph
Savidge, Rev. Frederick William
Saw Ba La
Sawhney, Lala-Isher Das
Schultze, The Rev Frederick Volkomer Paul
Scott, Dr. D M.
Scotland, Lieut.-Colonel David Wilson
Sen, Dr. P. C
Sethna, Dr K. S
Shah Babu Lal Behari
Shah, Mohamed Kama.
Shah, Mohammad Nawaz
Shah, Reverend Ahmad
Shamnath, Rai Bahadur
Sharifa Hamid Abdul Ali, Mrs
Sharp, Miss P. J
Shaw, Mrs. Hawthorne
Sheet Dr J D
Shankar Chandra Percival Vanderpuye
Shyam Bihari Raja Francis Xavier
Siddons, Mrs.
Simonix, Arthur Henry Allingham
Simkins, Charles Wylkins
Simon, Miss M
Simonsen J L
Simpson, Miss J P.
Simpson Mr
Sinclair Reginald Lesby
Singh, Kanwar Ghanshyam
Singh, Appji Dhal
Singh Babu Kesho
Singh, Babu Ramdhari
Singh, Bhai Ganda
Singh, Bhai Lehna
Singh, Bhai Tatbut
Singh, Makkhan
Singh, Rev. P L.
Singh, Rai Bahadur Sundar
Singh, Kukhmina
Singh; Risaldar Major, Hanmant
Singh, Sardar Gurdit
Singh, G. Sher
Singh, Sohan
Sinzhe, Miss L. N V.
Sisingi, J.
Small, Miss J M.
Smith, Miss Ellen
Smith, The Rev Frederick William Ambery
Smith, Miss Katherine Mabe
Smith, Miss Jessie Edith
Solomon, Dr Jacob
Somervell T W.
Sommerville, The Rev Dr James
Sorabji, Miss S
Spencer, Mrs E M.
Spurgin, Mrs Francis Clare
Sri Ram Kunwar
Stanley, Mrs S A.
Starte, Oliver Harold Baptist
Steel, Alexander
Steele, The Rev. John Ferguson
Stephens, John Hewitt
Stephens, Mrs Grace
Stevens, Miss L K
Stevens, Mrs. (Ethel)
Stevenson, Surgeon-General Henry Wickham
Stewart, Miss E. F.
Stewart, Major Hugh
Stewart, Mrs. Lilian Dorothea
Stewart, Thomas
Stilwell, Dr (Miss) Effie, M.D.
St. Gregory, Rev. Mother
St. Joseph, J. D.
Stoblings, The Rev. H. M.
Strip, Samuel Algernon
Strutton, Rev. H. H.
Stuart, Dr. (Miss) Gertrude
Subba Lakshmi Ammal

Sal[illegible] Sardar, Sardar Bahadur, Gujranwala
[illegible] Khan
Sunder Lal
Sundra Lal Rai
Swain Mrs Walter
Swainson Mr Florence
Swa[illegible]
Sa[illegible] Mrs [illegible]
Sa[illegible] C H
Sa[illegible] C [illegible]
Sa[illegible] Mrs [illegible] Constance
Sa[illegible] Mrs Kathleen Mabel
Tale[illegible], Mr M C A
Tah[illegible] Khan Mrs M
Tahmiman, Mr Manekshah Cawasha
Tahir Wahab Khan Malik
Tamb[illegible] Dr Gopal Rao Ramchandra
Tarafdar Mr S K
Tay[illegible] Mrs
Taylor, Rev Alfred Prideaux
Taylor, Mrs Florence Prideaux
Tay[illegible] Mr [illegible] Cawnpore
Taylor John Norman
Te[illegible] Mr [illegible]
Tha, Maung Po
Tha, Maung Shwe
Thein, Maung Po
Theobald, Mrs
Thimmaya Mr K S
Thiruvenkata Aiyar Mr Sita
Thomas, Mrs Frances Elizabeth
Thomas, Mrs Mabel Fox
Thomas Samuel Gilbert
Thompson, Mrs Alice
Thompson, R C
Thoy, Herbert Dominick
Thummanna Mrs Bolar
Tilak H M Ganganath
Timothy Samuel
Tirumalai Achariar, M R Rv M A P
Tomkins, Lionel Linton
Tomlinson Mrs Edith
Tudball Miss Emma
Turner Mrs Vera
Umalal, Mrs P
Umar Khan Malik Zorawar Khan
Usman Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Muhammad
Vall C J
Vajifdar, Mrs Hormusji Maneckji
Vale, Mrs K
Valentine, Capt C R
Varma Babu Mahendra Deo
Veronica, Mother Mary, Indore
Vijayaraghava Acharyar
Viswesvarayya Mokshagundam
Vurghese, Diwan Bahadur George Thomas
Wait William Robert Hamilton
Wakefield, George Edward Campbell
Wakeman Mrs I
Walayatullah, Khan Bahadur Hafiz Muhammad
Walewalker, P Baburao
Waller Frederick Chighton
Walters, Miss W L
Ward Mr W A P
Warhurst, Capt A E
Warren Miss Rosamund
Ware, Donald Horne
Webb-Ware Mrs Dorothy
Weighell, Miss Anna Jane
Western Miss Mary Priscilla
Weth, Mrs Rosa
White, Miss J
White, Mrs A M W
Whitman, Miss Elizabeth Annie
Wilkinson Mrs A
Williams David Phillips, Doom Dooma, Assam
Willis, Miss S
Wilson, Francis Henry
Wilson, Miss Anna Margaret
Wince, Miss Jane
Wiseman, Capt Charles Sherrie
Wiser, Mrs C V
Woerner, Miss Lydia
Wood The Rev A
Woodward, Dr Miss Adelaide
Wright, Mrs H
Wylie, Miss Iris Eleanor
Wyness, Mrs Ada
Yen Singh
Yerbury, Dr J
Young, Dr, M Y.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

The announcement, made at the Delhi Durbar in 1911, that in future Indians would be eligible for the Victoria Cross, gave satisfaction which was increased during the War and afterwards by the award of that decoration to the following.—

Subadar (then Sepoy) Khudadad Khan, 129th Baluchis.—On 31st October 1914, at Hollebeke, Belgium, the British Officer in charge of the detachment having been wounded, and the other gun put out of action by a shell, Sepoy Khudadad, though himself wounded, remained working his gun until all the other five men of the gun detachment had been killed

Naick Darwan Sing Negi, 1-39th Garhwal Rifles.—For great gallantry on the night of the 23rd-24th November 1914 near Festubert, France, when the Regiment was engaged in retaking and clearing the enemy out of our trenches, and, although wounded in two places in the head, and also in the arm, being one of the first to push round each successive traverse, in the face of severe fire from bombs and rifles at the closest range

Subadar (then Jamadar) Mir Dast, 55th Coke's Rifles.—For most conspicuous bravery and great ability at Ypres on 26th April 1915, when he led his platoon with great gallantry during the attack, and afterwards collected various parties of the Regiment (when no British Officers were left) and kept them under his command until the retirement was ordered Jamadar Mir Dast subsequently on this day displayed remarkable courage in helping to carry eight British and Indian Officers into safety, whilst exposed to very heavy fire.

Rifleman Kulbir Thapa, 23rd Gurkha Rifles.—For most conspicuous bravery during operations against the German trenches south of Maugnissart When himself wounded, on the 25th September 1915, he found a badly wounded soldier of the 2nd Leicestershire Regiment behind the first line German trench, and though urged by the British soldier to save himself, he remained with him all day and night In the early morning of the 26th September, in misty weather, he brought him out through the German wire, and, leaving him in a place of comparative safety returned and brought in two wounded Gurkhas one after the other He then went back in broad daylight for the British soldier and brought him in also, carrying him most of the way and being at most points under the enemy's fire

Havildar (then Lance-Naick) Lala, 41st Dogras.—Finding a British Officer of another regiment lying close to the enemy he dragged him into a temporary shelter which he himself had made, and in which he had already bandaged four wounded men After bandaging his wounds he heard calls from the Adjutant of his own Regiment who was lying in the open severely wounded The enemy were not more than one hundred yards distant, and it seemed certain death to go out in that direction, but Lance-Naik Lala insisted on going out to his Adjutant, and offered to crawl back with him on his back at once When this was not permitted, he stripped off his own clothing to keep the wounded officer warmer and stayed with him till just before dark when he returned to the shelter After dark he carried the first wounded officer back to the main trenches, and then, returning with a stretcher carried back his Adjutant He set a magnificent example of courage and devotion to his officers

Sepoy Chatta Singh, 9th Bhopal Infantry.—For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in leaving cover to assist his Commanding Officer who was lying wounded and helpless in the open Sepoy Chatta Singh bound up the officer's wound and then dug cover for him with his entrenching tool, being exposed all the time to very heavy rifle fire For five hours until nightfall he remained beside the wounded officer shielding him with his own body on the exposed side He then under cover of darkness, went back for assistance and brought the officer into safety

Naick Shahamad Khan, 89th Punjabis.—For most conspicuous bravery He was in charge of a machine gun section in an exposed position in front of and covering a gap in our new line within 150 yards of the enemy's entrenched position He beat off three counter attacks, and worked his gun single-handed after all his men, except two belt-fillers, had become casualties For three hours he held the gap under very heavy fire while it was being made secure When his gun was knocked out by hostile fire he and his two belt-fillers held their ground with rifles till ordered to withdraw With three men sent to assist him he then brought back his gun, ammunition, and one severely wounded man unable to walk. Finally, he himself returned and removed all remaining arms and equipment except two shovels. But for his great gallantry and determination our line must have been penetrated by the enemy

Lance-Dafedar Govind Singh, 28th Cavalry.—For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in thrice volunteering to carry messages between the regiment and brigade headquarters, a distance of 1½ miles over open ground which was under the observation and heavy fire of the enemy He succeeded each time in delivering his message although on each occasion his horse was shot, and he was compelled to finish the journey on foot

Rifleman Karan Bahadur Rana, 23rd Gurkha Rifles.—For conspicuous bravery and resource in action under adverse conditions, and utter contempt of danger during an attack He with a few other men succeeded, under intense fire, in creeping forward with a Lewis gun in order to engage an enemy machine gun which had caused severe casualties to officers and other ranks who had attempted to put it out of action No 1 of the Lewis gun party opened fire and was shot immediately Without a moment's hesitation Karan Bahadur pushed the dead man off the gun, and in spite of bombs thrown at him and heavy fire from both flanks, he opened fire and knocked out the enemy machine gun crew Then switching his fire on the enemy bombers

and riflemen in front of him, he silenced their fire He kept his gun in action, and showed the greatest coolness in removing defects which had twice prevented the gun from firing He did magnificent work during the remainder of the day and when a withdrawal was ordered assisted with covering fire until the enemy was close to him He displayed throughout a very high standard of valour and devotion to duty.

Ressaldar Badlu Singh, 14th Lancers attached 29th Lancers—For most conspicuous bravery and self-sacrifice on the morning of the 23rd September 1918, when his squadron charged a strong enemy position on the west bank of the River Jordan, between the river and Kh. es Samariyeh Village On nearing the position Ressaldar Badlu Singh realised that the squadron was suffering casualties from a small hill on the left front occupied by machine guns and 200 infantry Without the slightest hesitation he collected six other ranks and with the greatest dash and an entire disregard of danger charged and captured the position, thereby saving very heavy casualties *to the squadron He was mortally wounded* on the very top of the hill when capturing one of the machine guns single-handed, but all the machine guns and infantry had surrendered to him before he died His valour and initiative were of the highest order.

Rifleman Gobar Sing Negi, 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles—For most conspicuous bravery on 10th March 1915 at Neuve Chapelle During an attack on the German position he was one of a bayonet party with bombs who entered their main trench, and was the first man to go round each traverse, driving back the enemy until they were eventually forced to surrender He was killed during this engagement

Sepoy Ishaw Singh, 28th Punjabis—For devotion and bravery "quite beyond all praise" in Waziristan on 10th April, 1921 He received a severe gunshot wound in the chest while serving a Lewis gun, and when all the havildars had been killed or disabled he struggled to his feet, called to his assistance two men, and charged and recovered the gun, restoring it to action He refused medical attention, insisting first on pointing out where the other wounded were and on carrying water to them While the medical man was attending to *these wounded he shielded him with his body* and he submitted to medical attention himself only after he was exhausted through three hours' continual effort and by loss of blood

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PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

A—British Subjects

1 British Indian passports are issued only to —(1) British subjects by birth, (2) wives and widows of such persons, (3) British subjects by naturalization and (4) British protected persons

2 The Indian Passport Regulations do not require persons to be in possession of passports for leaving India, but as practically every other country requires travellers to be in possession of passports before they are allowed to land at the port of such country, travellers are advised to obtain passports before embarkation Members of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces or of the Indian Marine Service travelling on duty and members of the families of such persons when travelling to the United Kingdom on military entitled passages need not have passports

3 Passports are not required for journeys by sea from Bombay to ports in India or to Burma, nor are passports required for permanent residents of Ceylon or India being British subjects to travel between India and Ceylon Natives of India travelling to the Federated Malay States or the Strait Settlements do not require passports unless they propose to continue their journey onward

4 In order to obtain a passport an application form (showing, among other things the reasons for the proposed journey) should be filled in by the applicant and the applicant's declaration certified by a Political Officer Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Police Officer not below the rank of Superintendent or Notary Public resident in India Copies of the form can be obtained from any District Magistrate from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, by post from the Passport Officer to the Government of Bombay, by personal application at the Passport Office or from any of the leading Banking and Shipping Agents in Bombay Small duplicate unmounted copies of the photograph of the applicant and a fee of Rs 6 in cash should be forwarded with the application form Fees are not accepted in stamps or by cheque

5 The application form when filled in should either be posted with the photographs and fee to the Passport Officer to the Government of Bombay, or should be presented at the Passport Office, Bombay

6 The Passport Office in Bombay is situated in the Civil Secretariat The office is open from 11 a m to 4 p m daily, except on Saturdays when it closes at 1 p m and on Sundays and public holidays

7 As a passport is valid for five years, there is no objection to anyone applying for a passport weeks or even months in advance of the date of sailing and much inconvenience will be avoided by early application A fee of [illegible] four days should be given for the issue of a new passport and [illegible] days for an endorsement [illegible] The [illegible] Officer cannot [illegible] hours and as [illegible] passport takes time [illegible] to the [illegible]

Iraq

8 Members of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces or of the Indian Marine Service in uniform and *bona fide* Muhammadan pilgrims (Haj or Zair) holding individual pilgrim passes do not require passports for their journey to Iraq If such pilgrims desire to continue their journey to Persia for the purpose of pilgrimage they must obtain a Persian Consular visa in India All other travellers must be in possession of national passports and visas for Iraq In the absence of Iraq Consular Officers in India, visas for Iraq are granted by Passport Issuing Authorities in India on behalf of the Iraq Government subject to the conditions stated below The Iraq visas are of two kinds—Ordinary, valid for all entries into Iraq during a period of twelve months, and Transit, valid for a single journey only, allowing for stay of not more than fifteen days in Iraq The fee for these visas is the same as for British visas—*vide* paragraph 17 below Iraq national passports are valid for return to that country without any further visa or endorsement

Except in the case of *bona fide* tourists, business representatives and employees of well established firms and persons with definite guarantee of employment in Iraq, visas for Iraq will not be granted without the previous permission of the Iraq Government The Passport Offices will on request, ask for this permission by post or, if the applicant is prepared to defray the cost by cable Applicants must state clearly the nature of their business and give one or more references in Iraq to enable the local authorities to make inquiries regarding the purpose of their journey

With the exception of tourists who may remain for three months in Iraq without registration, all persons are required to obtain a "permis de sejour" from the police within fifteen days of their arrival in Iraq Travellers are also warned that before departure from Iraq even on a transit visa they must obtain a passport endorsement of departure

Egypt

9 In the absence of Egyptian Consular officers in India visas for Egypt are granted by Passport Issuing Authorities in India on behalf of the Egyptian Government The fee for these visas is the same as for British visas—*vide* paragraph 17 below

The Egyptian Government have prescribed rules which regulate the admission of foreigners into Egypt Generally, except in the case of British Government officials, *bona fide* tourists of ample and independent means and representatives of commercial houses of good standing, visas for Egypt cannot be granted whether for permanent residence or for a limited period without a reference to the Egyptian Government In applying for visas for Egypt, a form of questionnaire laid down by the Egyptian Government which can be obtained from the Passport Office at Bombay, should be filled in In addition, an applicant, for a visa should supply in writing, full particulars as regards the nature of his business in Egypt, the reasons for the journey, the proposed duration of stay in Egypt and what means he possesses

No transit visa for Egypt can be given unless Egypt is necessarily on the route which the traveller must follow to reach his country of destination, and provided there exists no direct route by which he can reach that country without the necessity of passing through Egyptian territory

Holders of the new form Egyptian passport do not require visas to return to Egypt

10 Restrictions also exist on travel to various parts of the British Empire, and to certain foreign countries Among these may be mentioned Australia, Canada, Mexico, Mahommerah and Abadan, New Zealand, Palestine, Southern Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, South West Africa and the United States of America The restrictions apply particularly to Indians Detailed particulars with respect to each country will be supplied on application

Foreign Countries

11 Passports for journeys to or through foreign countries require, after issue, the visa of the Consul concerned The addresses of the foreign consulates in Bombay will be found in the appendix below Visas are, however, not necessary for Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Iceland Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxemberg, Norway Portugal, Sarro, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia provided the names of these countries are entered on the passport by a British Passport issuing authority

Renewal

12 A passport is valid for five years from the date of issue and is renewable for a further period of from one to five years from the date of expiry of its validity, at the option of the holder, but in no case can a passport be extended beyond ten years from the original date of issue On expiration of this period, or, if at any time the space provided for visas is covered and the holder wishes to travel to countries for which fresh visas are required a new passport must be obtained Application for renewal must be made in the prescribed form, copies of which may be had from any of the officers mentioned in paragraph 4 above The fee for renewals is Rs 2 for each year, or portion of a year, for which the passport is renewed

Endorsements

13 A passport is valid only for the country or countries endorsed on it and fresh endorsements from a British Passport authority are not needed during the validity of the passport for subsequent journeys to these countries Fresh endorsements may, however, be obtained on the passport for additional countries Passports endorsed as valid for the British Empire are also available for travelling to territories under British protection or mandate, not however including Palestine and Iraq, for which countries the passport must be specifically endorsed No fees are payable for endorsements made on British passports, but a fee of Re 1-8-1 is payable for an additional endorsement for Palestine

Marriage

14 A lady on marriage or re-marriage requires a fresh passport

ADDRESSES OF FOREIGN CONSULATES IN BOMBAY.

[illegible] Wallace Road, Malabar Hill
[illegible] Building, Wallace Street, Fort
[illegible]
[illegible] Ballard Estate
[illegible]
[illegible] Floor, No. 17, Cooperage Road, Fort
[illegible] Fort
[illegible] Road, Fort
[illegible] Colaba
[illegible] Street, Ballard Estate
[illegible]
[illegible] Colaba, Bombay
[illegible] Building, 16, Hornby Road, Fort
[illegible] Parade, Colaba
[illegible] Building, Hornby Road, Fort
[illegible] Building, Hornby Road, Fort
[illegible] Building, Hornby Road, Fort
[illegible] 147, Sassoon Dock Road, Middle Colaba
[illegible] Castle Parade, Colaba
[illegible] Wallace and Company, Wallace Street, Fort
[illegible] Metropolis Building, Colaba Road
[illegible] Vulcan House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate
[illegible] Vulcan Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate
United States of America—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort
Latvia—Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort
Roumania—19, Chowpatty, near B. P. & C. I. Level Crossing
Lithuania—Do do
Turkey—Afghan Consulate, Bombay

States having Consulates in Calcutta but not in Bombay.

Argentine Republic—8, Esplanade East, Suite No 12
Bolivia—Tagore House, 27, Park Lane
Chile—17, Paul Mansion, Suite No 12, Bishop Lefroy Road
Panama—The Italian Trading Society, Ltd., 14, Clive Street
Peru—29, Palace Court, 1, Kyd St
Salvador—Messrs Bird & Co, Chartered Bank Buildings
Venezuela—C/o Messrs Becker Gray & Co Hong-Kong Bank House 2, Fairlie Place

N B—There are at present no Consuls for Costa Rica, Liberia and Mexico at Calcutta The Consulate for Guatemala has been abolished

The School of Oriental Studies.

This School was established by Royal Charter in June 1916 The purposes of the School (as set out in the Charter) are to be a School of Oriental Studies in the University of London to give instruction in the Languages of Eastern and African peoples, Ancient and Modern, and in the Literature, History, Religion, and Customs of those peoples, especially with a view to the needs of persons about to proceed to the East or to Africa for the pursuit of study and research, commerce or a profession, and to do all or any of such other things as the Governing Body of the School consider conducive or incidental thereto, having regard to the provision for those purposes which already exists elsewhere and in particular to the co ordination of the work of the School with that of similar institutions both in Great Britain and in its Eastern and African Dominions and with the work of the University of London and its other Schools

The School possesses noble and interesting buildings, in Finsbury Circus, provided by the British Government under the London Institution (Transfer) Act of 1912 The sum of £25,000 required for the alteration and extension of the buildings of the London Institution for the purposes of the School was voted by Parliament The School buildings are quiet although they are in the heart of the City The School provides teaching in more than seventy subjects In a considerable proportion of the spoken languages instruction is given by teachers belonging to the countries where the languages are spoken, as it is the aim of the School to provide as far as possible both European and Oriental Lecturers in the principal languages included in the curriculum

Courses on the History, Religions, and Customs of Oriental and African countries form a special feature in the teaching of the School There is now a whole time Reader in Phonetics the classes for which are numerically larger than in any other subject It is intended to record fully in phonetic symbols all the languages taught at the School

Courses are also provided in Indian Law and the History of India, and arrangements are made from time to time for special courses of lecturer to be given by distinguished orientalists not on the staff Various Scholarships are given

Patron, H M the King *Chairman of the Governing Body*, Sir Harcourt Butler, G C S I *Director*, Professor Sir E Denison Ross, C I E Ph D *Secretary*, T H Lindsay, M A

Teaching Staff.

	Name.	*Subjects.*	*Status.*
	Ethel O Ashton	Swahili	Lecturer
	H W Bailey, M A	Iranian Studies	,,
2	T Grahame Bailey, M A, B D, D LITT	Hindustani (Urdu & Hindi)	Reader
	G P Bargery	Hausa	Lecturer
3	L D Barnett M A, D LITT	Indian History and Sanskrit	,,
2	C O Blagden, M A, D LITT	Malaya	Reader.
4	Sir Reginald Johnston, K C M G, C B E, LL D	Chinese	Professor
	R T Butlin, B A	Phonetics	Lecturer.
	G H Darab Khan, B A	Persian	,,
3.	Caroline A Rhys Davids, M A, D LITT	Buddhist History and Literature	,,

TEACHING STAFF (contd.)

	Name	Subjects	Status
5	C. C. Davie, Ph.D.	History	Lecturer
5	H. H. Dodwell, M.A.	,,	Professor
4	E. Dora Edwards, M.A.	Chinese (Mandarin)	Reader
3	D. I. Ivan, B.A.	Hindustani	,,
1	H. A. R. Gibb, M.A.	Arabic (Classical)	Professor
	Sayyid M. M. Goman	Arabic	Lecturer
	A. S. Tritton, D.Litt.	,,	,,
3	Sir Wolseley Haig, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.A.	Persian	,,
	W. A. Hertz, C.S.I.	Burmese	,,
	G. I. Hess, O.B.E., M.A.	Arabic	,,
	Commander N. I. Isemonger, R.N. (retired)	Japanese	Lecturer
	S. G. Kanhere	Marathi and Sanskrit	,,
	G. I. Leeson	Hindustani (Urdu & Hindi)	,,
2	A. Lloyd James, M.A.	Phonetics	Reader
	Yumin Tao	Chinese	Lecturer
2	W. Stanton Page, O.B.E., B.A., B.D.	Bengali	Reader
	C. S. K. Pathy, M.A., D.es L.	Tamil and Telugu	Lecturer
	Ali Ekra Bey	Turkish	,,
7	Sir E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D.	Persian	Professor
3	C. A. Ryland, B.A.	Sanskrit	Lecturer
2	A. Sabounadiere, I.C.S. (retired)	Indian Law	Reader
3	W. Stede, Ph.D.	Pali and Sanskrit	Lecturer
	S. Tozalian	Armenian and Turkish	,,
8	R. L. Turner, M.C., M.A.	Sanskrit	Professor
6	J. Wartski, B.A.	Modern Hebrew	Lecturer
3	M. de Z. Wickremasinghe, M.A., D.Litt.	Sinhalese and Epigraphy	,,
	W. Perceval Yetts, O.B.E., M.R.C.S.	Chinese Art and Archæology	,,
	S. Yoshitake	Japanese	,,
	Kadry Zafir, M.A.	Arabic	Assistant
	J. Michell	Siamese	Lecturer

1 University Professor of Arabic and Appointed Teacher
2 University Reader and Appointed Teacher
3 Recognised Teacher in the University of London
4 University Professor of Chinese and Appointed Teacher
5 University Professor of the History and Culture of British Dominions in Asia with special reference to India and Appointed Teacher
6 Ahad Ha'am Lectureship in Modern Hebrew
7 University Professor of Persian and Appointed Teacher (Director)
8 University Professor of Sanskrit and Appointed Teacher

The Fisheries of India

The fisheries of India, potentially rich, as yet yield a mere fraction of what they could were they exploited in a fashion comparable with those of Europe, North America or Japan The fishing industry, particularly the marine section, has certainly expanded considerably within the last 50 years concurrently with improvement in the methods of transport and increase in demand for fish, cured as well as fresh, from the growing population of the great cities within reach of the seaboard The caste system, however, exerts a blighting influence on progress Fishing and fish trade are universally relegated to low caste men who alike from their want of education the isolation caused by their work and caste and their extreme conservatism, are among the most ignorant, suspicious and prejudiced of the population extremely averse to amending the methods of their forefathers and almost universally without the financial resources requisite to the adoption of new methods, even when convinced of their value Higher caste capitalists have hitherto fought shy of associating with the low caste fishermen, and except in large operations on new lines, these capitalists cannot be counted upon to assist in the development of Indian fisheries As in Japan, it appears that the general conditions of the industry are such that the initiative must necessarily be taken by Government in the uplift and education of the fishing community and in the introduction and testing of new and improved apparatus and methods

The first local Government to lead the way was that of Madras which in 1905 initiated an investigation of the industry both marine and fresh water appointing Sir F A Nicholson to supervise operations Bengal followed suit in 1906, and from these beginnings have sprung the local Fisheries Departments of Madras, Bengal, and Bihar and Orissa Bombay, the remaining seaboard province, has comparatively small fresh-water interests compared with Madras and Bengal and as it happens that her marine fisheries are favoured with good harbours and the most enterprising race of fishermen in India there was less urgent need for State help in the industry Fisheries there were a subject of Government solicitude for five years after the war but they finally ceased to receive any attention after the abolition in 1924 of the short lived Department of Industries to which this subject was allotted

Madras.

The Madras coast line of 1,750 miles is margined by a shallow-water area within the 100 fathom line of 40,000 square miles outside of the mere fringe inshore, this vast expanse of fishable water lies idle and unproductive The surf-swept East coast is singularly deficient in harbours whereon fishing fleets can be based, and so from Ganjam to Negapatam, the unsinkable catamaran, composed of logs tied side by side is the only possible easy-going fishing craft Its limitations circumscribe the fishing power of its owners and consequently these men are poor and the produce of their best efforts meagre compared with what it would be if better and larger boats were available and possible The West coast is more favoured From September till April weather conditions are good enough to permit even dugout canoes to fish daily No difficulty is found in beaching canoes and boats throughout this season The fishing population is a large one In the census taken by the Department of Fisheries in 1927-28 the fisher-population on the West coast totalled 114,502 The esteemed table fish of the coast consist of the Seer (*Cybium* or *Scomberomorous*) Pomfret (*Apolectus* and *Stromateus*) several large species of Horse Mackerel (*Caranx*) Jew fish (*Sciaenidae*), Whiting (*Sillago*) Thread-fins (*Polynemus*) Sardines (*Clupea*) and Mackerel (*Scomber*) In economic importance, however, shoaling fish and fish of inferior quality such as Sardine (*Clupea*) Mackerel (*Scomber*) Cat fish (*Arius*), Ribbon fish (*Trichiurus*) Goggies (*Caranx crumenopthalmus*) and Silver bellies (*Equula* and *Cazza*) take precedence of the former Sardine and Mackerel over shadow all others So greatly in excess of food requirements are the catches of sardines, that every year large quantities are turned into oil and manure Fishing outside the 5 fathom line is little in evidence save by Bombay boats (Ratnagiri) which are engaged in drift netting for bonito, seer and other medium-sized fishes These strangers are enterprising fishers and bring large catches into Malpe and Mangalore and other convenient centres the material is largely cured for export

The Madras Department of Fisheries — As Government attention has been given in Madras over a longer period to the improvement of fisheries, and a larger staff concentrated upon the problems involved than elsewhere this Presidency has now the proud position of knowing that her fisheries and collateral industries are better organised and more progressive than those in other provinces The credit for the wonderful success which has been achieved and the still greater promise of the future, is due in large measure to the wise and cautious plans of Sir F A Nicholson, who from 1905 to 1918 had the guidance of affairs entrusted to

salt to Government At present about 115 of such yards are scattered along the coast and over 55,000 tons of wet fish are annually cured therein The total receipts on the administration of these yards for the year 1930 31 was Rs 1,97 777-0-4 and expenditure Rs 2,85,913 12 4

Pearl and Chank Fisheries —In the absence of the pearl fishery during the year, the chank fisheries prospered An unprecedented number of 467,628 chanks were fished yielding a gross revenue of Rs 17 860 8 8

The Inland Fisheries —The Inland Fisheries of Madras compare unfavourably with those of Bengal Many of the rivers dry up in the hot season and few of the many thousands of irrigation tanks throughout the province hold water for more than 6 to 9 months As a consequence, Inland fisheries are badly organised and few men devote themselves to fishing as their sole or even main occupation The custom is to neglect or ignore the fishery value of these streams and tanks so long as they are full of water only when the streams shrink to pools and the tanks to puddles do the owners or lessees of the fishing rights turn out to catch fish The result is a dearth of fish throughout the greater part of the year, a glut for a few days, and often much waste in consequence The chief fresh water fishes of economic importance are the Murrel, notable for its virtue of living for a considerable period out of water, and various carps including Labeo Catla and the well-known favourite of sportsman in India the 'Mahseer,' Cat-fishes and Hilsa In the Nilgiris the Rainbow Trout has been acclimatised and thrives well The Government working in conjunction with the Nilgiri Game Association maintain a hatchery at Avalanche, where quantities of fry are hatched and reared for the replenishment of the streams of the plateau Fishing rights in the large irrigation tanks were transferred from Government to local authorities many years ago, these tanks are now being reacquired by Government in order that they may be stocked periodically by the Department, the results so far have shown a profit on the operations To breed the necessary fry, 7 fish farms are in operation In these the chief fish bred are the Gourami, obtained from Java, and Etropiu suratensis which has the excellent attribute of thriving and breeding as well in brackish as in fresh water, both protect their eggs while developing, a useful habit Both the Gourami and Etropius are largely vegetarian in diet A further activity is represented by the breeding of small fishes especially addicted to feed upon the aquatic larvæ of mosquitoes These are supplied in thousands to municipalities and other local authorities at a nominal price, for introduction into mosquito-haunted sheets of water, these antimalarial operations have proved successful in the places where the local authorities have given proper attention to the direction given

Marine Aquarium —Perhaps a word is necessary about this institution at Madras The building was constructed under the auspices of the Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras, and was thrown open to the public on 21st October 1909 The Superintendent Government Museum, had charge of the Aquarium for ten years till 1919 when it was transferred to the Department of Fisheries Ever since its opening, being the first institution of its kind in Asia it has been immensely popular with the Public

A turtle tank of rough semi circular shape with 21 feet as diameter was added during the course of the year

Deep Sea Fishing and Research —The fisherman has a fairly exhaustive knowledge of the fisheries along the coast up to 7 fathoms If the catches of fish are to be improved it is necessary to ascertain—

(1) what kinds and quantities of fish are available beyond 7 fathoms, and,
(2) how to exploit these deep sea fisheries economically

The department's trawler "Lady Goschen" has been exploring the off shore belt of the sea up to 100 fathoms from Point Calimere to Madras on the East Coast and Calicut to Pigeon Islands on the West Coast, with a view to ascertain the kinds and quantities of fish available there The Assistant Biologist and staff worked on board the trawler One remarkable discovery made by this systematic survey is that fish of better quality and in larger quantity are available in deeper waters on the East coast from Point Calimere to Madras than on the West coast from Calicut to Pigeon Islands, during the months of the survey Whether it is the case throughout the year is yet to be ascertained However it has helped to revise the general belief that fish are much more abundant on the West coast than on the East coast, and opens up possibilities for large fishery developments on the East Coast which will ultimately increase the supply of fish food and fish manure

Rural Pisciculture —As a result of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture that all practical measures should be adopted to add fish to the diet of the cultivator thereby improving his nutrition a scheme of rural propaganda was inaugurated in 1930 An Assistant Director with necessary staff was appointed to advise ryots in the stocking of village ponds which number over 106,050 in the Presidency The work though begun in July 1930 has already completed a survey of ponds in 98 villages, 2,172 wells and 264 ponds in these villages were examined and out of this number 175 wells and 85 ponds were selected as suitable for piscicultural operations and 45 wells and 1 pond were stocked

Welfare Work —A remarkable feature in the work of the Madras Fisheries Department is the energy which it devotes to the improvement of the condition of the fisherfolk On Sir Frederick Nicholson's initiative, the Department has always recognised the duty of spreading among them education and the habits of thrift, temperance and co-operation The work has been specially successful on the West Coast The number of fishermen's co operative societies in 1930 31 was 73

[illegible] Bengal was undertaken the trawler *Golder Crown* being employed for the purpose. The results showed that there are extensive areas suitable for trawling and capable of yielding large quantities of high class fish. Much attention was devoted during these trawl cruises to the acquisition of increased knowledge of the marine fauna, the results being published in the Records and Memoirs of the Indian Museum. For various reasons the chief perhaps being the lack of facilities and the loss of time involved in the trawler having to bring her catches to Calcutta instead of sending them by a swift cold storage tender, the experiment was financially a failure and was dropped. With ever increasing demand for fish in Calcutta and the concurrent rise in prices the prospects of remunerative steam trawling are now much more, steam trawling companies being floated in the immediate future. The trade is a difficult one to organize and without a rare combination of technical fishery knowledge and far-sighted and comprehensive organization the danger run by the investing public will be considerable. Originally one Fisheries Department served the needs of the two provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. Separation was effected in after which fisheries in Bengal were administered by the Director of Agriculture. The Bengal Fishery Department was abolished under retrenchment in 1923. There is no immediate prospect of reconstitution of the Department. In Bihar and Orissa Fisheries form a section of the Department of Industries.

Bengal Fisheries Department has of necessity a more limited scope for its activities than in the case of Madras. Practically no coastal minor industries exist, neither do the natural conditions lead us to suppose that a [illegible] can be created without extreme difficulty, [illegible] in the absence of a great trawl industry which alone might be able to call into existence factories devoted to the uplift of the general utilization of fish bye products. A [illegible] from this, much can be done by officers for the uplift of the [illegible] population with a view to [illegible]

[illegible] extensive gill [illegible] [illegible] from the [illegible] the south [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] cent of the [illegible] in the [illegible] and [illegible] by fishing [illegible] of fish [illegible] fact that fishing is not [illegible] As a [illegible] Bengal is most in [illegible] and other devices exceedingly [illegible] effective—in many cases too effective [illegible] immediate profit, however [illegible] that of the hilsa (*Clupea ilisha*) which annually migrate from the sea in innumerable multitudes to seek spawning grounds far up the branches of the Ganges and the other great rivers. Other valued and abundant fishes are the bekti (*Lates calcarifer*) and the mullets are the most esteemed apart from these estuarine fish the most valuable sea fishes are the mango-fishes (*Polynemus*) prawns and the sea fisheries are as yet little exploited, the fisherman of Orissa, where alone coastal fishing is of any local importance having no sea craft save catamarans of inferior design and construction.

Following the inquiry begun in 1906 by Sir K. G. Gupta an investigation of the steam trawl potentialities of the head of the Bay of

tyranny of the mahajans (fish contractors and middle men) and enable them to put more capital into their business and to conduct it co-operatively This is necessarily extremely slow work, but a beginning has been made and a number of fishermen s co operative Societies have been formed Their example is calculated to effectively serve the purpose of propaganda The fishery wealth of Bengal is enormous and nothing but good can come out of intensive investigation and propaganda

Fresh water mussels are used extensively at Dacca in the manufacture of cheap pearl buttons and in many cases p arls also are found in the mussels which the pearl dealers gather and sell in the various parts of India The Dacca bangle factories carry on an important local industry of very ancient standing, their material is almost entirely obtained from the South Indian and Ceylon chank fisheries already alluded to

Bombay.

Whereas Bengal's fisheries are at present confined principally to inland waters, those of Bombay are concerned, save in Sind, almost entirely with the exploitation of the wealth of the sea Bombay is favoured with a coast line abounding with excellent harbours for fishing craft, a fair-weather season lasting for some seven months, and a fishing population more alive to their opportunities and more daring than those of the sister Presidencies Bombay sea-fisheries are of very great importance financially as well as economically and, though there is less necessity for a special department to develop marine industries, there is ample scope for most useful work in improving curing methods, in introducing canning and in the development of minor marine industries particularly those connected with the utilization of bye-products With this end in view the Director of Industries administered the subject of "Fisheries" from 1918 and had for a time two officers in the Department engaged upon fishery investigation and development A steam trawler was bought for work in Bombay waters in 1920 and began work in May 1921 off Bombay The experiment continued until February 1922, and the trawler was subsequently sold to the Government of Burma At the outset the results seemed promising, but the experiment as a whole showed that the cost of maintaining a trawler of the type used could not be met by sales of fish at current market rates Cold storage has since been installed at the principal fish market in Bombay, but for a trawler special facilities are needed also for rapid coaling, supplying ice and stores, and for unloading catches. More than this a change is needed in the mediæval conditions under which the local fish market is conducted and there is much to be done in popularising little known species of edible fish, such as karel, palu, tamhusa, and particularly the ray or skate which formed on the average 25 per cent of the total catch but which is so little esteemed locally that it sold on the average at the rate of 100 lbs for a rupee

Owing to retrenchment the appointments of Fisheries officers have been abolished

The more important sea-fish are pomfrets, sole and sea-perches among which are included the valuable Jew-fishes (*Sciæna* spp) often attaining a very large size and notable as the chief source of "fish maws" or "sounds" largely exported from Bombay for eventual manufacture into isinglass The finest of Bombay fishing boats hail from the coast between Bassein and Surat These boats are beautifully constructed, attain a considerable size, and are capable of keeping the sea for weeks together In the season they fish principally off the Kutch and Kathiawar coasts and in the mouth of the Gulf of Cambay Their main method of fishing is by means of huge anchored stow nets, which are left down for several hours and hauled at the turn of the tide The chief catches are bombil (Bombay ducks), pomfrets and jew fishes The first named are dried in the sun after being strung through the mouth upon lines stretched between upright posts South of Bombay the fishermen of Ratnagiri and Rajapur make use of another and lighter class of fishing boat, specially designed for use in drift-net fishing Fine hauls of bonito seer (a large form of mackerel) and allied fishes are often made during the season from September to January and later of shark and ray fish For the latter specially large and powerful nets are employed For part of the fair season, when fishing is not usually remunerative, many of the larger Bombay fishing boats are employed as small coasters, a fact which shows how large they run in size

In **Sind** considerable sea-fishing is carried on in the neighbourhood of Karachi chiefly for large and coarse fish, as shark, rays and jew fishes The edible oyster trade of Karachi was once extensive, the creeks of the Indus producing a species of oyster superior to that found in Bombay and Madras backwaters and estuaries Unrestricted exploitation of beds of limited extent inflicted great harm, and now, when various salutary restrictions are imposed, the beds are slow to respond Occasionally large deposits of the window pane oyster (*Placuna placenta*) are found in the Indus creeks and as these produce seed pearls in abundance, Government leased the beds to the highest bidder The pearls are largely exported to China for use in medicine Considerable fisheries exist in the River Indus, chiefly for the fish known as palla, which are annually leased out by Government for about Rs 20,000

In the Gulf of Kutch two pearl fisheries exist, one for the true pearl oyster, the other for the window pane oyster The former is carried on by His Highness the Maharaja of Jamnagar, the other partly by this Prince

staff With a view to ameliorate uneconomic conditions by rendering the provisions of security easier, as well as to facilitate collection Government introduced what is known as the group system whereby the value of the fisheries is fixed at a reasonable rental, and instead of an individual system of furnishing security, the groups hold themselves severally responsible It was thought that in order to enable the poorest of the actual workers to reap the benefit of their labours nothing short of a co-operative system would be of any avail, this co-operative system was tried in the Tharrawaddy District In spite of large sacrifices of revenue in allotment of group fisheries on unjustifiably low rents, they have not been popular with fishermen have not prevented defaults, and have tended to collapse by dispute among the group member and civil suits over their liability for each others defaults

Another system known as Fair Rent and Tender System was introduced in Maubin as an experimental measure Under this system, the lease is fixed at a fair rent and tenders of premia invited and the lease is given on a consideration of the premium offered plus the character of the person tendering and his previous connection with the fishing industry The system, it is reported, is unpopular with lessees in spite of the favourable rents and the long term leases The Government has now topped this system altogether The Fishery Settlement Enquiry which was set on foot in 1928 terminated in November 1930 Two reports which were submitted by the Fishery Settlement and Development Officer are now under consideration

The principal articles of manufacture are ngapi (fish-paste) and salt fish, the manufacturing methods are primitive and with more industrial education and capital, these could be considerably improved

The Punjab.

During the period 1930 31 there was no further expansion of the Fisheries Department, and no new districts were brought under the regulations The catches of fishermen on the whole were average to good, except in the small streams of the Kangra District, and the Ravee River in Gurdaspur, where catches were below the average Owing to a late and somewhat erratic monsoon no spawning was reported either in the Farm at Chhanawan or in natural haunts In spite of special men deputed to watch the natural spawning haunts where fish ascend annually to drop their ova, no activity was reported That fish spawned somewhere was evident from a report received from boatmen on the Beas River, who stated that they had seen large masses of eggs floating down the river at various times, but where the spawning actually took place was not discovered

A new fish-tank was opened at Gill in the Ferozepur District for carrying out experiments with Bachwa (PSEUDOTROPIUS GARUA) and Carp, but as the work was not completed till the end of June it was too late to make much use of it as Bachwa spawn during May and June

The Madhopur Fish Farm was closed down temporarily owing to the financial stringency

In Trout Culture yet another success was reported in the Simla Hills One single plant of 10,000 ova was made in the Jaspa River in 1927 This year a few big fish and a large number of fry were reported and subsequently half a dozen of the latter were sent in for identification, and proved to be yearling trout As no plant was made after 1927 the presence of yearlings proves conclusively that not only was the original plant successful but the fish from it are now spawning naturally

The reports from Kulu continue to be satisfactory, but the Uhl River in Mandi, and two streams in Kangra have been somewhat disappointing The two latter have probably been heavily poached in the winter when the water is low

Mahsir fishing in the Beas River in the Kangra and Hoshiarpur Districts continues to provide excellent sport The last appreciation from an angler shows that he caught lbs 341 of fish, six of them being between lbs 45 and lbs 21

Licenses rose from 5504 in the previous year to 7463 during 1930 31 This figure is still 892 below the record year 1928-29

Travancore.

This State has affiliated fisheries to the Department of Agriculture and with the help of two officers trained in Madras and another officer trained in Japan, the Department has already accomplished a notable amount of development work Special attention has been given to the regulation of fisheries in backwaters, to the establishment of co-operative societies among the fishing community and to the introduction of improved methods of sardine oil and guano production Useful work has been done by one of the officers in elucidating the life-histories of the more valuable food fishes and prawns Improved methods of curing fish are being introduced Special Schools have been opened for the education of fisher lads

Forest Policy—The general policy of the Government of India in relation to forests was definitely laid down in 1894 by the classification of the areas under the control of the Department into four broad classes, namely —

(*a*) Forests the preservation of which is essential on climatic or physical grounds These are usually situated in hilly country where the retention of forest growth is of vital importance on account of its influence on the storage of the rainfall and on the prevention of erosions and sudden floods

(*b*) Forests which afford a supply of valuable timbers for commercial purposes, such, for example, as the teak forests of Burma, the sal forests of Northern, Central, and North-Eastern India, and the deodar and pine forests of the North-Western Himalaya

(*c*) Minor forests, containing somewhat inferior kinds of timber, and managed for the production of wood, fodder, grazing and other produce for local consumption, these forests are of great importance in agricultural districts

(*d*) Pasture lands —These are not "forests" in the generally understood sense of the term but grazing grounds managed by the Forest Department merely as a matter of convenience

These four classes of forest are not always sharply divided from each other, and one and the same tract may to a certain extent be managed with more than one object

Administration—The forest business of the Government of India is carried out in the Department of Education, Health and Lands The Inspector-General of Forests is also President of the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun and is the technical adviser to the Government of India in forest matters Under the Constitution of 1919 Forests were made a transferred subject in Bombay and Burma, where they had long been administered by the Provincial Governments, and in 1924 the Reforms Inquiry Committee presided over by the late Sir Alexander Muddiman, Home Member of the Government of India, recommended that they be transferred in other provinces now unless any local Government on examination of the position can make out a convincing case against the transfer in its own province

Territorial charges —The various provinces are divided into one or more Forest Circles, each in charge of a Conservator of Forests, provinces containing three or more circles also have a Chief Conservator who is the head of the Department for his province Circles are divided into a number of Forest Divisions, in charge of members of the Imperial or Provincial Forest Service, these Divisions in most cases correspond to civil districts Each Division contains a number of Ranges in charge of junior members of the Provincial Service or of Forest Rangers or Deputy Rangers heavy Divisions are also sometimes divided into Subdivisions The Ranges are further subdivided into a number of beats or protective charges held by Forest Guards or in some cases by Foresters

Non-territorial charges —Apart from territorial charges there are various important posts of a non-territorial nature connected with Forest Research and Education, the preparation of Forest Working Plans, and other special duties

The Forest Service—The Forest Service comprises three branches —

(1) The Indian (Imperial) Forest Service with a sanctioned total personnel of 380 officers consisting of the Inspector-General of Forests, Chief Conservators, Conservators, Deputy and Assistant Conservators Of these 320 are to be recruited direct to the service and the balance obtained by promotion from the Provincial Forest Service The officers of this service are recruited as probationers subject to the following methods prescribed in the Indian Forest Service (Recruitment) Rules, 1928 —

(*a*) by nomination in England in accordance with these rules and such supplementary regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council

(*b*) by competitive examination in India in accordance with these rules and such supplementary regulations as may be prescribed by the Governor General in Council

(*c*) by direct appointment in accordance with these rules of persons selected in India otherwise than by competitive examination,

(*d*) by the promotion in accordance with these rules on the recommendation of local Governments of members of the Provincial Forest Services,

(*e*) by the transfer of promotion in accordance with these rules of an officer belonging to a branch of Government Service in India other than a Provincial Forest Service

The Rules provide that all appointments to the Indian Forests Service shall be made by the Secretary of State for India in Council, that no appointment shall be made to the Indian Forest Service by any method other than the five just quoted and that, subject to this last mentioned condition, the method or methods of recruitment to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies in the Indian Forest Service or such vacancies therein as may be required to be filled during any particular period and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method, shall be determined by the Secretary of State in Council

(2) **The Indian Forest Engineering Service**—This service was created in 1919 and at present consists of 12 Forest Engineers

(3) **The Provincial Service**—Formerly it consisted of Extra Deputy and Extra Assistant Conservators of Forests All Extra Deputy Conservators who were considered to be fully qualified to hold a major charge were transferred to the Imperial Forest Service in 1920 The class of Extra Deputy Conservators has been abolished and the service now consists of Extra Assistant Conservators only The fixation of the strength of the personnel of the service rests with the local Governments

Officers of this service are eligible for promotion upto 25 per cent of the posts in the Indian Forest Service in provinces other than Bombay and Burma, such promotion being made by the Secretary of State for India These officers are recruited and trained in India, their

recruitment being a matter for the local Governments A certain number of posts in the service are filled by the promotion of specially promising Rangers Owing to the establishment of a course for the training of probationers for the Indian Forests Service at Dehra Dun since 1926, the Provincial Service course ceased to exist from 1928

(4) The Subordinate Service consists of Forest Rangers (about 840), Deputy Rangers (about 900), Foresters (about 2,000) and Forest Guards (about 11,500) The Rangers are at present trained at three different centres—the Forest College at Dehra Dun (for provinces other than Burma, the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay and Madras), the Burma Forest School at Pyinmana (for Burma) and the Madras Forest College at Coimbatore (for Madras, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay and the Central Provinces) These three institutions were established in 1878, 1898 and 1912 respectively The training of subordinates below the rank of Ranger is carried out in various local forest schools and training classes

Research —For the first fifty years of the existence of the Forest Department in India no attempt was made to organize the conduct of forest research, and thus to co-ordinate and elaborate the scientific knowledge so necessary to successful economic working A commencement in organized forest research was at last made in 1906 by the establishment, at the instance of Sir Sainthill Eardley-Wilmot, then Inspector-General of Forests, of a Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun The Forest Research Institute, is under the administrative control of the Inspector General of Forests who is also the President There are five main branches of research, namely Sylviculture, Forest Botany, Forest Economic Products, Entomology and Chemistry, each branch being in charge of a research officer The Timber Testing, and the Wood Preservation experts are engaged temporarily on short term contracts Indian Assistants have been appointed under them to receive the necessary technical training and experience in these subjects, with the object of eventually taking the place of experts if and when properly qualified The Wood Technology, Paper Pulp and seasoning section, are in charge of Indian experts who have received special training in their various subjects in Europe and America

Since 1906 research work has been prosecuted energetically so much so that in 1920 a new scheme was sanctioned for the expansion of the staff and site of the Institute Since then new land has been acquired, on which new buildings have been built for accommodating the various expanded branches and the new machinery obtained from the United Kingdom As a result of this steady progress is being made in the investigations which should ultimately lead to the fuller and better utilization of the raw products produced by Indian forests

Forest Products —Forest produce is divided into two main heads—(1) Major produce, that is timber and firewood, and (2) Minor produce, comprising all other products such as bamboos, leaves, fruits, fibres, grass, gums, resins, barks, animal and mineral products, etc The average annual outturn of timber and fuel from all sources during the quinquennium ended 31st March 1930, the latest date for which statistics are available, was 347,800,000 cubic feet against an average of 340,000,000 cubic feet per annum attained in the preceding quinquennium The highest figure ever attained under this head occurred in 1921-22, when a total of 361,383,000 c ft was reached, the year 1923-24 coming next with 353,690,000 c ft The annual outturn of timber and fuel from all sources during the quinquennium 1928-29 averaged 3[illegible],78 00,000 cubic feet against an average of 3[illegible]0,000,000 c ft during the preceding quinquennium The trade in bamboos was almost stationary, with expectations of great development under commercial exploitation in the near future The five years witnessed the initiation and development of certain large exploitation schemes, especially in Madras, which had indifferent success It was hoped in Madras by utilising modern American methods to extract and utilise very large quantities of valuable timbers, but the final result proved that this extensive exploitation was justified neither by the stand of timber in the forests nor by the possibilities of satisfying markets The Provincial Government after this experience adopted a more cautious policy,

An important measure for the development of forests in the Andamans was sanctioned by the Government of India Hitherto, elephants had been employed for extraction of timber, the result that only the fringe of the forests could be touched The new plan is for the employment of American methods American logging machinery was purchased and an American expert engaged to take charge of the work Elsewhere in India a great part of the trade in timber lies in the hands of contractors who are regarded as on the whole trustworthy if sufficient control over their operations is maintained

Forest Industries —The important rôle which the forests of a country play in its general commercial welfare and in providing employment for its population is not always fully recognized Fifteen years ago it was estimated that in Germany work in the forests provided employment for 1,000,000 persons while 3,000,000 persons, earning £30,000 000 a year, were employed in working up the raw material yielded by the forests If accurate estimates were available for India, they would no doubt show that apart from the jungle population which is directly dependent on the forests and the large numbers of wood-cutters, sawyers, carters, carriers, raftsmen and others working in and near them, employment on an excessive scale is provided to persons engaged in working up the raw products Among these latter may be mentioned carpenters, wheelwrights, coopers, boat-builders tanners, rope-makers lac-manufacturers basket-makers, and many other classes of skilled labourers The Indian census shows over a million people and their dependents so employed in British India and nearly a further half million in Native States, but these are probably below the actuals, as much forest labour is not whole-time labour, devoting seven or eight months in the year to forest work and the rest to agriculture With the opening up of the [illegible] the extension of systematic working, [illegible] of km

products, and the possible discovery of new products, a steady and extensive development of industries dependent on the forests of India may be confidently anticipated in the future.

Financial Results —The steady growth of forest revenue, expenditure and surplus during the past 65 years is shown in the following statement, which gives annual averages for quinquennial periods —

Financial Results of Forest Administration in British India from 1864-65 *to* 1928-29 (*in lakhs of rupees*)

Quinquennial period.	(Gross revenue average per annum)	(Expenditure average per annum)	Surplus (average per annum)	Percentage of surplus to gross revenue
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
1864–65 to 1868–69	27 4	23 8	13 6	36 4
1869–70 to 1873–74 . .	56 3	39 3	17 0	30 2
1874–75 to 1878–79	66·6	45·8	20 8	31·2
1879–80 to 1883–84 . . .	88 2	56·1	32 1	36·4
1884–85 to 1888–89 .. .	116 7	74 3	42 4	36·2
1889–90 to 1893–94 . .	159·5	86·0	73·5	46·1
1894–95 to 1898–99	177·2	98 0	79·2	44·7
1899–1900 to 1903–04 . .	196·6	112 7	83 9	42·7
1904–05 to 1908–09	257 0	141 0	116 0	45·1
1909–10 to 1913–14 . . .	296·0	163·7	132·3	44 7
1914–15 to 1918–19 .. .	371·3	211 1	160·2	43 1
1919–20 to 1923–24 .. .	551·7	367·1	184 6	33·5
1924–25 to 1928–29	595 4	351 1	244 2	40 0

Most of the provinces show a steady increase of surplus The slump in trade of the last few years is now evident in the surplus for the year 1928-29 which has fallen to 227 lakhs, having been 256 lakhs in 1927-28 and 264 lakhs in 1926 27 The figure, however, is still a most favourable one and indicates that the forests of India are being properly worked for the benefit of the country

Research —Under no heading was greater progress made during the five years ended March 1929 than under forest research The Director General of Forests in his report for that period says, "In almost all provinces research has come into its own and in all the major provinces special officers have been appointed for research in utilisation and sylviculture Special officers have also been appointed in some provinces to deal with research in botany and entomology The general scope and organisation of the work of these officers is based on the principles observed at the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun, where the Research Institute has developed on a very large scale during the 5-year period "
Following a decision by Government in 1906, an estate of 1,200 acres for a new research institute at Dehra Dun was purchased and very large buildings erected there, the opening ceremony for its inauguration being performed by H E the Viceroy on 7th November 1920

A large and representative number of forest officers in March, 1929, met for a sylvicultural conference at Dehra Dun It was the most important conference of the kind ever held in India and its discussions were highly important In no branch of forestry has such an awakening taken place among forest officers as in the branch of sylvicultural research, the subject has engaged the attention of a large number of experts and as a result of their inquiries forestry methods in the provinces have very greatly developed in recent years

As a result of Mr R R Pearson's long and able administration of the Forest Economic Branch, the Government of India now have at Dehra Dun a series of forest workshops and experimental laboratories without parallel anywhere else in the world and official reports show that the value of the experimental work done in them is daily exemplified by the unending stream of inquiries received from persons doing business in timber and other forest products, not only in India but elsewhere in the world The officers in charge of this branch received their training mostly in Europe and America and their efficiency is of a very high order

Agencies —An agency has been established in India by the Government of India for the sale of Government timber and it is at present held by Messrs Martin & Co ,Calcutta The agency held in England by Messrs W W Howard Brothers terminated in December 1926 and the work of marketing Indian timbers in England (especially Andaman timbers) is now done under the direction of a Timber Adviser who is attached to the Office of the High Commissioner for India This trade has not yet been raised to a satisfactory level, because, according to the official explanation, "the intense conservatism in English timber trade and the difficulty of obtaining a footing for little known timbers have combined to make satisfactory sales very difficult

Bibliography —A large number of bulletins and other publications has been issued by the Forest Research Institute, and of these a list can be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta

AREA of FOREST LANDS, OUTTURN of PRODUCE, and REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Province.	Area of Province*	Forest Area: Reserved Forests	Forest Area: Protected Forests	Forest Area: Unclassed State Forests, &c †	Forest Area: Total	Per centage of Forests to whole Area of Province	Outturn of Produce: Timber and Fuel	Outturn of Produce: Minor Produce	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus.
	Sq miles.	Sq miles	Sq miles	Sq miles	Sq miles	Per cent	Cub ft	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Madras	142,050	18,003	1,182	270	10,233	13 4	24,030,000	10,71,083	64,04,825	48,18,027	16,10,198
Bombay	123,270	13,722	073	3,115	14,004	12 1	51,890,000	21,22,113	70,74,004	46,75,278	32,00,080
Bengal	76,855	0,405	4	50	10,583	13 8	30,031,000	5,36,237	30,52,078	16,05,180	13,80,898
United Provinces	100,720	5,163	3,200	502	5,217	4 8	30,537,000	15,42,118	01,70,038	33,88,710	27,00,028
Punjab	97,281	1,510			5,320	5 5	31,000,000	20,00,701	31,57,771	29,69 197	1,88,574
Burma (including Federated Shan States	(a) 243,515	32,661	..	113,850	140,511	00·2	103,210,000	14,71,240	2,03,00,104	78,08,595	1,25,57,509
Bihar and Orissa	83,083	1,700	1,230	3	3,032	3 6	11,095,000	2,34,705	0,39,275	0,02,002	30,013
Central Provinces & Berar	100,052	10,041	.		19,041	10 6	41,032,000	33,00,215	59,07,508	30,75,653	20,21,855
Assam	55,156	0,147	..	14,633	20,830	37 7	17,252,000	9,00,000	35,20,008	22,20,302	12,00,700
North-West Frontier Province	13,183	245	.		245	1 8	3,542,000	01,720	8,64,377	8,40,218	24,150
Baluchistan (portions under British Administration)	54,228	316		472	788	1 4	305,417	45,741	29,300	37,651	—8,351
Ajmer-Merwara	2,767	141	.	.	141	5 1	484,533	55,134	93,803	81,200	12,603
Coorg	1,582	519			510	32·8	511,421	37,722	5,72,031	3,11,454	2,60,577
Andamans and Nicobar	3,143	52		2,138	2,190	00 0	3,571,088	11,008	20,00,813	10,47,454	3,50,359
Total (1929–30)	1,103,401	107,353	0,298	145,503	249 154	22 0	350,067,089	1,50,83,045	0,13,22,301c	3,03,35,513d	2,49,80,840e
Totals. 1927–28	1,103,579	105,588	7,659	136,804	250,110	22 0	370,173,767	1,43,15,303	6,13,00,136	3,56,84,6[illegible]4	2,05,48,153
1926–27	1,100,146	b 102,218	8,026	b 116,303	227,147	20 6	302,035,000	1,45,87,003	0,19,04,731	3,50,00,310	2,73,10,030
1925–20	1,099,888	b 101,053	8,405	b 117,202	227,050	20 7	410,017,923	1,43,11,941	5,08,70,825	3,30,03,202	2,00,80,033
1924–25	1,099,072	b 103,764	8,278	b 117,851	220,800	20 8	255,280,800	1,37,13,501	5,07,44,083	3,54,31,078	2,20,12,004
1923–24	1,100,112	103,449	7,031	117,470	228,850	20 8	354,534,164	1,48 42,307	5,44,01,224	3,40,30,281	1,05,00,943
1922–23	1,100,002	100,022	7,238	115,544	223,704	20 3	340,058,074	1,45,71,518	5,52,14,072	3,05,72,004	1,50,41,408
1921–22	1,098,341	103,780	7,560	138,105	249,504	22 7	301,383,074	1,38,07,264	5,83,10,071	4,08,51,878	1,74,04,103
1920–21	1,082,260	103,401	7,510	139,400	250,473	23 1	298,053,080	1,30,00,027	5,41,13,405	3,04,10,007	1,77,23,588
1919–20	1,080,814	103,003	7,941	14,005	250,940	23 2	330,515,833	1,28,77,188	5,30,75,730	3,17,03,190	2,10,12,540

* Excludes Delhi Province and the British Pargana of Manpur (Central India)

† Unclassed state forests or 'public forest lands,' as they are often called, include in many provinces all unoccupied waste, often entirely devoid of trees So the statistics do not necessarily represent the wooded area.

(a) Includes 60,015 square miles for Federated Shan States (b) Excluding figures for Shan States and Karrenni.

(c) Including Rs 1,03,860 on account of receipts under the following heads of the sums stated against them—Imperial (Rs 01,408), Imperial Forest College Rs 0,31,834) Excludes expenditure under 52 A Capital outlay not charged to Revenue (Rs 5,01,000)

(d) Including expenditure under the following heads of the sums stated against them—Imperial (Rs —61,408), Imperial Forest College (Rs. —8,27 068)

(e) After taking into account deficits under the following heads

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY

Beam Stations—The year 1927 saw the commencement of Beam wireless services on the Marconi system between India and the United Kingdom Powerful transmitting and receiving stations erected at Poona and Dhond respectively by the Indian Radio Telegraph Company are connected by land lines with the Central Telegraph Office in Bombay, whilst stations at Skegness and Grimsby are similarly connected with the General Post Office in London, and the circuits are so arranged that messages are exchanged between Bombay and London without intermediate handling at the Beam stations at either end The huge aerial systems at Poona and Dhond, each supported on five steel towers 287 feet in height, are landmarks over a distance of many miles The service was inaugurated by His Excellency the Viceroy on 23rd July 1927 at the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, when His Excellency transmitted a message to the King and His Majesty's reply was received a few minutes later

It is noteworthy that the opening of the Beam wireless service coincided with a reduction in rates by the cable companies The Eastern Telegraph Co, which operates the cable from Europe to India, has become merged in the New Imperial and International Communications Ltd

For reasons of economy, most of the inland wireless stations in India were practically closed down and placed in charge of "Care and Maintenance" parties which carry out tests twice a month, the exceptions being Peshawar Radio, which always maintained official communication with Kabul in Afghanistan and Kashgar in China, and Jotogh Radio, which receives British Official Wireless sent out from Oxford and Rugby and passes the messages to Reuter's Agency for distribution to subscribing newspapers The stations at Delhi and Allahabad have now been equipped with apparatus to enable them to function as aeronautical wireless stations and they are used as such New wireless stations for aeronautical purposes have been erected at Jodhpur in Bikaner, and Gaya The wireless installations at Karachi and Calcutta have been modified so as to meet all the Wireless requirements of aircraft passing over India New stations equipped for aeronautical communication purposes are under construction at Chitagong, Akyab, Sandoway and Bassein

The coast stations, however, have been maintained in a state of high efficiency and many improvements effected The application of the Baudot system to the high-speed continuous wave wireless stations at Madras Fort and Mingaladon (Rangoon) has proved extremely satisfactory, and a large portion of the traffic between Southern India and Burma is regularly worked by this direct route instead of the circuitous route *via* Calcutta The traffic is interrupted occasionally by atmospheric interference, particularly during the hot weather but the difficulties have been largely overcome by handspeed working during the worst periods

For many years the Bombay stations known as Bombay Radio was located on Butcher Island in the Harbour, but during 1927 a fine new station equipped with modern apparatus was erected and taken into service at Santa Cruz, just outside the limits of Bombay Municipality

Radio telegrams exchanged with ships at sea by coast stations in India and Burma continue to increase in number, and now total about 30 000 per annum Official telegrams are exchanged with the British Naval station at Matara (Ceylon) *via* Bombay Radio Regular services are also maintained between Burma and the Malay Peninsula *via* Rangoon and Penang and between Burma and Sumatra, whilst radio traffic is passed between Madras and Colombo when the normal route is interrupted

Wireless telephonic communication between pilot vessels, lighthouses and shore stations are maintained by the Port Trusts at Bombay and Rangoon In the early hours of March 19 telephonic communication between Bombay and London was established for the first time The conversations were initiated from the s s *Belgenland* a tourist ship lying in Bombay Harbour and were made possible through the courtesy of Standard Telephones and Cables Limited in conjunction with the International Marine Radio Company

Safety at Sea—A noticeable feature of wireless development during the past two years has been the provision of direction-finding apparatus at Bombay and Karachi and facilities at other coast stations whereby ships at sea equipped with direction finding apparatus can obtain bearings on coast stations and thus determine their position with a remarkable degree of accuracy The latest style of Marconi beacon was erected on Kennery Island during 1931 to guide shipping approaching Bombay harbour All Ships equipped with wireless direction finders will now be able to obtain exact knowledge of their whereabouts at a distance of 150 miles from the coast The beacon is an experiment and is likely to be the first of many others along the coast of India Improved arrangements for broadcasting time signals, weather reports and navigational warnings from coast stations have also proved of value to ships at sea

Broadcasting—For several years, limited broadcasting services were maintained by Radio Clubs in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi and Rangoon and although the transmitting sets employed by them were of very low power, the broadcasts were tuned-in over practically the whole of India The clubs were assisted financially by a Government contribution based upon the revenue from license fees but this did not nearly suffice to cover the cost of the transmissions, and the greatest credit is due to the members of those clubs for the sporting manner in which they provided additional funds and undertook the entire responsibility for the programmes Credit is also due to the Indian States and Eastern Agency for the loan of transmitting apparatus, without which the broadcasts would have been impossible.

After negotiations extending over several years, an Indian Broadcasting Company was granted a license to establish broadcasting services upon lines similar to those of the British Broadcasting Corporation, and transmitting stations were erected in Bombay and Calcutta, the services at the former being inaugurated by His Excellency the Viceroy in July 1927 and the latter by the Governor of Bengal a month later These stations had each an aerial input of three kilowatts the same as that of the 2LO stations in London of which they are practically duplicates The programmes were so arranged that both Indian and European music are broadcast daily and the news bulletins and market and weather reports are read in two languages

Bombay broadcasts normally on a wavelength of 357 metres and Calcutta on 370 metres Reception in either of these cities, and for a distance of twenty or thirty miles around, is possible on crystal sets, of which a very large number have been sold Valve sets are necessary for those living further afield, but although there has been a considerable demand for these, the sales have not reached expectation One of the greatest difficulties in India is the maintenance of batteries which is no inconsiderable item when sets containing five or six valves are employed Partly with a view to overcoming this problem and to render broadcasting available on two-valve sets in any part of India the Broadcasting Company investigated the possibility of transmitting simultaneously on long and short waves It took no action on the results of such investigations

The Indian Broadcasting Company was wound up in 1930 and its operations have since been conducted by the Government of India, in the Industries and Labour Department Government for this purpose formed an Indian State Broadcasting Service and instituted a Central Broadcasting Advisory Committee, representative of the non-official public in association with the Departmental officials, to keep them in touch with public opinion The Committee has as its chairman the Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of the Subject (now the Hon Sir Joseph Bhore) and upon it sit at the present time Messrs N B Macbeth and N M Dumasia M L A Bombay, H H Reylands and K C Neogy M.L.A Calcutta M R Coburn Financial Adviser to Government in the Posts and Telegraphs Department and B Rama Rao, Joint Secretary to Government in the Industries and Labour Dept It is now proposed to establish a series of additional broadcasting stations in different parts of India so as to spread broadcasting receivable on low-powered sets throughout the land Important proposals with this purpose in view were discussed by the Advisory Committee in Calcutta in December, 1930

Licenses—Broadcast receiving licenses are issued at Head Post Offices at a fee of ten rupees per year and cover the use of receiving sets throughout British India except Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province Licenses for fixed stations for transmitting and experimental purposes are much sought after, and despite a careful scrutiny of the applicants more than 300 have been issued The number of traders in wireless apparatus who are required to take out special Import licenses has increased considerably during the past year This improvement must be ascribed primarily to the commencement of broadcasting

Prospects—The Government of India have always encouraged the development of wireless in India by private enterprise and to this source that India may look in the future for considerably increased internal radio communication There are two most promising lines of development, viz —

(*a*) Erection of small sets either for speech or morse in districts where no land lines exist and to link such districts with the existing landlines In this connection it may be remarked that modern small radio sets are capable of using either morse or speech at will and if used for speech can be operated by the ordinary desk telephone instrument in daily use all over India

(*b*) The use of radio as a substitute for land line to form the trunk telephone route between two cities which already have telephone facilities

These would it is thought open up a new industry which if properly fostered would very soon extend its sales outside the limits of India It is believed that the majority of parts for small radio sets could be more cheaply manufactured in this country than they can be imported and such an industry would find the right kind of skilled labour already in India

The Press.

The newspaper Press in India is an essentially English institution and was introduced soon after the task of organising the administration was seriously taken in hand by the English in Bengal In 1773 was passed the Regulating Act creating the Governor-Generalship and the Supreme Court in Bengal and within seven years at the end of the same decade, the first newspaper was started in Calcutta by an Englishman in January 1780 Exactly a century and a third has elapsed since, not a very long period certainly, a period almost measured by the life of a single newspaper, *The Times*, which came into existence only five years later in 1785, but then the period of British supremacy is not much longer, having commenced at Plassey, only twenty-three years earlier Bombay followed Calcutta closely, and Madras did not lag much behind In 1789 the first Bombay newspaper appeared, *The Bombay Herald*, followed next year by *The Bombay Courier*, a paper now represented by *The Times of India* with which it was amalgamated in 1861 In Bombay the advent of the press may be said to have followed the British occupation of the island much later than was the case in Calcutta In Calcutta the English were on sufferance before Plassey, but in Bombay they were absolute masters after 1665, and it is somewhat strange that no Englishman should have thought of starting a newspaper during all those hundred and twenty-five years before the actual advent of *The Herald*

The first newspaper was called *The Bengal Gazette* which is better known from the name of its founder as *Hicky's Gazette* or *Journal* Hicky like most pioneers had to suffer for his enterprising spirit, though the fault was entirely his own, as he made his paper a medium of publishing gross scandal, and he and his journal disappeared from public view in 1782 Several journals rapidly followed Hicky's, though they did not fortunately copy its bad example. *The Indian Gazette* had a career of over half a century, when in 1833 it was merged into the *Bengal Harkaru*, which came into existence only a little later, and both are now represented by *The Indian Daily News* with which they were amalgamated in 1866 No fewer than five papers followed in as many years, the *Bengal Gazette* of 1780, and one of these, *The Calcutta Gazette*, started in February 1784, under the avowed patronage of Government, flourishes still as the official gazette of the Bengal Government

In 1821 a syndicate of European merchants and officials commenced the publication of *John Bull in the East*, a daily paper which was intended to reflect Tory opinion in India and set an example to the Press generally in the matter of moderation and restraint The name of this journal was altered to *The Englishman* by the famous Stocqueler in 1836

From its commencement the press was jealously watched by the authorities, who put serious restraints upon its independence and pursued a policy of discouragement and rigorous control Government objected to news of apparently the most trivial character affecting its servants From 1791 to 1799 several editors were deported to Europe without trial and on short notice, whilst several more were censured and had to apologise. At the commencement of the rule of Wellesley Government promulgated stringent rules for the public press and instituted an official censor to whom everything was to be submitted before publication, the penalty for offending against these rules to be immediate deportation These regulations continued in force till the time of the Marquis of Hastings who in 1818 abolished the censorship and substituted milder rules

This change proved beneficial to the status of the press, for henceforward self-respecting and able men began slowly but steadily to join the ranks of journalism, which had till then been considered a low profession Silk Buckingham, one of the ablest and best known of Anglo-Indian journalists of those days availed himself of this comparative freedom to criticise the authorities, and under the short administration of Adam, a civilian who temporarily occupied Hastings' place, he was deported under rules specially passed But Lord Amherst and still more Lord William Bentinck were persons of broad and liberal views, and under them the press was left practically free, though there existed certain regulations which were not enforced, though Lord Clare, who was Governor of Bombay from 1831 to 1835, once strongly but in vain urged the latter to enforce them Metcalfe who succeeded for a brief period Bentinck, removed even these regulations, and brought about what is called the emancipation of the press in India in 1835, which was the beginning of a new era in the history of the Indian press Among papers that came into being, was the *Bombay Times* which was started towards the close of 1838 by the leading merchants of Bombay, and which in 1861 changed its name to the *Times of India* *The Bombay Gazette*, founded in 1791, ceased publication in 1914.

The liberal spirit in which Lord Hastings had begun to deal with the press led not only to the improvement in the tone and status of the Anglo-Indian press, but also to the rise of the Native or Indian Press The first newspaper in any Indian language was the *Samachar Durpan* started by the famous Serampore Missionaries Ward, Carey and Marshman in 1818 in Bengali, and it received encouragement from Hastings who allowed it to circulate through the post office at one-fourth the usual rates This was followed in 1822 by a purely native paper in Bombay called the *Bombay Samachar* which still exists, and thus was laid the foundation of the Native Indian Press which at the present day is by far the largest part of the press in India, numbering over 650 papers

From 1835 to the Mutiny the press spread to other cities like Delhi, Agra, Gwalior, and even Lahore, whereas formerly it was chiefly confined to the Presidency towns. During

the Mutiny its freedom had to be temporarily controlled by the Gagging Act which Canning passed in June 1857 on account of the license of a very few papers, and owing still more to the fears of its circulating intelligence which might be prejudicial to public interests The Act was passed only for a year at the end of which the press was once more free

On India passing to the Crown in 1858, an era of prosperity and progress opened for the whole country in which the press participated There were 19 Anglo-Indian papers at the beginning of this period in 1858 and 25 Native papers and the circulation of all was very small The number of the former did not show a great rise in the next generation, but the rise in influence and also circulation was satisfactory Famous journalists like Robert Knight, James Maclean and Hurris Mookerji flourished in this generation The *Civil and Military Gazette* was originally published in Simla as a weekly paper, the first issue being dated June 22nd, 1872 Prior to and in the days of the Mutiny the most famous paper in Northern India was the *Mofussilite*, originally published at Meerut, but afterwards at Agra and then at Ambala After a lively existence for a few years in Simla the *Civil and Military Gazette* acquired and incorporated the *Mofussilite*, and in 1876 the office of the paper was transferred from Simla to Lahore, and the *Gazette* began to be published daily

INDIAN PRESS LAW

Before 1835 all printing of books and paper was subject to licence by the Governor-General in Council, and the licences were issued or refused at the discretion of Government Act XI of 1835 repealed the old Regulations and merely required registration of the printer and made a few minor requirements That Act was replaced in 1867 by the present Press and Registration of Books Act, and, except for an Act which was in force for one year during the Mutiny, there was no further legislation directly affecting the Press until 1878 when the Vernacular Press Act was passed That Act was repealed during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon in 1882 From that date until 1907 Government made no attempt to interfere directly with the liberty of the Press, the growth of sedition being dealt with in other ways by the passing in 1898 of section 124A of the Penal Code in its present form, which had been originally enacted in 1870, and by the introduction into the Penal Code of section 153A and into the Criminal Procedure Code of section 108 There were a certain number of prosecutions under those sections up to 1907, but the dissemination of sedition through the Press continued In 1908 the Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act was passed which dealt with papers inciting to murder or to acts of violence This Act failed to have the desired effect

The Indian Press Act, 1910, was a measure of wider scope, the main object of which was to ensure that the Indian press generally should be kept within the limits of legitimate discussion

The Act deals, not only with incitements to murder and acts of violence, but also with other specified classes of published matter, including any words or signs tending to seduce soldiers or sailors from their allegiance or duty, to bring into hatred or contempt the British Government, any Native Prince, or any section of His Majesty's subjects in India, or to intimidate public servants or private individuals

The different sections of the Act have in view (i) Control over presses and means of publication, (ii) control over publishers of newspapers, (iii) control over the importation into British India and the transmission by the post of objectionable matter, (iv) the suppression of seditious or objectionable newspapers, books, or other documents wherever found

Repeal of Press Legislation—By the autumn of 1917 the Government of India had begun to consider the desirability of modifying at least one section of the Press Act to which great exception had been taken on account of the wide powers that it gave Finally, after more than once consulting Local Government, a Committee was appointed in February 1921 after a debate in the Legislative Assembly, to examine the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, and the Indian Press Act, 1910, and report what modifications were required in the existing law That Committee made an unanimous report in July 1921, recommending :—

(1) The Press Act should be repealed

(2) The Newspapers Incitements to Offences Act should be repealed

(3) The Press and Registration of Books Act and the Post Office Act should be amended where necessary to meet the conclusion noted below (*a*) The name of the editor should be inscribed on every issue of a newspaper and the editor should be subject to the same liabilities as the printer and publisher, as regards criminal and civil responsibilities, (*b*) any person registering under the Press and Registration of Books Act should be a major as defined by the Indian Majority Act, (*c*) local Governments should retain the power of confiscating openly seditious leaflets, subject to the owner of the press or any other person aggrieved being able to protest before a court and challenge the seizure of such document, in which case the local Government ordering the confiscation should be called upon to prove the seditious character of the documents The powers conferred by Sections 13 to 15 of the Press Act should be retained Customs and Postal officers being empowered to seize seditious literature within the meaning of Section 124A of the I P C subject to review on the part of the local Government and challenge by any persons interested in the courts, (*e*) any person challenging the orders of Government should do so in the local High Court, (*f*) the term of imprisonment prescribed in Sections 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the Press and Registration of Books Act should be reduced to six months (*g*), the provisions of Section 16 of the Press Act should be reproduced in the Press and Registration of Books Act

Effect was given to these recommendations during the year 1922

Press Association of India—At the end of 1915 this Association was formed in Bombay According to the articles of constitution "Its objects shall be to protect the press of the country by all lawful means from arbitrary laws and their administration, from all attempts of the Legislature to encroach on its liberty or of the executive authorities to interfere with the free exercise of their calling by journalists and press proprietors, and for all other purposes of mutual help and protection which may be deemed advisable from time to time" Members pay a minimum subscription of Rs 10 annually The affairs of the Association are managed by a Council

Number of Printing Presses at Work and Number of Newspapers, Periodicals, and Books Published

Province	Printing Presses	Newspapers	Periodicals	Books: In English or other European Languages	Books: In Indian Languages (Vernacular and Classical) or in more than one Language
Madras	(a)1,569	(a) 309	1,046	750	2,982
Bombay (d)	1,075	382	517	241	2,158
Bengal	1,213	212	465	764	2,523
United Provinces	781	218	312	383	2,902
Punjab	434	305	249	287	2,280
Burma	373	53	179	10	79
Bihar and Orissa	238	60	58	64	907
Central Provinces and Berar	(b) 189	(c) 79	(c) 45	15	136
Assam	57	21	29	1	56
North-West Frontier Province	30	4	4	8	5
Ajmer-Merwara (d)	28	13	9	8	112
Coorg	5	2	1		2
Delhi	110	37	46	25	285
Total, 1928–29	6,102	1,695	2,960	2,556	14,427
Totals 1927–28	5,919	1,525	2,954	2,332	14,815
1926–27	5,724	1,485	3,627	2,147	15,246
1925–26	5,362	1,378	3,089	2,117	14,276
1924–25	5,312	1,401	3,146	2,302	14,728
1923–24	4,909	1,363	2,888	2,237	13,802
1922–23	4,509	1,282	2,559	1,951	12,804
1921–22	4,083	1,094	2 252	1,856	11,807
1920–21	3,795	1,017	2,297	1,690	10,105
1919–20	3,371	941	2,152	2,019	9,162

(a) Relate to the Calendar year 1929
(b) Includes 18 Presses which are reported either closed or not working
(c) This includes 44 periodicals which are treated as newspapers as they contain public news or comments on public news
(d) Figures relate to the Calendar year 1928

Newspapers and News Agencies registered under the Press Rules and arranged alphabetically according to Station where they are published and situated.

[illegible] Agencies are shown [illegible], an asterisk

Station	Title in full	Day of going to Press
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wednesdays
	[illegible]	Daily
	[illegible]	Daily
	[illegible]	Thursday
	[illegible], Kanal	On the 3rd and 18th of every month
	[illegible] Market	
	[illegible]	Daily except Sundays
	[illegible]	Daily
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	Fridays
[illegible]	[illegible]	Thursdays
	[illegible]	Saturdays
	[illegible]	Daily
	[illegible]	Daily
	[illegible] India	Thursdays
	[illegible]	On Saturday
[illegible]	[illegible]	Daily
	[illegible]	15th and 17th of every month
[illegible]	Pan Pakeha	Saturdays
Akyab	Arakan News	Tuesdays and Fridays
[illegible]	Aligarh Institute Gazette	Wednesdays
	[illegible]	Fridays
	[illegible]	On 1st and 15th of every month
	[illegible]	Weekdays
	[illegible]	
[illegible]	Hindustan Review	On first of every month.
	Leader	Daily except Mondays
	Pioneer	Daily
	[illegible] Star	Every Monday
Allahabad Sahra	Shri Dharam Shikshai	Monthly
Alleppey	Travancore Publicity Bureau	
Amraoti	Udaya	Mondays
Amritsar	Akali te Pardesi	Daily except Sundays
	Daily Rozgar Samachar	Daily
	Daily Vatan	Daily
	Free Press of India	
	Punjab Press Bureau	
	Qaumi Dard	Daily
	Tanzeem	Daily
Amroha	Ittihad	Saturdays
Asansol	Ratnakar	Sundays
Bagalkot	Kannadiga	Thursdays.
	Navina Bharat	Tuesdays.

Stations.	Title in full.	Day of going to Press.
Bagerhat	Jagaran	Sundays
Bangalore . .	Bangalore Mail	Daily except Sundays
	Daily Post .	Daily
	Kasim-ul-Akhbar	Mondays and Thursdays
	Loka Hithaisi	Daily
	Truth	Mondays and Thursdays
	Veera Kesari	Daily except Sundays
Bangalore City .	Evening Mail	Wednesdays and Thursdays
	Navajeevana	Daily except Sundays
	New Mysore	On Saturdays
	Prajamitra	Daily except Sundays
	Tai Nadu	Daily except Sundays
Barisal	Barisal	Every Monday
	Barisal Hitaishi	Sundays
Baroda	Jagriti . .	Weekly
	Shree Sayaji Vijaya . ..	Thursdays
Bassein, Burma ..	Bassein News . .	Tuesdays and Fridays.
	Zabumingala	Weekly
Beawar	Tarun Rajasthan	Weekly
	The Young Rajasthan	Every Wednesday
Belgaum	Belgaum Samachar .	Mondays
	Karnatak Vritta	Every Tuesdays
Benares City .	Aj .	Daily
	Awazai Khalk .	Every Wednesday
	Bharat Jiwan	Sundays
	Brahman Maha Sammelan Pandit Patro	On Thursdays
	Farz Hind	On Wednesdays
	Hindi Kesari	Thursdays
	Varnasrama .	On Mondays and Fridays
Berhampur, Ganjam	Bharati Patrika	Daily except Sundays
	Dainikasha	Daily
Bhavnagar .. .	Jain .	Saturdays
	Market News	Daily, except Sundays
Bhiwani	Sandesh ..	Sundays
Bijapur	Karnatak Vaibhav	Saturdays
Bijnor	District Gazette	On 1st and 15th of each month
	Kamal	On 1st and 15th of each month
	Mansoor	On 1st, 8th, 16th and 24th of each month
	Nijat	Bi-Weekly
	Risal Tapil	Monthly.
	The Co-Operative Journal	Monthly
	The Madina Newspaper	On 1st, 5th, 9th, 13th, 17th, 21st, 25th and 28th of every month
	Tofai Hind	On 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th of each month
	Vir	On 1st and 15th of each month

Stations.	Title in full.	Day of going to Press.
Bombay	Bombay Chronicle	Daily
	Bombay Samachar	Daily.
	Breul Co.'s Market Report	Daily, except Sundays.
	Catholic Examiner	Saturdays
	Commercial Sporting News	
	Cotton and Finance	On 1st Thursday of every month
	Daily Bombay Commercial Report	On Wednesday and Sunday
	Daily Circular	Daily
	Daily Commercial News	Daily
	Daily Cotton Market Report	Daily except Sundays
	Dnyana Prakash	Daily, except Mondays
	East Indian Cotton Market Report	Every Friday
	Evening News of India	Daily
	Financial and Shipping Service	
	Free Press Journal	Daily except Sundays
	Goan World ..	Monthly
	Gujarati	Saturdays.
	Gujarati Kesari ..	Wednesdays
	Havas News Agency	
	Hindustan	Daily, except Sundays,
	Hindusthan and Prajamitra	Daily
	Illustrated Sunday News	Saturdays
	Illustrated Weekly of India	Sundays
	Imperial India Citizenship Association	
	Indian Industries and Power	On the 15th, each month
	Indian Social Reformer	Saturdays
	Indian States Journal	Every Friday
	Indian Textile Journal	Monthly
	Ismaili	Every Saturday.
	Jam-e-Jamshed ..	Daily except Sundays.
	Kaiser-i-Hind	Sundays
	Khilafat Bulletin	Saturdays
	Khilafat Daily	.. ...
	Maheshwari	Thursday
	Memmon Sudharak	Every Thursday
	Muslim Herald	Daily
	Nawa Kal	Daily, except Mondays
	Nusrat	Daily
	O Amigo do Goano	Fridays
	O Anglo-Lusitano	Saturdays
	Pravat	Daily except Wenesday
	Railway Times	Fridays
	Rashtrawani	Every Wednesday
	Reuters Commercial	
	Rushimukh	1st week of every month (according to Hindu Calendar)
	Sanj Vartaman	Daily, except Sundays
	Shradhanand	Every Friday
	Shri Lokmanya	Daily, except Monday
	Shri Venkateshwar Samachar	Fridays
	Times of India ..	Daily
	Weekly Herald	On Saturdays
	Young Messenger of India	Monthly
Bowringpet	Kolar Gold Fields News ..	Tuesdays.
Budaon	Akhbar Zulqarnain ..	6th, 13th, 20th and 27th of every month

Stations.	Title in full	Day of going to Press.
Calangute (Goa)	A Voz do Povo	Saturdays.
Calcutta ..	Advance	Daily except Monday
	Alkamal .	Daily
	Amrita Bazar Patrika .	Daily.
	Ananda Bazar Patrika .	Daily, except Sundays.
	Asrijadid ..	Daily
	Bangabasi .	Wednesdays
	Basumat	Daily.
	Bengalee	Daily, except Sundays
	Bhagavan Gandhi	Mondays
	Bharata Mitra	Thursdays.
	Business World . .	Monthly
	Capital	Thursdays.
	Collegian	Bi-monthly
	Commerce .	Wednesdays.
	Commercial News	On the 10th of each month
	Daily Yoti .	Daily except Saturday
	Dowejadid .	Daily
	Englishman	Every Monday
	Gandiva .	Every Friday.
	Guardian ..	Fridays
	Hindu Patriot .	Daily, except Saturdays.
	Hindusthan .	Daily, except Sundays
	Hitabadi .	Wednesdays
	Indian Engineering	Thursdays
	Indian Finance	Every Friday
	Indian Mirror	Daily
	Indian News Agency	.....
	Industry	Monthly
	Inqilab-i-Zamana .	Daily, except Sundays
	Jain Gazette .	Saturdays
	Janavani	Daily
	Jugabarta	Every Monday
	Liberty .	Daily except Sundays
	Maheshwari	Every Monday
	Market Intelligence	Daily.
	Matwala	Every Saturday Morning
	Mohammadi	Last day of every Bengalee month.
	Muslim Standard	Tri-weekly
	Mussalman	Thursdays.
	Nayak .	Daily
	Peoples Friend .	Fridays
	Planters' Journal and Agriculturist	Saturdays
	Prakash	Daily
	Rayat Bhandu ..	Sundays
	Reuters Commercial, Financial and Shipping Service	
	Sanjibani . ..	Wednesdays.
	Samay	Wednesdays.
	Samyavadi .	Daily
	Statesman . .	Daily, except Mondays
	Sultan	Every Wednesday
	Swatantra	Daily
	Swaraj . ..	Daily, except Mondays
	Telegraph	... ..
	The Handicap	Every Friday

Stations.	Title in full	Day of going to Press
Calcutta	The Indian and Eastern Motors	Monthly
	The Lokmanya	Daily
	The Weal	Every Thursday
	United Press Syndicate	..
	Vishwamitra	Daily.
	Vyapar	Daily
	Young Men of India	Monthly
	World Peace	Wednesdays
Calicut	Alameen	On Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
	Kerala Sanchari	Wednesdays
	Malayalam	*Tuesdays and Fridays.*
	Mathrubhumi .	On Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays
	Mitavadi	Daily
	West Coast Reformer	Sundays and Thursdays.
	West Coast Spectator . .	Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Cawnpore ..	Azad .	Wednesdays.
	Daily Vartaman .	.. .
	Pratap, Hindi Daily and Weekly Paper	Saturdays
	Reuter's Telegram Company Limited	. ...
	Zamana .. .	25th day of every month
Chandernagore	Probartak	Bi-monthly.
Chindwara	Lokmitra	Saturdays
Chinsurah .	Education Gazette	Tuesdays
Chittagong	Daily Jyoti .	Wednesdays
Cochin ..	Cochin Argus	Saturdays
	Cochin News Agency	.....
	Malabar Herald	Saturdays
	Sahodaran	On Saturdays
Cochin Mattanchierry	Malabar Islam	.. .
Cocanada .. .	Ravi	Thursdays
Coimbatore	Commercial News	Daily
	Peoples Friend	On Monday
Colombo	Ceylon Catholic Messenger .	Tuesdays and Fridays.
	Ceylon Daily News	Daily
	Ceylonese --	Daily
	Ceylon Independent	Daily
	Ceylon Morning Leader	Daily
	Ceylon Observer	Daily
	Dinakara Prakasa	Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
	Dinamina . . .	Daily, except Sundays.
	Dravida Mitran .	Wednesdays and Saturdays
	Gnanartha Pradipaya .	Mondays and Thursdays.
	Islam Mittiran	Wednesdays and Saturdays
	Lakmina . .	Daily, except Sundays.
	People	Daily
	Sarasavi Sandaresa . ..	Tuesdays and Fridays
	Times of Ceylon	Daily.

Stations.	Title in full.	Day of going to Press.
Contai	Nihar	Mondays.
Cranganore . .	Dharma Kahalam .	Every Saturday
Cuttack	Indian Sunday School Journal .	Monthly
	Utkal Deepica	Fridays.
	Young Utkal	On Thursday
Dacca . ..	Dacca Gazette . ..	Mondays.
	Dacca Prakash ..	Sundays
	Janavani	Daily
Dakor	Sadhu Sarwaswa	On 9th day of Hindu Fortnight
Darjeeling	Darjeeling Times and Planters' Gazette	Tuesdays.
Delhi	Alaman .. .	Daily
	Alkhalil	On 3rd, 11th, 19th and 26th of every month
	Arjun . .	Daily.
	Asia . .	Daily
	Bhavishya Wani	On 25th of each month
	Daily Chronicle	Daily
	Daily Hamdard	Daily, except Fridays
	Daily Mahabir	Daily
	Daily Nizam Gazette	Daily
	Daily Paigham	Daily
	Delhi Information Bureau	
	General News Agency and Book Depot	Daily
	Hindu Sansar .	Weekdays
	Hindustan Times ...	Daily.
	Indian News Agency .	.. ..
	Millat Daily	Daily
	National News Agency	.. ...
	Parik Prakash	Monthly
	Rajasthan	Thursdays
	Reuters News Agency	
	Riyasat	Thursdays.
	Swarajya	Daily
	Tej	Daily
	The Tagat	On 1st, 8th, 16th and 24th of every month
	United India and Indian States	Every Friday
	Watan	Daily
	Weekly Herald	Every Thursday
	Weekly Moballig	
Deoria	Arun	On 1st of each month
Dharwar ..	Karnatakavritta and Dhananjaya	Tuesdays.
	Karm Veer . .	Fridays
	Raja Hansa . .	Daily
	Vijayia	Daily
Dhulia	Khandesh Vaibhav ..	Fridays.
	Prabodh	Saturdays
Dibrugarh .. .	Times of Assam	Fridays.
	Jagaran .	Daily

Stations	Title in full.	Day of going to Press.
Gurhali	[illegible]	Saturdays.
Gaya	[illegible] Advocate and Kayastha Messenger	Sundays
	[illegible]	Fridays
	[illegible]	Saturdays
	Hindi Mitar	Saturdays
	[illegible]	13th and 15th of each month
Gwalior	[illegible]	1st of each month
	[illegible]	Fridays
	[illegible]	1st of each month
	[illegible]	Saturdays
	[illegible]	Daily.
Gwalior	Deshabhimani	Daily.
Hapur	[illegible]	Daily and Bi-weekly
Howrah . .	[illegible]	Daily.
Hyderabad, Deccan	[illegible] Deccan	Daily
	[illegible] Deccan	Daily except Fridays
	[illegible] Deccan	Daily.
Hyderabad, Sind .	[illegible]	Daily
	Hindu	Daily
	[illegible]	1st and 3rd Sunday of every month
	[illegible]	Saturdays
	[illegible]	Daily except Sundays
	[illegible]	Every Saturday
	[illegible]	Daily, except Sundays
	Prem Pracharan	Every Friday
	[illegible]	Daily
	[illegible]	Every Tuesday
Jacobabad	[illegible] Gazette	Saturdays
Jaffna ..	Ceylon Patriot and Weekly Advertiser	Tuesdays.
	Jaffna Catholic Guardian ..	Saturday Mornings
	Sithia Veda Pathukavalan	Fortnightly
	Vasavilan Jaffna Native Opinion	Fortnightly.
Jaffna (Vannarponnai)	Hindu Organ	Wednesdays
Jalgaon (Khandesh)	Pramatik	Weekly.
Jamnagar	Jamnagar Vepar Samachar	Daily
Jaramonia	Daily Beopar Patar	Daily.
Jhansi .	Free India	Fridays
	Sahas	Sundays
Jhansi City .	Nayan	Wednesdays.
Jorhat	Batori	
Jubbulpore ..	Free Press of India	Third Thursday of every month.
	India Sunday School Journal	Fridays
	Karmaveer ..	Daily
	Lokmat	

Stations.	Title in full.	Day of going to Press
Karachi	Alwahid	Daily, except Sundays
	Cotton Daily Market Report	Daily
	Daily Business Report	Daily except Sundays
	Daily Commercial News	Daily
	Daily Gazette	Daily
	Evening News	Daily
	Karachi Commercial News Paper	Daily
	Kesari	Daily, except Sundays.
	Mauji	Daily
	New Times	Daily.
	Parsi Sansar	Saturdays.
	Reuters Commercial, Financial and Shipping Service	
	Rozana Binpar	Daily
	Rozana Samachar	Daily
	Sind Herald	On Wednesdays
	Sind Observer	Wednesdays and Saturdays.
	Sind Sudhar	Saturdays
Karai Kudi	Dhana Vysia Ootran	Fridays
	Kumaran	Wednesdays
Khandwa	Karamveer	Saturdays
Khulna	Khulna Basi	Thursdays
Kolhapur City	Vidyavilas	Fridays
Kottayam	Malayala Manorama	Wednesdays and Saturdays.
	Malayalam Daily News	Daily
	Nazrani Deepika	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
	Powraprabha	Tuesdays and Fridays
Kumta	Kanara News	Thursdays
	Karnatak Leader	Daily
Kurauli	Utkarsh	Last week of each month
Lahore	Akhbar-i-Am	Daily
	Bande Mataram	Daily, except Sundays
	Civil and Military Gazette	Daily (Sundays excepted)
	Daily Bhisham	Daily
	Daily Inqilab	Daily
	Daily Karamvir	Daily, except Tuesdays
	Daily Milap	....
	Daily Zamindar	.
	Himayat-i-Isl	On Wednesdays
	Janmabhumi	Daily
	Lahore News Agency	
	Muslim Outlook	Daily
	N W Railway Union Gazette	Weekly.
	Pratap	Daily
	Progressive Punjab	1st of every month
	Rajput Gazette	1st, 8th, 16th and 24th of every month
	Siyasat	Daily, except Sundays.
	Sunday Times	Sundays

Stations.	Title in full.	Day of going to Press.
Madras—*contd* ..	Nyayadipika ..	Daily.
	New India ..	Daily
	Patriot	Saturdays
	Reuters Commercial and Shipping Service	
	Scientific Press of India	
	Shamshul Akhbar .	Mondays
	Standard Sporting News	Fridays.
	Swadesa Mitran .	Daily
	Swarajya.. .	Daily
	Tamil Nadu	Saturdays
	The All India Racing News	Fridays
	The Daily Alma-E	Dailys except Fridays
Mandalay .. .	Upper Burma Gazette .	Daily.
Margao (Goa) .	A Terra	Wednesdays and Saturdays
	Noticias .. .	Mondays.
	Ultramar .. .	Mondays and Fridays.
Mattancheri .	Chakravarthi	Saturdays.
Mehar	Shamshir Islam	On Thursdays
Meerut	Bhavishya Bani	Every Saturday
	Roznama Qaum .	Daily
Mhow	Satyarth Patrika ..	Thursdays
Mirpurkhas . ..	Mirpurkhas Gazette .. .	Wednesdays.
	Musalman	Every Saturday
Mirpur City	Khichri Samachar	Saturdays.
Moulmein .	Moulmein Advertiser	Daily
Mount Road, Madras	Hindu ..	Daily, except Sundays.
Mussoorie .	Mussoorie Times .	Thursdays.
Muttra ..	Jain Gazette	Mondays
Muvattupuzha	Kerala Dheepika	Saturdays
Muzaffarnagar	Weekly Sewak	Weekly
Muzaffarpur	Loksaugrah	Wednesdays
Mymensingh	Charu Mihir	Tuesdays.
Mysore	Sadhvi ..	Thursdays.
	Sampadabhyudaya	Daily, except Sundays
	Wealth of Mysore	Do
Nabadwip	Nadia Prakash	Daily
Nagercoil .	Travancore Times	Tuesdays
Nagpur	Hitavada	Wednesdays
	Maharashtra	Tuesdays
	Swatantrya .	Daily, except Mondays
	Tarun Bharat	On Tuesdays
	Young Patriot	Sundays
Naini Tal .	Naini Tal Gazette .	Wednesdays.

Stations	Title in full.	Day of going to Press
Nasik	Lokmatta	Saturdays
Naushahro	Mata	On Wednesdays every Fortnight
	Shakti	Mondays
Nawabshah	Nawabsha Gazette	On Wednesdays
	Mukti	Monthly
New Delhi	Free Press Bulletin	Daily
	Free Press of India	
	Statesman	Daily
Nova Goa	Diario de Noite	Daily
	Heraldo	Daily, except Mondays.
	O'Debate	Mondays
	O'Heraldo	Daily, except Sundays and holidays
Ootacamund	South of India Observer	Daily issue, except Sundays
	Nilgiri Times	Wednesdays
Oral	Utsah	Thursdays
Palamcottah	Varuntha Varthamanam	Every Saturday
Pandharpur	Pandhari Mitra	Sundays.
Pangsa	Kangal	Fridays
Panjim, Goa	O'Crente	Saturdays.
Parur	Uttara Dharaka	Saturdays
Patna	Behar Herald	Saturdays
	Express	Daily
	Free Press of India	
	Itechad	On Mondays
	Patna Times	On Saturdays
	Searchlight	Saturdays
Pen	Kolaba Samachar	Fridays
Peshawar	The Frontier Advocate	On Mondays
Poona	Deccan Herald	Daily
	Dnyana Prakash	Daily, except Mondays
	Kesari	Tuesdays and Fridays
	Mahratta	Sundays
	Poona Star	Daily
	Sun	Every Saturday
	War Cry	Monthly
Poona City	Dinabandhu	Every Thursday
	Satyagrahee	Bi-weekly
	Servant of India	Weekly
Quadian (*via* Batala)	Alfazal	Bi-weekly
	Alhakam	Weekly
	Alfarooq	Weekly
	Nur	Fortnightly
	Review of Religions (in English)	Monthly
	Do (in Urdu)	Monthly
Quetta	Baluchistan Gazette	Wednesdays and Saturdays.
	Baluchistan Herald Daily Bulletin	Daily

Stations.	Title in full.	Day of going to Press.
Quilon	Desabhimani	Every Saturday
	Malayala Rajyam	Wednesdays and Saturdays
	Malayali .. .	
Rajkot	Kathiawar Times .	Wednesdays and Sundays.
	Lohana Hitechhu .	Wednesdays
	Western India Press News Agency	
Rampur (Kathiawar)	Saurashtra .	Daily
Rangoon	Burma Exchange Gazette and Daily Advertiser	Daily
	Burma Sunday Times . .	Sundays
	Chinese Daily News ..	. ..
	Free Burma	Daily
	Free Press of India	
	New Burma	Tri-weekly
	New Light of Burma	Daily, except Mondays.
	Rangoon Daily News .	Thursdays
	Rangoon Evening Post .	Week-days
	Rangoon Gazette .	Daily, except Mondays.
	Rangoon Mail	Saturdays
	Rangoon Times	Daily, except Sundays
	The Commercial News	Daily
	The Sun . .	Daily, except Sundays
Ratnagiri . ..	Bakool .	Saturdays
	Balvant .	Tuesdays
	Satya Shodhak . .	Sundays
Rawalpindi . ..	Frontier Mail	Daily, except Sundays & Holidays
	Shihab	Bi-weekly
Robertsonpet	Kolar Goldfield News	On Tuesdays
Rohri	Sirat Mustakim	On 15th of each month
Satara	Shubha Suchaka .	Fridays.
	Samarth	Every Sunday
Satara City.. .	Prakash .	Wednesdays
Secunderabad ..	Hyderabad Bulletin . .	Daily.
Shahjahanpur ..	Sarpunch	Daily
Shikarpur Sind	Alhanif	Every Monday
	Melap	Every Monday
	Message of happiness	1st of each month
	Shewak	Every Wednesday
	Sidakat	Thursday
Shillong	International Times	On Saturdays
Sholapur	Kalpataru .	Sundays
	Karmayogi .	Thursdays
	Sholapur Samachar ..	Tuesdays
Silchar . ..	Navajug	Monthly
	Surma . .	Sundays.
Simla	Sunday Times Simla Edition .	Mondays

Stations.	Title in full	Day of going to Press
Sukkur	Alhaq	On Saturdays
	Alhizb	On Fridays
	Dharamvir	Saturdays
	Rajput	On 1st of every month
	Sansar Chakar	On 1st and 15th of every month
	Sind Samachar	Wednesdays and Saturdays
	Sindhi	Saturdays
	Sukkur Gazette	On Thursdays
Surat	Daily Market Report	Daily
	Deshbandhu	Daily, except Sundays
	Deshi Mitra	Thursdays
	Gujarat	Daily, except Sundays
	Gujrat Mittra and Gujarat Darpan	Saturdays
	Investor Reports Daily Quotations	Daily, except Sundays
	Jain Mitra ..	Wednesdays
	Khandwala Circular	Daily
	Praja Pokar	Wednesdays
	Pratap	Every Friday
	Samachar	Daily, except Mondays
	Surat Akhbar	Sundays
	The Hindu	Daily
Sylhet	Janasakti	On Every Tuesday
	Paridarsaka	Wednesdays
Tilhar	Tilhar Munphat	4th, 11th, 18th, and 25th, of every month
Tinneveliy .	Kalpaka . . .	Monthly
Tirupur	Daily Bombay Telegraphic Cotton News	Daily, except Mondays
	Daily Cotton Bulletin	Daily, except Mondays
Tiruvalla	Nawabharathi	Tuesdays and Fridays
Travancore	The Star of India	Every Thursday
Trichinopoiy	Wednesday Review	Wednesdays.
Trichur	Lokaprakasam .. .	Mondays
Trivandrum	Samadarsi	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
	Travancore Press Service	.
	Trivandrum Daily News ..	Daily
	The Service	Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday
	Trivandrum Express	Daily, except Sundays
	Western Star	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
Tuticorin	Daily News	Daily
	The Daily Cotton News	Daily
Udipi . .	Satyagrahi . .	Thursdays
Vizagapatam .. .	Andhra Advocate . ..	Fridays
Wai .. .	Vrittasar	Mondays.
Wardha .	Maharashtra Dharma	Tuesdays,
	Rajasthan Kesari..	Saturdays
Yeotmal .	Lokamat ..	Thursdays

Banking.

An event of great importance in the history of Indian banking was the formation on the 27th January 1921 of the Imperial Bank of India by amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras

The idea of a Central Banking establishment for British India was mooted as early as 1836, and was the subject of a minute by Mr James Wilson, when Finance Member, in 1859 Again, in 1867 Mr Dickson, the well-known Secretary of the Bank of Bengal, submitted detailed proposals for an amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks On various later occasions the matter was brought forward without result and it was discussed by the Chamberlain Commission on Indian Finance and Currency in 1913 The present scheme which has come to fruition was however the result of a *rapprochement* on the part of the Banks themselves as a result of the experience gained during the war and the realisation of the desirability of strengthening and extending the Banking system in India.

The Presidency Banks —The history of the Presidency Banks in their relationship with Government falls into three well-defined stages Prior to 1862 the Presidency Banks had the right of note issue, but were directly controlled by Government and the scope of their business was restricted by their charters The second period was from 1862 to 1876 In 1862 the Banks were deprived of the right of note issue, though by their agreements of that year they were authorised to transact the paper currency business as agents of Government As compensation for the loss of their right of issue, they were given the use of the Government balances and the management of the treasury work at the Presidency towns and at their branches. The old statutory limitations on their business were at the same time greatly relaxed, though the Government's power of control remained unchanged. In 1866 the agreements were revised and the paper currency business was removed from their control and placed under the direct management of Government The third period dates from the Presidency Banks Act of 1876 by which nearly all the most important limitations of the earlier period were reimposed Put very briefly, the principal restrictions imposed by this Act prohibited the Banks from conducting foreign exchange business, from borrowing or receiving deposits payable out of India, and from lending for a longer period than six months, or upon mortgage or on the security of immovable property or upon promissory notes bearing less than two independent names or upon goods, unless the goods of the title to them were deposited with the Bank as security At the same time Government abandoned direct interference in the management, ceasing to appoint official directors and disposing of their shares in the Banks The Banks no longer enjoyed the full use of the Government balances Reserve Treasuries were constituted at the Presidency towns into which the surplus revenues were drawn and the balances left at the disposal of the Banks were strictly limited.

This system continued with only minor modifications until 1920 During the war, however, the policy was deliberately adopted of reducing the amount of the balances held in the Reserve Treasuries and leaving much larger balances with the Headquarters of the Presidency Banks in order to assist the money market.

The Imperial Bank —Under the Imperial Bank of India Act (XLVII of 1920), the control of the Bank is entrusted to a Central Board of Governors with Local Boards at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and such other places as the Central Board, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council may determine The Central Board of Governors consists of—

(*a*) Managing Governors not exceeding two in number, appointed by the Governor-General in Council on recommendation by the Central Board,
(*b*) the Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the Local Boards,
(*c*) the Controller of the Currency, or other officer nominated by the Governor-General in Council, and
(*d*) not more than four non-officials, nominated by the Governor-General in Council

Representatives of any new Local Boards, which may be constituted, may be added at the discretion of the Central Board.

The Controller of the Currency and the Secretaries of the Local Boards are entitled to attend the meetings of the Central Board but not to vote under the agreement with Government The Governor-General in Council is entitled to issue instructions to the Bank in respect of any matter which in his opinion vitally affects his financial policy or the safety of the Government balances, and if the Controller of the Currency or such other officer of Government as may be nominated by the Governor-General in Council to be a Governor of the Central Board shall give notice in writing to the Managing Governors that he considers that any action proposed to be taken by the Bank will be detrimental to the Government as affecting the matters aforesaid, such action shall not be taken without the approval in writing of the Governor-General in Council Under the Imperial Bank of India Act provision was made for the increase of the capital of the Bank. The capital of the three Presidency Banks consisted of 3¾ crores of rupees in shares of Rs 500 each, fully subscribed The additional capital authorised was 7½ crores in shares of Rs 500 each, of which Rs 125 has been called up, making the present capital of the Bank Rs 11¼ crores, of which Rs 5,62,50,000 has been paid up The Reserve Fund of the Bank is Rs 5,42,50,000 and the Balance Sheet of 30th June 1931 showed the Government balance at Rs 15,96,88,876, other deposits at Rs 66,15,34,490 and Cash Rs 17,17,85,085, with a percentage of Cash to liabilities of 20 68

Class of Business —The Imperial Bank of India Act follows the Presidency Banks Act of 1876 in defining absolutely the class of business

in which the Bank may engage, though the older limitations are modified in some minor points It permits for the first time the constitution of a London Office and the borrowing of money in England for the purpose of the Bank's business upon the security of assets of the Bank, but not the opening of cash credits, keeping cash accounts or receiving deposits in London except from former customers of the Presidency Banks The Act provides for an agreement between the Bank and the Secretary of State, and this agreement, which was signed on the 27th January 1921 and is for a period of ten years determinable thereafter by either party with one year's notice, provides, *inter alia*, for the following important matters —

(1) All the general banking business of the Government of India is to be carried out by the Imperial Bank

(2) The Bank will hold all the Treasury Balances at Headquarters and at its branches This involves the abolition of the Reserve Treasury system.

(3) Within five years the Bank undertakes to open 100 new branches of which the Government of India may determine the location of one in four The branches and agencies of the three Presidency Banks prior to the date of amalgamation numbered 69, including the Colombo branch of the Bank of Madras The Bank of Bengal had no branches prior to the proposal to transfer Government business to the Bank in 1861-62 but no less than 18 branches were established before 1868

(4) The management of the Public Debt will continue to be conducted by the Bank for specified remuneration.

THE DIRECTORATE.

Managing Governors { Sir Osborne A Smith, K C I E
K M. MacDonald, Esq , M C

Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the Local Boards

CALCUTTA—

R R Will, Esq , C I E , D S O , V D	President
J Mein Austin, Esq	Vice-President
M G Stewart, Esq	Secretary

BOMBAY—

E J Bunbury, Esq , M C	President
H H Sawyer, Esq	Vice-President
J G Ridland, Esq	Secretary

MADRAS—

R C M. Strouts, Esq	President
W O Wright Esq	Vice-President
A O Bentley, Esq	Secretary

Controller of the Currency J B Taylor, Esq , M A., I C S

Nominated by Government

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw E Wacha, Kt , J.P , Bombay
The Hon'ble Sir Maneckji B Dadabhoy, K.C.I E , Nagpur
Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, K.C.I.E., K.C V O , Calcutta
The Hon'ble Rajah Sir S R M Annamalai Chettiar, Kt , Madras

MANAGER IN LONDON
R A Gray, Esq

BRANCHES

Burra Bazaar, Calcutta
Clive Street, Calcutta
Park Street, Calcutta
Byculla, Bombay.
Mandvi, Bombay
Sandhurst Road, Bombay
Mount Road, Madras
Abbottabad.
Abohar (Sub-Agency)
Adoni
Agra
Ahmedabad
Ahmedabad City.
Ahmednagar
Ajmer
Akola
Akyab
Aligarh
Allahabad.
Alleppey
Ambala.
Ambala Cant
Amraoti.
Amritsar
Asansol
Bangalore
Bareilly
Bassein
Bellary
Benares.
Berhampore (Ganjam)
Bezwada
Bhagalpur.
Bhopal
Broach.
Bulandshahr
Calicut
Cawnpore.
Chandpore
Chapra.
Chittagong.
Cocanada.
Cochin
Coimbatore.
Colombo
Conjeevaram (Sub-Agency)
Cuddalore
Cuddapah
Cuttack
Dacca
Darbhanga.
Darjeeling
Dehra Dun.
Delhi
Dhanbad
Dhulia
Dibrugarh
Ellore
Erode
Etawah.
Farrukhabad
Ferozepore
Fyzabad
Gaya.
Godhra
Gojra
Gorakhpur
Gujranwala
Guntur
Gwalior.
Hathras
Howrah.
Hubli
Hyderabad (Deccan)
Hyderabad (Sind)
Indore
Jaipur.
Jalgaon.
Jalpaiguri
Jamshedpur.

Jhansi
Jodhpur
Jubbulpore
Jullundur
Karachi
Kasur
Katni
Khamgaon
Khandwa
Kumbakonam

Lahore
Larkana
Lucknow
Ludhiana
Lyallpur.

Madura
Mandalay
Mangalore
Masulipatam
Meerut
Mirzapore
Montgomery.
Moradabad
Moulmein
Multan
Murree
Mussoorie

Muttra
Muzaffarnagar
Muzaffarpur
Myingyan
Mymensingh

Nadiad
Nagpur
Naini Tal
Nanded

Nandyal
Narsingunge
Nasik.
Negapatam
Nellore
New Delhi
Nowshera.
Ootacamund

Patna
Peshawar
Peshawar City
Poona
Poona City.
Porbandar
Purnea

Quetta

Raipur
Rajahmundry.
Rajkot

Rangoon
Rangpur
Rawalpindi

Saharanpur.
Salem
Sargodha
Secunderabad
Shillong
Sholapur
Sialkot

Simla
Sitapur
Srinagar (Kashmir)
Sukkur
Surat

Tellicherry
Tinnevelly
Tirupur
Trichinopoly

Trichur
Trivandrum
Tuticorin
Ujjain
Vellore
Vizagapatam
Vizianagram
Wardha
Yeotmal

In Schedule 1, Part 1, of the Act, the various descriptions of business which the Bank may transact are laid down, and in Part 2 it is expressly provided that the Bank shall not transact any kind of banking business other than that sanctioned in Part 1

Briefly stated, the main classes of business sanctioned are —

(1) Advancing money upon the security of —

(*a*) Stocks, &c, in which a trustee is authorised by Act to invest trust moneys

(*b*) Securities issued by State aided Railways, notified by the Governor-General-in-Council

(*c*) Debentures, or other securities issued under Act, by, or on behalf of, a District Board

(*d*) Goods, or documents of title thereto, deposited with, or assigned to the Bank.

(*e*) Accepted Bills of Exchange or Pro Notes

(*f*) Fully paid shares and debentures of Companies with limited liability or immoveable property or documents of title relating thereto, as collateral security where the original security is one of those specified in *a*, *b*, *c*, *d* and, if authorised by the Central Board, in *e*

(2) With the sanction of the Local Government, advancing money to Courts of Wards upon security of estates in their charge

(3) Drawing, accepting, discounting, buying and selling bills of exchange and other negotiable securities payable in India and Ceylon and, subject to the directions of the Governor-General-in-Council, the discounting, buying and selling of bills of exchange payable outside India for and from or to such Banks as may be approved

(4) Investing the Banks' funds in the securities referred to in (1) *a*, *b*, *c*

(5) Making Bank Post Bills and Letters of Credit payable in India and Ceylon

(6) Buying and selling gold and silver

(7) Receiving deposits

(8) Receiving securities for safe custody

(9) Selling such properties as may come into the Bank's possession in satisfaction of claims

(10) Transacting agency business on commission

(11) Acting as Administrator, for winding up estates

(12) Drawing bills of exchange and granting letters of credit payable out of India for the use of principles in connection with (11) and also for private constituents for *bona fide* personal needs

(13) Buying, for the purpose of meeting such bills, &c, bills of exchange payable out of India at any usance not exceeding six months

(14) Borrowing money in India

(15) Borrowing money in England upon security of assets of the Bank, but not otherwise

The principal restrictions placed on the business of the Bank in Part 2 are as follows —

(1) It shall not make any loan or advance —

(*a*) For a longer period than six months,

(*b*) upon the security of stock or shares of the Bank,

(*c*) save in the case of estates specified in Part 1 (Courts of Ward) upon mortgage or security of immoveable property or documents of title thereof

(2) The amount which may be advanced to any individual or partnership is limited

(3) Discounts cannot be made or advances on personal security given, unless such discounts or advances carry with them the several responsibilities of at least two persons or firms unconnected with each other in general partnership

The Balance Sheet of the Bank as at 30th June 1931 was as follows —

Liabilities	Rs	a	p	Assets	Rs	a	p
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	28,18,53,192	2	1
Capital paid up	5,62,50,000	0	0	Other authorised Securities under the Act	2,59,38,568	14	4
Reserve	5,42,50,000	0	0	Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India			
Public Deposits	15,96,88,876	14	2	Loans	9,08,91,176	3	5
Other Deposits	66,15,34,490	12	2	Cash Credits	30,19,11,766	0	10
Loans against Securities per contra				Inland Bills discounted and purchased	3,36,92,533	4	5
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act against Inland Bills discounted and purchased per contra	—			Foreign Bills discounted and purchased	2,27,226	13	0
				Bullion			
				Dead Stock	2,71,99,349	3	6
				Liability of Constituents for Contingent Liabilities per contra			
Contingent Liabilities				Sundries	67,50,750	9	6
Sundries	94,48,731	8	5	Balances with other Banks	9,22,450	1	0
					76,93,87,013	4	10
				Cash	17,17,85,085	13	11
Rs	94,11,72,099	2	0	Rs	94,11,72,099	2	9

The above Balance Sheet includes —	£	s	d
Deposits in London	890,043	1	5
Advances and Investments in London	933,588	11	11
Cash and Balances at other Banks in London	69,935	5	0

Government Deposits

The following statement shows the Government deposits with each Bank at various periods during the last 40 years or so —

In Lakhs of rupees

—	Bank of Bengal	Bank of Bombay	Bank of Madras	Total	—	Bank of Bengal	Bank of Bombay	Bank of Madras	Total
30 June									
1881	230	61	53	344	1913	247	167	68	482
1886	329	82	39	450	1914	290	197	93	580
1891	332	97	53	482	1915	263	187	102	552
1896	225	88	57	370	1916	336	263	115	714
1901	187	90	63	340	1917	1338	716	209	2263
1906	186	93	46	325	1918	664	549	213	1426
1911	198	129	77	404	1919	346	298	142	786
1912	210	155	75	440	1920	801	663	170	1634
					26 January 1921	384	206	138	708

Imperial Bank

30th June 1921	2,220
" 1922	1,672
" 1923	1,256
" 1924	2,208
" 1925	2,252
1926	3,254
" 1927	1,004
" 1928	796
" 1929	2,074
" 1930	1,391
" 1931	1,596

Government Deposits.

The proportions which Government deposits have borne from time to time to the total Capital Reserve and deposit of the three Banks are shown below —

In Lakhs of Rupees.

—	1 Capital	2 Reserve	3 Government deposits	4 Other deposits.	Proportion of Government deposits to 1, 2, 3 & 4
1st December					
1896	350	158	299	1292	14·2 per cent.
1901	360	213	340	1463	14·3 ,,
1906	360	279	307	2745	8 3 ,,
1907	360	294	335	2811	8·8 ,,
1908	360	309	325	2861	8·4 ,,
1909	360	318	307	3265	7·4 ,,
1910 .. .	360	331	339	3234	9·7 ,,
1911 .	360	340	438	3419	9·6 ,,
1912	375	361	426	3578	9·0 ,,
1913 . .	375	370	587	3644	11·8 ,,
1914 .. .	375	386	561	4002	10·5 ,,
1915	375	369	487	3860	9·5 ,,
1916	375	358	520	4470	9 0 ,,
1917	375	363	771	6771	9·3 ,,
1918 . ..	375	340	864	5097	12 9 ,,
1919 . .	375	355	772	7226	8·8 ,,
1920	375	375	901	7725	9 6 ,,
30th June (Imperial Bank)					
1921 .. .	547	371	2220	7016	21 8 ,,
1922 .	562	411	1672	6336	18·6 ,,
1923 . .	562	435	1256	7047	13 5 ,,
1924 . .	562	457	2208	7062	20 2 ,,
1925	562	477	2252	7588	20 7 ,,
1926 ..	562	492	3254	7530	27 4 ,,
1927 .	562	507	1004	7317	10 6 ,,
1928	562	517	796	7331	8 6 ,,
1929	562	527	2074	7233	19 9 ,,
1930	562	537	1391	7003	14 6 ,,
1931	562	542	1596	6615	17 1 ,,

Recent Progress

The following statements show the progress made by the three Banks prior to their amalgamation into the Imperial Bank —

In Lakhs of Rupees.

BANK OF BENGAL

—	Capital.	Reserve	Govt. deposits	Other deposits	Cash	Investments	Dividend for year
31st December							
1895 .	200	68	184	677	422	132	10 per cent.
1900	200	103	155	582	243	136	11 ,,
1905 .	200	140	167	1204	396	181	12 ,,
1906	200	150	160	1505	528	149	12 ,,
1907	200	157	187	1573	460	279	12 ,,
1908	200	165	178	1575	507	349	13 ,,
1909	200	170	168	1760	615	411	14 ,,
1910 .	200	175	198	1609	514	368	14 ,,
1911	200	180	270	1677	729	321	14 ,,
1912	200	185	234	1711	665	310	14 ,,
1913	200	191	301	1824	840	319	14 ,,
1914 ..	200	200	287	2160	1169	621	16 ,,
1915	200	*204	265	1978	785	793	16 ,,
1916 .	200	*213	274	2143	772	768	16 ,,
1917 .	200	†221	448	2934	1482	773	17 ,,
1918	200	‡189	584	2392	894	779	17 ,,
1919 .	200	‡200	405	3254	997	864	17 ,,
1920	200	‡210	434	3398	1221	910	19½ ,,

* Includes Rs 63 lakhs as a reserve for depreciation of investments
† ,, 67 ,, ,, ,, ,,
‡ ,, 25 ,, ,, ,, ,,

BANK OF BOMBAY

—	Capital	Reserve	Govt deposits	Other deposits	Cash	Investments	Dividend for year
1895	100	61	76	358	228	105	11 per cent
1900	100	70	87	432	129	89	11 ,,
1905	100	87	92	676	259	158	12 ,,
1906	100	92	101	832	354	177	12 ,,
1907	100	96	112	821	324	164	13 ,,
1908	100	101	94	832	377	149	13 ,,
1909	100	103	120	1035	415	163	13 ,,
1910	100	105	152	1053	436	149	14 ,,
1911	100	106	107	1104	463	208	14 ,,
1912	100	106	117	1124	315	210	14 ,,
1913	100	106	200	1015	477	232	14 ,,
1914	100	110	183	1081	646	202	15 ,,
1915	100	100	136	1079	423	276	15 ,,
1916	100	90	142	1367	667	312	15 ,,
1917	100	92	235	2817	1398	744	17½ ,,
1918	100	101	177	1749	542	353	18½ ,,
1919	100	110	262	2756	928	315	19½ ,,
1920	100	120	349	2748	876	298	22 ,,

BANK OF MADRAS

1895	50	16	46	278	144	45	10 per cent
1900	60	22	35	260	82	67	8 ,,
1905	60	30	41	344	140	71	10 ,,
1906	60	32	54	355	151	81	10 ,,
1907	60	36	35	416	162	84	10 ,,
1908	60	40	52	447	153	84	11 ,,
1909	60	44	49	500	141	79	12 ,,
1910	60	48	72	567	184	85	12 ,,
1911	60	52	59	625	165	104	12 ,,
1912	75	70	75	743	196	113	12 ,,
1913	75	73	86	805	219	117	12 ,,
1914	75	76	91	761	267	134	12 ,,
1915	75	65	86	803	256	184	12 ,,
1916	75	55	104	960	286	161	12 ,,
1917	75	50	87	1020	496	94	12 ,,
1918	75	50	102	954	271	139	12 ,,
1919	75	45	104	1215	436	175	12 ,,
1920	75	45	118	1579	505	211	18 ,,

IMPERIAL BANK

30th June							
1921	547	371	2220	7016	3433	1652	16 per cent
1922	562	411	1672	6336	3395	900	16 ,,
1223	562	435	1256	7047	2913	925	16 ,,
1924	562	457	2208	7662	2195	1175	16 ,,
1925	562	477	2252	7588	3582	1413	16 ,,
1926	562	492	3254	7530	4503	2188	16 ,,
1927	562	507	1004	7317	2283	2050	16 ,,
1928	562	517	796	7331	1377	2535	16 ,,
1929	562	527	2074	7233	3041	2409	16 ,,
1930	562	537	1391	7003	1696	2969	16 ,,
1931	562	542	1596	6615	1717	3077	12 ,,

THE EXCHANGE BANKS.

The Banks carrying on Exchange business in India are merely branch agencies of Banks having their head offices in London, on the continent, or in the Far East and the United States Originally their business was confined almost exclusively to the financing of the external trade of India, but in recent years most of them, while continuing to finance this part of India's trade, have also taken an active part in the financing of the internal portion also at the places where their branches are situated

At one time the Banks carried on their operations in India almost entirely with money borrowed elsewhere, principally in London—the home offices of the Banks attracting deposits for use in India by offering rates of interest much higher than the English Banks were able to quote Within recent years however it has been discovered that it is possible to attract deposits in India on quite as favourable terms as can be done in London and a very large proportion of the financing done by the Exchange Banks is now carried through by means of money actually borrowed in India

No information is available as to how far *each* Bank has secured deposits in India, but the following statement published by the Director-General of Statistics in India shows how rapidly such deposits have grown in the aggregate within recent years

TOTAL DEPOSITS OF ALL EXCHANGE BANKS SECURED IN INDIA
In Lakhs of Rupees.

1895	1030
1900	1050
1905	1704
1910	2479
1911	2816
1912	2953
1913	3103
1914	3014
1915	3354
1916	3803
1917	5337
1918	6185
1919	7435
1920	7480
1921	7519
1922	7338
1923	6844
1924	7063
1925	7054
1926	7154
1927	6886
1928	7113
1929	6665

Exchange Banks' Investments

Turning now to the question of the investment of the Banks' resources, so far as it concerns India, this to a great extent consists of the purchase of bills drawn against imports and exports to and from India

The financing of the import trade originated and is carried through however for the most part by Branches outside India, the Indian Branches' share in the business consisting principally in collecting the amount of the bills at maturity and in furnishing their other branches with information as to the means and standing of the drawees of the bills, and it is as regards the export business that the Indian Branches are more immediately concerned The Exchange Banks have practically a monopoly of the export finance in India and in view of the dimensions of the trade which has to be dealt with the Banks would under ordinary circumstances require to utilise a very large proportion of their resources in carrying through the business They are able however by a system of rediscount in London to limit the employment of their own resources to a comparatively small figure in relation to the business they actually put through No definite information can be secured as to the extent to which rediscounting in London is carried on but the following figures appearing in the balance sheets dated 31st December 1930 of the undernoted Banks will give some idea of this

LIABILITY ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE RE-DISCOUNTED AND STILL CURRENT.

	£
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Ld	2,395,000
Eastern Bank, Ld	526,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	2,938,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Ld	1,004,000
National Bank of India, Ld	2,552,000
P. & O Banking Corporation, Ld	5,508,000
	14,923,000

The above figures do not of course relate to re-discounts of Indian bills alone, as the Banks operate in other parts of the world also, but it may safely be inferred that bills drawn in India form a very large proportion of the whole

The bills against exports are largely drawn at three months' sight and may either be "clean" or be accompanied by the documents relating to the goods in respect of which they are drawn Most of them are drawn on well known firms at home or against credits opened by Banks or financial houses in England and bearing as they do an Exchange Bank endorsement they are readily taken up by the discount houses and Banks in London Any bills purchased in India are sent home by the first possible Mail so that presuming they are rediscounted as soon as they reach London the Exchange Banks are able to secure the return of their money in about 16 or 17 days instead of having to wait for three months which would be the case if they were unable to rediscount It must not be assumed however that all bills are rediscounted as soon as they reach London as at times it suits the Banks to hold up the bills in anticipation of a fall in the London discount rate while on occasions also the Banks prefer to hold the bills on their own account as an investment until maturity

The Banks place themselves in funds in India for the purpose of purchasing export bills in a variety of ways of which the following are the principal —

(1) Proceeds of Import bills as they mature.

(2) Sale of drafts and telegraphic transfers payable in London and elsewhere out of India

(3) Purchase of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers payable in India from the Secretary of State

(4) Imports of bar gold and silver bullion

(5) Imports of sovereigns from London, Egypt or Australia.

The remaining business transacted by the Banks in India is of the usual nature and need not be given in detail

An interesting event in Indian Banking history is the recent entry in the Banking field here of one of the English "Big Five" This has been brought about by the acquisition of the business of Cox & Co, by Lloyds Bank

The following is a statement of the position of the various Exchange Banks carrying on business in India as at 31st December 1930—

In Thousands of £

Name	Capital	Reserve	Deposits	Cash and Investments
Banque National d'Extreme Orient	494	609	3,011	830
Bank of Taiwan Ltd	1,040	101	29,885	13,351
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China Ltd	3,000	4,000	40,833	19,059
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris	4,166	1,479	95,946	11,328
Eastern Bank Ltd	1,000	180	5,576	4,421
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd	1,093	7,019	50,604	25,075
Imperial Bank of India	650	670	2,895	6,336
Lloyds Bank Ltd	15,810	10,000	364,648	173,120
Mercantile Bank of India Ltd	1,050	1,500	13,979	8,608
Mitsui Bank Ltd	7,500	8,212	88,751	42,906
National Bank of India Ltd	2,000	3,000	30,860	18,338
National City Bank of New York	11,428	25,714	395,066	200,287
Netherlands Trading Society	6,669	3,734	36,322	16,473
Netherlands India Commercial Bank	1,758	2,112	13,808	6,376
P & O Banking Corporation, Ltd	2,594	180	7,712	5,728
Sumitomo Bank Ltd	6,250	3,773	85,514	41,793
Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd	12,500	11,525	65,957	52,841

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Previous to 1906 there were few Banks of this description operating in India, and such as were then in existence were of comparatively small importance and had their business confined to a very restricted area. The rapid development of this class of Bank, which has been so marked a feature in Banking within recent years, really had its origin in Bombay and set in with the establishment of the Bank of India and the Indian Specie Bank in 1906. After that time there was a perfect stream of new flotations and although many of the new Companies confined themselves to legitimate banking business, on the other hand a very large number engaged in other businesses in addition and can hardly be properly classed as Banks.

These Banks made very great strides during the first few years of their existence, but it was generally suspected in well informed circles that the business of many of the Banks was of a very speculative and unsafe character and it was a matter of no great surprise to many people when it became known that some of the Banks were in difficulties.

The first important failure to take place was that of the People's Bank of India and the loss of confidence caused by the failure of that Bank resulted in a very large number of other failures, the principal being that of the Indian Specie Bank.

Since those events of ten years ago confidence has been largely restored. But in April 1923 the Alliance Bank of Simla suspended payment and is now in voluntary liquidation. The effect of the failure of this old established Bank might have been disastrous but for the prompt action of the Imperial Bank which dealt with the situation in close association with the Government of India. The Imperial Bank undertook to pay the depositors of the Alliance Bank 50 per cent of the amounts due to them. A panic was averted and a critical period was passed through with little difficulty.

During 1923 the Tata Industrial Bank, which was established in 1918, was merged in the Central Bank of India.

The following shows the position of the better known existing Banks as it appears in the latest available Balance Sheets —

In Lakhs of Rupees

Name	Capital	Reserve.	Deposits	Cash and Investments
Allahabad Bank, Ltd, affiliated to P & O Banking Corporation Ltd	35	44	1,102	681
Bank of Baroda Ltd	30	24	595	366
Bank of India, Ltd	100	92	1,311	767
Bank of Mysore, Ltd	20	16	222	99
Central Bank of India, Ltd	108	86	1,481	1,040
Indian Bank, Ltd (Madras)	12	13	186	38
Punjab National Bank, Ltd	31	21	509	232
Union Bank of India, Ltd	39	7	27	46

Growth of Joint Stock Banks

The following figures appearing in the Report of the Director-General of Statistics shew the growth of the Capital, Reserve and Deposits of the principal Joint Stock Banks registered in India —

In Lakhs of rupees

	Capital	*Reserve*	*Deposits*
1870 ..	9	1	13
1875 ..	14	2	27
1880 .	18	3	63
1885 ..	18	5	94
1890 .	33	17	270
1895 ..	63	31	566
1900 ..	82	45	807
1906 ..	133	56	1155
1907 ..	229	63	1409
1908 ..	239	69	1626
1909 ..	266	87	2049
1910 ..	275	100	2565
1911 ..	285	126	2529
1912 ..	291	134	2725
1913 ..	231	132	2259
1914 ..	251	141	1710
1915 .	281	156	1787
1916 ..	287	173	2471
1917	303	162	3117
1918	436	165	4059
1919 ..	539	224	5899
1920 ..	837	255	7114
1921 ..	938	300	7689
1922 .	802	261	6108
1923	689	284	4442
1924	690	380	5250
1925	673	386	5449
1926	676	408	5968
1927	688	419	6084
1928	674	434	6285
1929	786	366	6272

LONDON OFFICES, AGENTS OR CORRESPONDENTS OF BANKS AND FIRMS (DOING BANKING BUSINESS) IN INDIA

Name of Bank	London Office—Agents or Correspondents	Address
Imperial Bank of India . .	London Office .. .	22, Old Broad Street, E C 2
Other Banks & Kindred Firms		
Allahabad Bank .	National Provincial Bank P & O Banking Corpn	2, Princess Street 117-122, Leadenhall Street, E C 3
Bank of India	Westminster Bank	Bartholomew Lane, E C 2
Central Bank of India	Lloyds Bank	71, Lombard Street, E C 3
Grindlay & Co	London Office	54, Parliament Street, S W 1
Karnani Industrial Bank	Barclays Bank	168, Fenchurch Street, E. C 3
King's Branch (Calcutta) " " (Bombay)	Lloyds Bank	71, Lombard Street, E C 3
Punjab National Bank	Midland Bank	5, Threadneedle St , E C 2
Simla Banking & Industrial Co	Ditto .	Ditto
Union Bank of India	Westminster Bank	Bartholomew Lane, E C 2.
Exchange Banks		
American Express Co , (Inc) .	London Office	62-a, Lombard Street, E. C. 3
Banco Nacional Ultramarino	Ditto	9, Bishopsgate, E C 2
Bank of Taiwan	Ditto	Gresham House, 40-41, Old Broad Street, E C 2
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	Ditto	38, Bishopsgate, E C 2
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris . ..	Ditto .	8-13, King William Street, E C. 4
Eastern Bank .	Ditto	2-3, Crosby Sq , E C 3
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation .	Ditto	9, Gracechurch St., E C 3
Imperial Bank of Persia .	Ditto	33-36, King William Street, E C 4
Lloyds Bank	Ditto	71, Lombard Street, E C 3
Ditto (Cox's Branch)	Ditto	Ditto
Mercantile Bank of India	Ditto	15, Gracechurch St., E C 3
Mitsui Bank, Ltd	Ditto	100, Old Broad St , E C 2
National Bank of India	Ditto	26, Bishopsgate, E C 2
National City Bank of New York	Ditto	36, Bishopsgate, E C 2
Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij . .	National Provincial Bank	2 Princess Street
Nederlandsche Indische Handelsbank . . .	London Representative	Stone House, Bishopsgate, E C 2.
P & O Banking Corporation	London Office ..	117-122, Leadenhall Street, E. C 3
Sumitomo Bank . . .	Ditto .	67, Bishopsgate E.C 2
Thomas Cook & Son ..	Ditto ..	Berkely Street, Piccadilly
Yokohama Specie Bank .	Ditto ..	7, Bishopsgate, E C 2

INDIAN PRIVATE BANKERS AND SHROFFS.

Indian private Bankers and Shroffs flourished in India long before Joint Stock Banks were ever thought of, and it seems likely that they will continue to thrive for some very considerable time to come The use of the word 'Shroff" is usually associated with a person who charges usurious rates of interest to impecunious people, but this is hardly fair to the people known as "shroffs" in banking circles, as there is no doubt that the latter are of very real service to the business community and of very great assistance to Banks in India Under present conditions the Banks in India can never hope to be able to get into sufficiently close touch with the affairs of the vast trading community in India to enable them to grant accommodation to more than a few of these traders direct and it is in his capacity as middleman that the shroff proves of such great service In this capacity also he brings a very considerable volume of business within the scope of the Presidency Banks Act, and enables the Presidency Banks to give accommodation which, without his assistance, the Banks would not be permitted to give The shroff's position as an intermediary between the trading community and the Banks usually arises in something after the following manner A shopkeeper in the bazaar, with limited means of his own, finds that, after using all his own money, he still requires say Rs 25,000 to stock his shop suitably He thereupon approaches the shroff, and the latter after very careful inquiries as to the shopkeeper's position grants the accommodation, if he is satisfied that the business is safe The business, as a rule, is arranged through a hoondee broker, and in the case referred to the latter may probably approach about ten shroffs and secure accommodation from them to the extent of Rs 2,500 each A hoondee usually drawn at a currency of about 2 months is almost invariably taken by the shroffs in respect of such advances

A stage is reached however when the demands on the shroffs are greater than they are able to meet out of their own money, and it is at this point that the assistance of the Banks is called into requisition. The shroffs do this by taking a number of the bills they already hold to the Banks for discount under their endorsement, and the Banks accept such bills freely to an extent determined in each case by the standing of the shroff and the strength of the drawers. The extent to which any one shroff may grant accommodation in the bazaar is therefore dependent on two *factors, viz*, (1) the limit which he himself may think it advisable to place on his transactions, and (2) the extent to which the Banks are prepared to discount bills bearing his endorsement. The shroffs keep in very close touch with all the traders to whom they grant accommodation, and past experience has shewn that the class of business above referred to is one of the safest the Banks can engage in

The rates charged by the shroffs are usually based on the rates at which they in turn can discount the bills with the Banks and necessarily vary according to the standing of the borrower and with the season of the year Generally speaking, however, a charge of two annas per cent per mensem above the Bank's rate of discount, or 1½ %, is a fair average rate charged in Bombay to a first class borrower Rates in Calcutta and Madras are on a slightly higher scale due in a great measure to the fact that the competition among the shroffs for business is not so keen in these places as it is in Bombay

The shroffs who engage in the class of business above described are principally Marwaries and Multanis having their Head Offices for the most part in Bikaner and Shikarpur, respectively, the business elsewhere than at the Head Offices being carried on by "Moonims" who have very wide powers

It is not known to what extent *native bankers* and shroffs receive deposits and engage in exchange business throughout India, but there is no doubt that this is done to a very considerable extent

THE BANK RATE.

Formerly each Presidency Bank fixed its own Bank Rate, and the rates were not uniform. Now the Imperial Bank fixes the rate for the whole of India The rate fixed represents the rate charged by the Banks on demand loans against Government securities only and advances on other securities or discounts are granted as a rule at a slightly higher rate Ordinarily such advances or discounts are granted at from one-half to one per cent over the official rate, but this does not always apply and in the monsoon months, when the Bank rate is sometimes nominal, it often happens that such accommodation is granted at the official rate or even less

The following statement shows the average Bank Rate since the Imperial Bank was constituted :—

Year	1st Half-year	2nd Half-year	Yearly average
1921	6 038	6 108	5 573
1922	7 132	4 510	5 821
1923	7·410	4·5	5·959
1924	8·05	5 315	6 682
1925	6 585	4 701	5 643
1926	5 651	4	4 825
1927	6 508	4 956	5 732
1928	6 945	5 456	6 2
1929	6 878	5 788	6 333
1930	6 508		
1931	6 735	5 277	5 892

BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSES.

The principal Clearing Houses in India are those of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo and Karachi, and of these the first two are by far the most important The members at these places consist of the Imperial Bank, most of the Exchange Banks and English Banking Agency firms, and a few of the better known of the local Joint Stock Banks No Bank is entitled to claim to be a member as of right and any application for admission to a Clearing must be proposed and seconded by two members and be subject thereafter to ballot by the existing members

The duties of settling Bank are undertaken by the Imperial Bank at each of the places mentioned and a representative of each member attends at the office of that Bank on each business day at the time fixed to deliver all cheques he may have negotiated on other members and to receive in exchange all cheques drawn on him negotiated by the latter After all the cheques have been received and delivered the representative of each Bank advises the settling Bank of the difference between his total receipts and deliveries and the settling Bank thereafter strikes a final balance to satisfy itself that the totals of the debtor balances agrees with the total of the creditor balances The debtor Banks thereafter arrange to pay the amounts due by them to the settling Bank during the course of the day and the latter in turn arranges to pay on receipt of those amounts the balances due to the creditor Banks In practice however all the members keep Bank accounts with the settling Bank so that the final balances are settled by cheques and book entries thus doing away with the necessity for cash in any form

The figures for the Clearing Houses in India above referred to are given below —

Total amount of Cheques Cleared Annually

In lakhs of Rupees

—	Calcutta.	Bombay	Madras	Rangoon	Colombo	Karachi.	Total
1901	Not available	6511	1338	Not available	.	178	8027
1902		7013	1295	.	..	268	8576
1903		8762	1464		.	340	10566
1904		9492	1536		.	365	11393
1905		10927	1560		.	324	12811
1906		10912	1583	..	.	400	12895
1907	22444	12645	1548	..		530	37167
1908	21281	12585	1754			643	38263
1909	19776	14375	1948			702	36801
1910	22238	13652	2117	4765		755	46527
1911	25763	17605	2083	5399	.	762	51612
1912	28831	20831	1152	6043	..	1159	58016
1913	33133	21890	2340	6198		1219	64780
1914	28031	17696	2127	4989	..	1315	54158
1915	32266	16462	1887	4069		1352	56036
1916	48017	24051	2495	4853		1503	80919
1917	47193	33655	2339	4966		2028	90181
1918	74397	53362	2528	6927	.	2429	139643
1919	90241	76250	3004	8837	.	2266	180598
1920	153388	126353	7500	10779		3120	301140
1921	91672	89788	3847	11875	.	3579	200761
1922	94426	86683	4279	12220	9681	3234	210523
1923	89148	75015	4722	11094	11940	4064	195983
1924	92249	65250	5546	11555	13184	4515	192249
1925	101833	51944	5716	12493	14978	4119	191083
1926	95944	42066	5688	12511	16033	3166	175408
1927	102392	39826	5629	12609	15997	3057	179510
1928	108819	54308	6540	12035	15446	2945	200093
1929	99765	79968	5877	12160	15429	2718	215917
1930	89313	71205	5218	11483	12093	2550	191862

TABLE OF WAGES, INCOME, &c.

Showing the amount for one or more days at the rates of 1 to 16 Rupees per Month of 31 Days

Rupees	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10			11			12			13			14			15			16		
Days	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p.
1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	3	7	0	4	1	0	4	7	0	5	1	0	5	8	0	6	2	0	6	9	0	7	3	0	7	9	0	8	3
2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	4	1	0	5	1	0	6	2	0	7	2	0	8	3	0	9	3	0	10	3	0	11	4	0	12	1	0	13	5	0	14	5	0	15	6	1	0	6
3	0	1	6	0	3	1	0	4	7	0	6	2	0	7	8	0	0	3	0	10	10	0	12	4	0	13	11	0	15	5	1	1	0	1	2	6	1	4	2	1	5	8	1	7	3	1	8	9
4	0	2	0	0	4	1	0	6	2	0	8	3	0	10	3	0	12	1	0	11	5	1	0	6	1	2	6	1	1	7	1	6	9	1	8	9	1	10	10	1	12	11	1	15	0	2	1	0
5	0	2	6	0	5	1	0	7	8	0	10	3	0	12	10	0	15	5	1	2	0	1	1	7	1	7	2	1	0	9	1	12	5	1	11	10	2	1	7	2	1	2	2	6	9	2	0	3
6	0	3	1	0	6	2	0	0	3	0	12	4	0	15	5	1	2	6	1	5	8	1	8	0	1	11	10	1	14	11	2	2	1	2	5	0	2	8	3	2	11	4	2	11	5	3	1	0
7	0	3	7	0	7	2	0	10	10	0	14	5	1	2	0	1	5	8	1	0	3	1	12	10	2	0	6	2	4	1	2	7	9	2	11	3	2	15	0	3	2	7	3	6	2	3	0	9
8	0	4	1	0	8	3	0	12	4	1	0	6	1	4	7	1	8	9	1	12	10	2	1	0	2	5	1	2	9	3	2	13	5	3	1	6	3	5	8	3	0	10	3	13	1	4	2	0
9	0	4	7	0	9	3	0	13	11	1	2	6	1	7	2	1	11	10	2	0	6	2	5	1	2	9	9	2	14	5	3	3	1	3	7	8	3	12	5	4	1	0	1	5	8	4	10	8
10	0	5	1	0	10	3	0	15	5	1	4	7	1	9	0	1	14	11	2	4	1	2	0	3	2	14	5	3	3	7	3	8	9	3	13	10	4	3	1	1	8	3	1	13	5	5	2	6
11	0	5	8	0	11	4	1	1	0	1	6	8	1	12	4	2	2	0	2	7	8	2	13	4	3	3	1	3	0	9	3	11	5	4	4	0	4	9	10	4	15	6	5	5	2	5	10	9
12	0	6	2	0	12	5	1	2	6	1	8	9	1	14	11	2	5	8	2	11	4	3	1	6	3	7	8	3	13	11	4	1	2	4	10	4	5	0	6	5	6	9	5	12	11	6	3	0
13	0	6	8	0	13	5	1	4	1	1	10	10	2	1	6	2	8	3	2	14	11	3	5	8	3	12	1	4	3	1	4	9	10	5	0	6	5	7	3	5	13	11	6	4	8	6	11	4
14	0	7	2	0	14	5	1	5	8	1	12	10	2	4	1	2	11	4	3	2	6	3	9	9	4	1	0	4	8	3	4	15	6	5	6	8	5	13	11	6	5	2	6	12	5	7	3	0
15	0	7	8	0	15	6	1	7	2	1	14	11	2	6	8	2	14	5	3	6	2	3	13	11	4	5	8	4	13	4	5	5	2	5	12	10	6	4	8	6	12	1	7	1	2	7	11	10
16	0	8	3	1	0	3	1	8	6	2	1	0	2	9	3	3	1	6	3	0	0	4	2	0	4	10	3	5	2	6	5	10	5	6	3	0	6	11	1	7	3	7	7	11	10	8	1	0
17	0	8	9	1	1	6	1	10	2	2	3	1	2	11	10	3	4	7	3	13	4	4	0	2	4	11	11	5	7	8	6	0	6	6	9	2	7	2	1	7	10	10	8	3	7	8	12	0
18	0	9	3	1	2	6	1	11	10	2	5	1	2	14	5	3	7	8	1	1	0	4	10	3	5	3	7	5	12	10	6	6	2	6	15	4	7	8	9	8	2	1	8	11	4	0	4	6
19	0	9	9	1	3	7	1	13	4	2	7	2	3	1	0	3	10	10	1	4	7	1	14	5	5	8	3	6	2	0	6	11	10	7	5	8	7	15	6	8	9	3	9	3	1	0	12	9
20	0	10	3	1	4	7	1	14	11	2	9	3	3	3	7	3	13	11	4	8	3	5	2	6	5	12	10	6	7	2	7	1	7	7	11	10	8	6	2	0	0	6	0	10	10	10	5	0
21	0	10	9	1	5	8	2	0	6	2	11	4	3	6	2	4	1	0	4	11	10	5	6	8	6	1	6	6	12	4	7	7	3	8	2	0	8	12	11	9	7	9	10	2	7	10	13	3
22	0	11	4	1	6	8	2	2	0	2	13	4	3	8	9	4	4	1	4	15	5	5	10	10	6	6	2	7	1	6	7	12	11	8	8	2	9	1	7	9	15	0	10	10	4	11	5	8
23	0	11	10	1	7	8	2	3	6	2	15	5	3	11	4	1	7	2	5	3	1	5	11	11	6	10	10	7	6	8	8	2	7	8	11	1	9	10	1	10	6	2	11	2	1	11	13	10
24	0	12	4	1	8	9	2	5	1	3	1	6	3	13	11	1	10	3	5	6	8	6	3	1	6	15	5	7	11	10	8	8	3	9	4	6	10	1	0	10	13	5	11	9	10	12	6	2
25	0	12	10	1	0	9	2	6	2	3	3	7	4	0	6	4	13	1	5	10	3	6	7	2	7	4	1	8	1	9	8	13	11	9	10	8	10	7	9	11	4	8	12	1	7	12	14	4
26	0	13	1	1	10	10	2	8	3	3	5	8	1	3	0	5	0	6	5	13	11	6	11	4	7	8	0	8	6	2	9	3	7	10	1	0	10	11	5	11	11	10	12	9	3	13	6	8
27	0	13	11	1	11	10	2	9	9	3	7	8	4	5	8	5	3	7	6	1	6	6	15	5	7	13	4	8	11	1	9	9	3	10	7	3	11	5	2	12	1	1	13	1	0	13	14	10
28	0	14	5	1	12	10	2	11	4	3	9	9	4	8	3	5	6	8	6	5	1	7	3	7	8	2	0	9	0	6	9	15	0	10	13	4	11	11	10	12	10	4	13	8	0	14	7	3
29	0	14	11	1	13	11	2	12	11	3	11	10	1	10	10	5	9	0	6	8	9	7	7	8	8	6	8	9	5	8	10	1	8	11	3	6	12	2	7	13	1	7	14	0	6	14	15	4
30	0	15	5	1	11	11	2	11	5	3	13	11	1	13	4	5	12	10	6	12	4	7	11	10	8	11	1	9	10	10	10	10	4	11	9	8	12	9	1	11	8	9	14	8	3	15	7	8
31	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	11	0	0	12	0	0	13	0	0	14	0	0	15	0	0	16	0	0

The Railways.

The history of Indian Railways very closely reflects the financial vicissitudes of the country Not for some time after the establishment of Railways in England was their construction in India contemplated, and then to test their applicability to Eastern conditions three experimental lines were sanctioned in 1845 These were from Calcutta to Raniganj (120 miles), the East Indian Railway, Bombay to Kalyan (33 miles), Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and Madras to Arkonam (39 miles), Madras Railway. Indian Railway building on a serious scale dates from Lord Dalhousie's great minute of 1853, wherein, after dwelling upon the great social, political and commercial advantages of connecting the chief cities by rail, he suggested a great scheme of trunk lines linking the Presidencies with each other and the inland regions with the principal ports This reasoning commended itself to the Directors of the East India Company, and it was powerfully reinforced when, during the Mutiny, the barriers imposed on free communication were severely felt As there was no private capital in India available for railway construction, English Companies, the interest on whose capital was guaranteed by the State, were formed for the purpose By the end of 1859 contracts had been entered into with eight companies for the construction of 5,000 miles of line, involving a guaranteed capital of £52 millions These companies were (1) the East Indian, (2) the Great Indian Peninsula, (3) the Madras, (4) the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, (5) the Eastern Bengal, (6) the Indian Branch, later the Oudh and Rohilkund State Railway and now part of the East Indian Railway, (7) the Sind, Punjab and Delhi, now merged in the North Western State Railway, (8) the Great South ern of India, now the South Indian Railway The scheme laid the foundations of the Indian Railway system as it exists to-day

Early Disappointments

The main principle in the formation of these companies was a Government guarantee on their capital, for this was the only condition on which investors would come forward This guarantee was five per cent coupled with the free grant of all the land required, in return the companies were required to share the surplus profits with the Government, after the guaranteed interest had been met; the interest charges were calculated at 22*d* to the rupee, the Railways were to be sold to Government on fixed terms at the close of twenty-five years and the Government were to exercise close control over expenditure and working The early results were disappointing Whilst the Railways greatly increased the efficiency of the administration, the mobility of the troops, the trade of the country, and the movement of the population, they failed to make profits sufficient to meet the guaranteed interest Some critics attributed this to the unnecessarily high standard of construction adopted, and to the engineers' ignorance of local conditions, the result was that by 1869 the deficit on the Railway budget was Rs 166¾ lakhs Seeking for some more economical method of construction, the Government secured sanction to the building of lines by direct State Agency, and funds were allotted for the purpose, the metre-gauge being adopted for cheapness Funds soon lapsed and the money available had to be diverted to converting the Sind and Punjab lines from metre to broad-gauge for strategic reasons Government had therefore again to resort to the system of guarantee, and the Indian Midland (1882-85), since absorbed by the Great Indian Peninsula, the Bengal-Nagpur (1883-87), the Southern Mahratta (1882), and the Assam Bengal (1891) were constructed under guarantees, but on easier terms than the first companies Their total length was over 4,000 miles

Famine and Frontiers

In 1879, embarrassed by famine and by the fall of the exchange value of the rupee, Government again endeavoured to enlist unaided private enterprise Four companies were promoted —the Nilgiri, the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka, the Bengal Central, and the Bengal North-Western The first became bankrupt, the second and third received guarantees, and the Tirhut Railway had to be leased to the fourth A step of even greater importance was taken when Native States were invited to undertake construction in their own territories, and the Nizam's Government guaranteed the interest on 330 miles of line in the State of Hyderabad This was the first of the large system of Native State Railways In the first period up to 1870, 4,255 miles were opened, of which all save 45 were on the broad-gauge, during the next ten years there were opened 4,239, making the total 8,494 (on the broad-gauge 6,562, the metre 1,865, and narrow 67) Then ensued a period of financial ease It was broken by the fall in exchange and the costly lines built on the frontier The Penjdeh incident, which brought Great Britain and Russia to the verge of war, necessitated the connection of our outposts at Quetta and Chaman with the main trunk lines The sections through the desolate Harnai and Bolan Passes were enormously costly, it is said that they might have been ballasted with rupees, the long tunnel under the Khojak Pass added largely to this necessary, but unprofitable, outlay

Rebate Terms Established

This induced the fourth period—the system of rebates Instead of a gold subsidy, companies were offered a rebate on the gross earnings of the traffic interchanged with the main line, so that the dividend might rise to four per cent but the rebate was limited to 20 per cent of the gross earnings Under these conditions, there were promoted the Ahmedabad-Prantej, the South Behar, and the Southern Punjab, although only in the case of the first were the terms strictly adhered to The Barsi Light Railway, on the two feet six inches gauge, entered the field without any guarantee, and with rolling stock designed to illustrate the carrying power of this gauge The rebates terms being found unattractive in view of the competition of 4 per cent trustee stocks, they were revised in 1896 to provide for an

contribution payable to general revenues amounted to £4 588,950 it was necessary to draw £1,561 650 from the Railway Reserve fund to meet this charge The results of 1930-31 have shown no improvement and up to 14th February 1931 the gross earnings of Indian Railways were about £5,227 500 less than those of the similar period of 1929 30 The revised estimate for 1930 31 presented with the Railway Budget estimate for 1931 32 allows for total receipts of Rs 96 75 crores a reduction of Rs 12 75 crores as compared with the original estimate, while the total charges although Rs 1 5 crores below the original estimate were estimated to amount to nearly Rs 102 crores Railways were therefore fared with a loss of Rs 5 12 crores in addition to which Rs 5 74 crores have to be found as a contribution to General Revenues It will accordingly be necessary to draw Rs 10 86 crores from the Reserve fund The budget estimate for 1931-32 allows for total receipts of Rs 10 25 crores and total charges of Rs 101 25 crores and as the contribution to General Revenues will be Rs 5 36 crores it will be necessary to draw a further Rs 4 15 crores from the Reserve Fund

Contracts Revised

One factor which helped to improve the financial position was the revision of the original contracts under which the guaranteed lines were constructed The five per cent dividend guaranteed at 22*d.* per rupee, and the half-yearly settlements made these companies a drain on the State at a time when their stock was at a high premium The first contract to fall in was the East Indian, the great line connecting Calcutta with Delhi and the Northern provinces When the contract lapsed, the Government exercised their right of purchasing the line, paying the purchase-money in the form of terminable annuities, derived from revenue, carrying with them a sinking fund for the redemption of capital The railway thus became a State line but it was released to the Company which actually works it Under these new conditions the East Indian Company brought to the State in the ten years ended 1909 after meeting all charges, including the payments on account of the terminable annuity by means of which the purchase of the line was made, and interest of all capital outlay subsequent to the date on purchase, a clear profit of nearly ten millions At the end of seventy-four years from 1880, when the annuity expires, the Government will come into receipt of a clear yearly income of upwards of £2 700,000, equivalent to the creation of a capital of sixty to seventy millions sterling No other railway shows results quite equal to the East Indian, because, in addition to serving a rich country by an easy line, it possesses its own collieries and enjoys cheap coal But with allowance for these factors, all the other guaranteed companies which have been acquired under similar conditions as their contracts expired, have proportionately swelled the revenue and assets of the State It is difficult to estimate the amount which must be added to the capital debt of the Indian railways in order to counterbalance the loss during the period when the revenue did not meet the interest charges According to one estimate it should be £50 millions But even if that figure be taken, Government have a magnificent asset in their railway property

Improving Open Lines

These changes induced a corresponding change in Indian Railway policy Up to 1900 the great work had been the provision of trunk lines But with the completion of the Nagda-Muttra line, providing an alternative broad-gauge route from Bombay to Delhi through Eastern Rajputana, the trunk system was virtually complete A direct broad-gauge route from Bombay to Sind is needed but the poor commercial prospects of the line and the opposition of the Rao of Cutch to any through line in his territories has for some time kept this scheme in the background The possibilities however of this construction being undertaken have improved considerably recently and a detailed survey is being carried out There does not exist any through rail connection between India and Burma although several routes have been surveyed the mountainous character of the region to be traversed, and the easy means of communication with Burma by sea rob this scheme of any living importance Further survey work was undertaken between 1914 and 1920 the three routes to be surveyed being the coast route the Manipur route, and the Hukong valley route The metre-gauge systems of Northern and Southern India will also probably one day be connected and Karachi given direct broad-gauge connection with Delhi, a project that has been investigated more than once but cannot at present be financially justified These works are, however, subordinate to the necessity for bringing the open lines up to their traffic requirements and providing them with feeders The sudden increase in the trade of India found the main lines totally unprepared Costly works were necessary to double lines, improve the equipment, provide new and better yards and terminal facilities and to increase the rolling stock Consequently the demands on the open lines altogether overshadowed the provision of new lines Even then the railway budget was found totally inadequate for the purpose, and a small Committee sat in London, under the chairmanship of Lord Inchcape, to consider ways and means This Committee found that the amount which could be remuneratively spent on railway construction in India was limited only by the capacity of the money market They fixed the annual allotment at £12,000,000 a year Even this reduced sum could not always be provided

Government Control and Re-organisation of Railway Board

As the original contracts carried a definite Government guarantee of interest, it was necessary for Government to exercise strong supervision and control over the expenditure during construction, and over management and expenditure after the lines were open for traffic. For these purposes a staff of Consulting Engineers was formed, and a whole system of checks and counterchecks established, leading up to the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department of the Government of India A

This object was effected by the following new ports which in some cases supplemented the existing ones and in other cases replaced them Directors of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Traffic, Establishment and Finance and seven Deputy Directors working under them

The necessity of some central organisation to co-ordinate the publicity work carried out on railways and to undertake on its own the many forms of railways publicity which can be best organised by one central body led to the inauguration of the Central Publicity Bureau under a Chief Publicity Officer in 1927 The success which has attended the work of this Bureau led to its being made permanent from January 1st, 1929 The work undertaken is described later

The growing importance of Labour questions necessitated the organisation of a new branch in the Railway Board's office and to the appointment in 1929 of a third member whose main duties are connected with the satisfactory solution of labour problems and the improvements of the conditions of service of the staff generally and of the lower paid employees in particular

Under the Railway Board's policy of progressive standardisation a Central Standardisation Office was established under a Chief Controller of Standardisation to provide the means whereby such standardisation would be progressively effected in accordance with changing conditions and as the result of practical experience The Technical Officer under the Railway Board was transferred to this office as a Deputy Controller.

The present superior staff under the Railway Board, therefore consisted of 5 Directors, 5 Deputy Directors, 1 Assistant Director, a Secretary and a Deputy Secretary in addition to the Controller of Railway Accounts and his officers, to the Chief Publicity Officer and the Officers in the Central Publicity Bureau and to the Chief Controller and the officers in the Central Standardisation Office The Assistant Director of Statistics having been transferred to the office of the Controller of Railway Accounts

The question of transferring the supervision of railway accounts of State Railways from the Finance Department to the Railway Board was under consideration for some time and in accordance with a resolution adopted, by the Legislative Assembly in September 1925, a start was made with the transfer of the supervision of railway accounts on the East Indian Railway At the same time a separate Audit Staff was appointed reporting directly to the Auditor-General. As it was found that the separation of Audit from Accounts led to greater efficiency, a similar organisation was introduced on other State-managed railways during 1929 The supervision of Accounts Officers was placed under a Controller of Railway Accounts reporting to the Financial Commissioner of Railways and that of Audit Officers under a Director of Railway Audit reporting to the Auditor-General. These two duties were previously combined under the Accountant-General Railways, reporting to the Auditor-General The Chief Accounts Officers on railways are now under the Agent but have certain powers of direct reference to the Financial Commissioner of Railways

Management

The Railways managed by Companies have Boards of Directors in London and are represented in India by an Agent Some of the Company-managed railways are still on a departmental basis with a Traffic Manager, Chief Engineer, Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Superintendent Controller of Stores and Chief Auditor, while others have separated the Transportation and Commercial duties of the Traffic Manager and combined the supervision of Locomotive running with Transportation State-managed lines have generally adopted the divisional organisation

Clearing Accounts Office

A Clearing Accounts Office, with a Statutory Audit Office attached thereto, was opened in December 1926 to take over work relating to the check and apportionment of traffic interchanged between State-managed Railways The work of the different railways was gradually transferred to this office, the North Western Railway being taken over first on the 1st January 1927, the East Indian Railway following on the 1st April, the Eastern Bengal Railway on the 1st January 1928, and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway later

At the request of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway an exhaustive experiment was conducted to check the accuracy of the results obtained by the revised procedure, and as the experiment was completely successful, the Board of Directors of the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway have also agreed to the transfer of the check and apportionment of their foreign traffic to the Clearing Accounts Office.

During 1927-28 demonstrations explaining the Clearing Accounts Office procedure were given to the representatives of the Press as well as to the representatives of the various railways who visited the office to study the new procedure An important demonstration was given to the representatives of the Southern Railways at Madras who were so impressed with the superiority of the new procedure that they unanimously recommended to their Home Boards the transfer of the work of check and apportionment of earnings from interchanged traffic to the Clearing Account Office, and it was hoped to open a branch Clearing Accounts Office at Madras at an early date to deal with such traffic but owing to certain later developments in connection with experiments now in operation of through rate registers and of decentralisation of Traffic Accounts Work, no definite decision has yet been arrived at

The Railway Conference

In order to facilitate the adjustment of domestic questions, the Railway Conference was instituted in 1876 This Conference was consolidated into a permanent body in 1903 under the title of the Indian Railway Conference Association It is under the direct control of the railways, it elects a President from amongst the members, and has done much useful work

The Indian Gauges

The standard gauge for India is five feet six inches. When construction was started the local gauge selected was strong, and it was thought advisable to have a broad gauge in order to resist the influence of cyclones. But in 1870 when the State system was adopted it was decided that a more economical gauge, for the original line, had cost £17,000 a mile. After much deliberation the metre-gauge of 3 feet 3⅜ inches was adopted because at that time the idea of adopting the metric system was in the air. The original intention was to make the metre-gauge lines provisional, they were to be converted into broad gauge as soon as the traffic justified it, consequently they were built very light. But the traffic expanded with astonishing rapidity, and it was found cheaper to improve the carrying power of the metre gauge lines than to convert them to the broad gauge. So except in the Indus Valley where the strategic situation demanded a broad gauge, the metre gauge lines were improved and they became a permanent feature of the railway system. Now there is a great metre gauge system north of the Ganges comprising the Rajputana lines and Kathiawar and a other system in Southern India embracing the Southern Maratha and the South India systems. These are not yet connected, but the gap will be filled from Khandwa by way of the Nizam's Hyderabad Godaveri Railway carried before delayed. All the Burma lines are on the metre gauge. Certain feeder and hill railways have been constructed on the 2 6" and 2 0" gauges and since the opening of the Darjeeling Railway which showed the great capacity of the 2 0" gauge there has been a tendency to construct feeder lines on this rather than on the metre gauge.

State versus Company Management — The relative advantages and disadvantages of State and Company management of the railways owned by Government which comprise the great bulk of the railway mileage in India have been the subject of discussion in official circles and the public press for many years. In India the question is complicated by the fact that the more important companies have not in recent years been the owners of the railways which they manage and the headquarters of their Boards are in London. The subject was one, perhaps the most important, of the terms of reference of the Acworth Railway Committee. That Committee was unfortunately, unable to make a unanimous recommendation on this point, their members being equally divided in favour of State management and Company management. They were, however, unanimous in recommending that the present system of management by Boards of Directors in London should not be extended beyond the terms of the existing contracts and this recommendation has met with general public acceptance. During the year 1922-23, the question was again referred to certain Local Governments and public bodies and opinions collected and discussed. The approaching termination of the East Indian Railway contract on 31st December 1924 and of that of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on 30th June 1925 rendered an early decision on this question imperative. When the question was debated in the Legislative Assembly in February 1923, the non official Indian Members were almost unanimously in favour of State management and indeed were able to carry a resolution recommending the placing of the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway under State management at the close of their present contracts. The Government of India, however, expressed themselves as being so convinced by the almost universal failure of this method in other countries that they proposed, while accepting the necessity for taking over the management of the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to continue their efforts to devise a satisfactory form of Company domiciled in India to take these railways over eventually on a basis of real Company management. There have been certain definite advantages during a transition period in having a central authority with necessary powers to co-ordinate the work on railways and that the results have been satisfactory are borne out by the fact that Indian railways have contributed 4⅞ million pounds to General Revenues during 1927-28 and nearly 4 million pounds during 1928-29 in addition to paying in 3¼ million and 1¾ million pounds respectively during these two years to the Railway Reserve Fund. The future organisation will, however, need careful organisation. Experience in other countries has shown that difficulties arise in a Government fully responsible to the Legislature or under any constitution which imposed on the Railway Department the necessary restrictions which must apply as between ordinary departments of the State. The solution found in other countries such as Germany, Canada, Belgium, Austria and elsewhere, where State ownership has thrown on the State the obligation to manage its own railways, has been to create by a statute an authority charged with the management of the State Railway property with statutory prescription of the objects to be aimed at in such management and statutory division of railway profits between the State and the Railway Authority. This authority may take the form of a company as in Canada and in Germany or follow the simpler lines of a statutory commission. On 1st January 1925 the East Indian Railway was amalgamated with the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and brought under direct State Management while on 1st July 1925 the Great Indian Peninsular Railway followed suit. The Naini Jubbulpore Section of the East Indian Railway was transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on 1st October 1925.

On January 1st 1929 the contract with the Burma Railways Company was terminated and the management taken over by the State. The purchase of this railway has entailed the payment to the Burma Railways Company of the sum of three millions sterling being the share capital originally contributed by the Company. The financial effort of taking over the line is estimated to be an increase of about half a crore of rupees in the net annual revenue to Government.

The purchase of the Southern Punjab Railway of an aggregate length of about 927 miles worked by the North Western Railway was effected on the 1st January 1930. It is estimated that the financial result of the purchase which cost approximately Rs 703 lakhs will be a gain to Government of about Rs 47 lakhs a year.

At the end of 1929 30 the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways system which was the property of the company, was acquired and its management taken over by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government and is now known as His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railway

Separation of the Railway from the General Finances —The question of the separation of the railway from the general finances was under consideration for some time and as a result of the recommendations of the Acworth Committee in 1921, the question was further examined by the Railway Finance Committee and the Legislative Assembly but it was decided to postpone a definite decision for the present

The question was examined afresh in connection with the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee in 1923, that the railways in India should be so worked as to yield an average return of at least 5½ per cent on the capital at charge and it was decided that a suitable time had arrived when this separation could be carried out A resolution was accordingly introduced in the Assembly on the 3rd March 1924, recommending to the Governor-General in Council — "that in order to relieve the general budget from the violent fluctuations caused by the incorporation therein of the railway estimates and to enable the railway to carry out a continuous railway policy based on the necessity of making a definite return over a period of years to the State on the Capital expended on railways —

(1) The railway finances shall be separated from the general finances of the country and the general revenues shall receive a definite annual contribution from railways which shall be the first charge on railway earnings

(2) The contribution shall be a sum equal to five-sixths of 1 per cent on the capital at charge of the railways (excluding capital contributed by Companies and Indian States and Capital expenditure on strategic Railways) at the end of the penultimate financial year *plus* one-fifth of any surplus profits remaining after payment of this fixed return, subject to the condition that if any year railway revenues are insufficient to provide the percentage of five-sixths of 1 per cent on the capital at charges surplus profits in the next or subsequent years, will not be deemed to have accrued for purposes of division until such deficiency has been made good From the contribution so fixed will be deducted the loss in working, and the interest on capital expenditure on strategic lines.

(3) Any surplus profits that exist after payment of these charges shall be available for the Railway administration to be utilised in

(*a*) forming reserves for,

(*i*) equalising dividends, that is to say, of securing the payment of the percentage contribution to the general revenues in lean years,

(*ii*) depreciation,

(*iii*) writing down and writing off capital,

b) the improvement of services rendered to the public,

(*c*) the reduction of rates

(4) The railway administration shall be entitled, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Government of India, to borrow temporarily from capital or from the reserves for the purpose of meeting expenditure for which there is no provision or insufficient provision in the revenue budget subject to the obligation to make repayment of borrowings out of the revenue budgets of subsequent years

(5) In accordance with present practice the figures of gross receipts and expenditure of railways will be included in the Budget Statement The proposed expenditure will as at present, be placed before the Legislative Assembly in the form of a demand for grants and on a separate day or days among the days allotted for the discussion of the demands for grants the Member in charge of the Railways will make a general statement on railway accounts and working Any reductions in the demand for grants for railways resulting from the votes of the Legislative Assembly will not ensure to general revenues, *i e*, will not have the effect of increasing the fixed contribution for the year

(6) The Railway Department will place the estimate of railway expenditure before the Central Advisory Council on some date prior to the date for the discussion of the demand for grants for railways "

This resolution was examined by the Standing Finance Committee in September and was introduced with certain modifications The final resolution agreed to by the Assembly on September 20th, 1924, and accepted by Government differed from the original resolution in that the yearly contribution had been placed at 1 per cent instead of 5/6th per cent on the capital at charge and if the surplus remaining after this payment to General Revenues should exceed 3 crores, only ⅓rd of the excess over 3 crores were to be transferred to the Railway Reserve and the remaining ⅓rd was to accrue to General Revenues At the same time a Standing Finance Committee for Railways was to be constituted to examine the estimate of railways expenditure and the demand for grants, the programme revenue expenditure being shown under a depreciation fund This committee was to consist of one nominated official member of the Legislative Assembly as Chairman and 11 members elected by the Legislative Assembly from that body This would be in addition to the Central Advisory Council which will include the Members of the Standing Finance Committee and certain other official and non-official members from the Legislative Assembly and Council of State These arrangements were to be subject to periodic revision but to be provisionally tried for at least 3 years They would, however, only hold good as long as the E I. Railway and the G I P. Railway and existing State Managed Railways remain under State-management and if any contract for the transfer of any of the above to Company management was concluded against the advice of the Assembly, the Assembly would be at liberty to terminate the arrangements in this resolution

The Assembly in an addendum recommended that the railway services and the Railway Board should be rapidly Indianised and that the stores for the State Managed Railways should be purchased through the organisation of the Indian Stores Department.

[illegible] for this separation [illegible] but due to the [illegible] the matter has been held [illegible]

Re organisation problems—The growing complexity of railway administration in India and the evolution of new methods of controlling traffic have given a stimulus to the efforts of various railways to revise their organisations The general direction in which this re-organisation is being considered is that of consolidation into one department of the operating or transportation work of the railway, including the [illegible] of power This system which is [illegible] known as the divisional system was first adopted on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during 1926-27

Rates Advisory Committee

The [illegible] was constituted [illegible] and make recommendations [illegible] on the following [illegible]

(i) [illegible]

(ii) Complaints that rates are unreasonable [illegible]

(iii) [illegible] in respect of [illegible]

(iv) The [illegible] of the wise of an [illegible] with packing of articles specially liable to damage in transit or liable to cause damage to other merchandise

(v) Complaints in respect of conditions as to [illegible] attached to a rate

(vi) Complaints that Railways do not fulfil their obligations to provide reasonable facilities under Section 42 (1) of the Indian Railways Act

The committee reported on the following five cases that had been referred to them during the year 1928-29 —

(i) Complaint from Messrs Chaturvedi Jamna Prasad & Co Jaunpur in regard to the rates charged for biddi leaves over the Bengal Nagpur, Great Indian Peninsula and East Indian Railway from Bauhnapur to Jaunpur

(ii) Complaint from Messrs Sheo Dayal Ramji Bros, Jaunpur, against the East Indian Railway in connection with the rate for salt from *via* Cawnpore to certain stations which it was alleged, were on a higher basis than the corresponding rates on another line

(iii) Complaint from the Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning Weaving and Spinning Mills, Coimbatore, regarding the rate charges for yarn from Coimbatore to Shalimar over the South Indian Madras and Southern Mahratta and Bengal Nagpur Railways which it was alleged, constituted *preferential treatment* owing to a lower rate being charged for similar traffic from Madura to Shalimar

(iv) Complaint from the proprietors of a rice mill at Chakulia regarding the alleged high rates charged over the Bengal Nagpur Railway for rice and paddy to and from Chakulia

(v) Complaint from the Calicut Chamber of Commerce against the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway for not allowing for raw materials for the manufacture of manures the same rates as were being allowed on the South Indian Railway

(vi) Complaint from the Kalyanpur Line Works Calcutta regarding the alleged unreasonableness of rates over the East Indian Railway for lime from Dhalton Sone to Howrah and certain stations on the Bengal and North Western Railway as compared with the corresponding rates from certain competing centres on the Naini-Jubbulpore section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway

(vii) Complaint from certain sugar factory proprietors at Cawnpore regarding the rates for jaggery over the Bengal and North Western Railway when consigned to stations on other railways from Cawnpore the allegation being that the rates were unduly high

(viii) Complaint from certain fruit dealers in Calcutta regarding the minimum weight condition applicable for a rate quoted by the East Indian Railway for mangoes from *via* Mokamah Ghat to Howrah, being too high to enable them to take advantage of the rate

Of the eight cases the last mentioned was compromised when it came up for hearing before the committee The first five were reported on by the committee during the year under review and the recommendations made by them, which were all in favour of the railway administrations concerned were accepted by Government The committee also reported on two other cases which had been referred to them during the previous year These were —

(i) Complaint from a dealer in marble regarding the high rates charged from Bombay to stations on the South Indian Railway over the Great Indian Peninsula Madras and Southern Mahratta and South Indian Railways

(ii) Complaint from the Burhanpur Tapti Mill regarding the rate for piecegoods from Burhanpur to Calcutta being higher than from Bombay to Calcutta, which it was alleged constituted preferential treatment

The recommendations of the Committee in both these cases in the first in favour of the complainant and in the second in favour of the railways concerned were accepted by Government

At the close of the year the committee had under investigation two out of the eight cases referred to them during the year and one, dealing with the question of the levy by the Assam Bengal Railway of terminal charges on loose jute, which had been referred to them in October 1928 The enquiry in the latter case has been prolonged owing to the necessity for compiling detailed statistics showing the earnings from terminal charges and the expenditure on terminal facilities

Inauguration of the Main Line Electric Service, G I. P Railway.

The inauguration of the electrified main line section of the G I P Railway from Kalyan to Poona took place on the 5th November 1929, and constituted the first entirely main line of track to be electrified in India This scheme involved the elimination of the Bhore Ghat Reversing Station The problem of eliminating the Reversing Station had been seriously considered on several occasions in the past but it was not until 1923, when electrification had been definitely decided upon, that final survey operations became imperative

Apart from the location of the realignment which called for the adoption of methods unusual in ordinary survey practice, the works involved in the construction of this double line broad-gauge section of railway were of considerable magnitude, chiefly in the form of heavy tunnel construction

There are three tunnels in all aggregating 4,598 feet or 87 of a mile The longest of these is 3,100 feet built throughout on a curve of the sharpest radius which occurs in these ghats Allowing for curvature and the considerably increased spacing of tracks necessitated by the adoption of the latest standard dimensions, a tunnel section of 34 feet 6 inches wide and 24 feet 6 inches high was decided upon This is considered to be the largest tunnel section in the world

The steam trains to Poona took approximately 6 hours for the journey and it is anticipated that with electric traction this timing will be now reduced to approximately 3 hours

With the opening of the electrified section between Kalyan and Igatpuri in October 1930, it is believed that the G I P Railway has the greatest length of electrified main line in the British Empire and the entire scheme will be one of the most important main line electrifications in the world

Publicity.

The year 1929-30 marked a very considerable advance in the Publicity activities of the Indian railways The Central Publicity Bureau of the Railway Board was inaugurated on 1st April 1927, a Chief Publicity Officer was appointed and provided with an Assistant and a small clerical staff The office was located in Victoria Terminus, Bombay, it being felt that, to commence with, Bombay's position as the main port of arrival in India, closer touch could be kept with travellers and further more, Bombay presented certain distinct advantages from the point of view of printing facilities, etc.

For 1928 however the office was moved to Delhi as being more central and in closer touch with the Railway Board Among some of the principal lines upon which it was decided to concentrate attention were —

Cinema film production and display,
Poster production and display,
Pamphlet production and display,
Publication of an *Indian State Railways Magazine*,
Demonstration Trains,
Upper and Lower class special excursion trains,
Press propaganda in India,
Press propaganda in Europe, America and other parts of the world,
Reciprocal publicity with the leading railways of the world

One of the most important of these activities is undoubtedly the cinema film production and display as much of this is directed towards encouraging primary industries and the welfare of agriculturists and villagers It must be remembered in this connection that owing to the very large proportion of illiterates in India, the cinema is the outstanding method of conveying information to the masses Each State Railway is provided with a travelling cinema projection outfit which moves continuously from place to place over the different systems and by this means the propaganda films issued from the Central Publicity Bureau are widely circulated That these displays, which are free, are fully appreciated is proved by the patronage accorded to them

Shortly after the inauguration of the Central Publicity Bureau, the need was felt for a representative in England to give information and advice to potential travellers and to handle enquiries arising out of the advertising campaign which it was decided to carry out A Publicity Officer was appointed and temporary offices secured in London in which an Indian State Railways Bureau was opened It was soon found that separate permanent offices were required and these have now been obtained in 57, Haymarket, London, where sufficient accommodation is available to deal adequately with the many visitors who come there With the opening of 'India House' a Branch Office has also been provided there, and this will deal more particularly with enquiries concerning Goods rates, but general enquiries can also be answered there In order to obtain an adequate share of the American tourist traffic, an Office has also been opened in New York and a Resident Manager appointed there This office was at first temporarily in accommodation kindly provided by the Canadian Pacific Railway in their General Offices at 342, Madison Avenue, New York, but now has its own commodious office in an excellent site at Delhi House, 38, East 57th Street, New York

Owing to the financial s ringency it was decided in 1931 to cut down the Bureau and bring directly under the Railway Bureau The work carried ont remains however unchanged except in scope and the film Department was definitely closed down

Capital Expenditure —The outlay during the year 1928-29 was Rs 27 53 crores, of which Rs. 25 41 crores represented expenditure incurred on State-owned lines

Considerable progress has been made with the programme of new construction Close on 1,300 miles of new railway were opened for traffic during 1928-29, and at the close of the year there were some 2,100 miles under construction

Trade review —The earnings of railways are dependent on the general prosperity of the country which in the case of India is most easily measured by the agricultural position and the returns of foreign trade

Exports —The total value of exports recorded was Rs 311 crores, which meant a decline of 6 per cent on the corresponding figure for 1928-29 The outstanding feature was a decline

Open Mileage—The total route mileage on March 31st, 1931, was made up of—

Broad gauge	20,801 73	miles
Metre-gauge	17,440 09	,,
Narrow-gauge	4,038 77	,,

Under the classification adopted for statistical purposes, this mileage is divided between the three classes of railways as follows —

Class I	38,020 16
Class II	3,222 53
Class III	1,037 90

Class I includes all the 5'-6" gauge mileage, 14,869 miles or 87 per cent of the metre-gauge, and 2 158 or 53 per cent of the narrow-gauges

The State owned 31,489 miles or about 75 per cent and directly managed 18,897 miles or about 45 per cent of the total mileage open at the end of the year

During the year 1930-31, 573 miles of new lines were opened for public traffic Of this mileage, 500 miles belong to Class I, and 54 miles to Class II Railways

Additions to Equipment—During 1930-31 a considerable number of old carriages were replaced during the year by new carriages of larger seating capacity with the result that there was an increase in third class accommodation of 51,313 on the broad-gauge and 3,571 in the metre gauge making a total increase of 54,884 There was a decrease in goods wagons of 868 on the broad-gauge but an increase of 1,119 on the metre-gauge

The following table shows total figures of seating accommodation under the four classes —

Class I Railways	Number of seats in passenger carriages			
	1st	2nd	Inter	Third
5'-6"	24,467	40,186	66,971	668,977
3'-3¾"	10,705	14,692	12,480	372,506

Financial Results of Working—The total gross earnings of all railways in India during the year 1930-31 amounted to Rs 106 62 crores as compared with 116 14 crores in 1929-30 These figures, however, include railways owned by Indian States and companies for which the Government of India has no direct financial responsibility The figures of receipts and expenditure for railways with which the Government are directly concerned are as follows —

(Figures in thousands)

		1930-31 Rs.
(a) Gross Traffic Receipts		95,09,66
(b) Surplus profits from Subsidized Companies		20,36
(c) Interest on Depreciation and Reserve Funds		1 32,2
d) Other Miscellaneous Railway Receipts		20,8
Total (Receipts)		96,83,12
	Rs	
(a) Working expenses (excluding depreciation)	54,38,94	
(b) Depreciation	13,06,53	
(c) Surplus profits paid to Companies	1,16,30	
(d) Land and subsidy to Companies	5,90	
(e) Interest	32,71,55	
(f) Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	62,68	
Total		1,02 01,90
Net Loss		5,18,78
Contribution from Railway to general revenues		5,73,57
Amount transferred from Railway Reserve Fund		10,92,35

Indianisation—The various Railway Companies managing State and other Railway lines have followed the lead given by Government and accepted the recommendation of the Lee Commission that the extension of existing training facilities should be pressed forward as expeditiously as possible in order that recruitment in India may be advanced as soon as practicable up to 75 per cent of the total number of vacancies in the Superior Services of the Railway concerned

Fatalities and Injuries—During the year 1930-31 the number of persons killed decreased by 185 as compared with the previous year The number of passengers killed decreased by 21 and of passengers injured by 89

The following table shows the numbers killed and injured separately under passengers, railway servants and others for 1930-31 as compared with 1929-30 —

	Killed.		Injured	
	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930 31
A Passengers—				
(1) Accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc	6	12	69	140
(2) Accidents caused by the movement of vehicles used exclusively on railways	349	325	1,040	881
(3) Accidents on Railway premises not due to Train accidents or to the movement of vehicles	3		17	16
B Servants—				
(1) Accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc	33	25	174	32
(2) Accidents caused by the movement of vehicles used exclusively on railways	343	282	1,708	1,87
(3) Accidents on Railway premises not due to Train accidents or to the movement of vehicles	62	44	4,014	4,659
C Others—				
(1) Accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc	67	71	171	96
(2) Accidents caused by the movement of vehicles used exclusively on railways	2,481	2,397	774	735
(3) Accidents on Railway premises not due to Train accidents or to the movement of vehicles	21	24	87	61
Total	3,365	3,180	8,054	8,547

Of the total number of 3,180 persons killed 1,921 were trespassers on the line and 365 committed suicide

Local Advisory Committees—In the Annual Reports by the Railway Board on the working of Indian Railways, references are made each year to the work that is being done by Local Advisory Committees on railways in bringing to the notice of their respective railways administrations matters affecting the general public in their capacity as users of the railway These committees have been established and are functioning on all Class I Railways, except His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railways and the Jodhpur Railway During 1929-30, the Barsi Light Railway constituted an Advisory Committee for that line

These committees constitute a valuable link between railways and their clientele

THE CHIEF RAILWAYS IN INDIA

The Assam-Bengal Railway, which is constructed on the metre-gauge, starts from Chittagong and runs through Surma Valley across the North Cachar Hills into Assam It is worked under a limited guarantee by a company

Mileage open ..		1,281
Capital at charge .	Rs	25,03,93,000
Net earnings	Rs	79,59,000
Earnings per cent .		3 18

Bengal and North-Western

The Bengal and North-Western Railway was constructed on the metre-gauge system by a company without any Government assistance other than free land and was opened to traffic in 1885 The system was begun in 1874 as the Tirhut State Railway In 1890 this line was leased by Government to the Bengal and North-Western Railway Since then extensive additions have been made in both sections It is connected with the Rajputana metre-gauge system at Cawnpore and with the Eastern Bengal State Railway at Khatihar and the East Indian Railway at Benares and Mokameh Ghat.

Mileage open . .		2,114
Capital at charge	Rs	20,91,97,000
Net earnings	Rs	2,05,46,000
Earnings per cent .		9 82

Bengal-Nagpur

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway was commenced as a metre-gauge from Nagpur to Chhatisgarh in the Central Provinces in 1887 A company was formed under a guarantee which took over the line, converted it to the broad-gauge and extended it to Howrah, Cuttack and Katni In 1901 a part of the East Coast State Railway from Cuttack to Vizagapatam was transferred to it and in the same year sanction was given for an extension to the coal-fields and for a connection with the Branch of the East Indian Railway at Harnharpur

Mileage open ..		3,827
Capital at charge .	Rs	74,61,40,000
Net earnings	Rs	1,50,10 000
Earnings per cent .		2 01

Bombay Baroda

The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is one of the original guaranteed railways It was commenced from Surat *via* Baroda to Ahmedabad, but was subsequently extended to Bombay. The original contract was terminable in 1880, but the period was extended to 1905, and then renewed under revised conditions In 1885 the Rajputana-Malwa metre-gauge system of State railways was leased to the Company and has since been incorporated in it On the opening of the Nagda-Muttra, giving broad-gauge connection through Eastern Rajputana with Delhi the working was entrusted to this Company On the acquisition of the Company in April 1907 the purchase price was fixed at £11,685 581

Mileage open		3,925
Capital at charge	Rs	76,82,56,000
Net earnings .	Rs	4,88,32,000
Earnings per cent	.	6 36

Burma Railways

The Burma Railway is an isolated line, and although various routes have been surveyed there is little prospect of its being connected with the Railway system of India in the near future In reply to a question in the Imperial Legislative Council in 1919, Sir Arthur Anderson said —" During 1914-15 extensive survey operations were carried out to ascertain the best alignment for a railway connection along the coast route between Chittagong and certain stations on the Burma Railways south of Mandalay A rival route *via* the Hukong Valley between the northern section of the Assam-Bengal Railway and the section of the Burma Railways north of Mandalay was to have been surveyed during the following year but was postponed because of the war It is now proposed to commence this survey during the coming cold weather, and on its completion, Government will have sufficient information to enable them to decide which route shall be adopted Thus no arrangements for the construction of a line have yet been made nor has any concession been granted, but it is probable that the line selected will be built at the cost of Government and worked by one or other of the main lines which it will connect It was commenced as a State Railway and transferred in 1896 to a Company under a guarantee From January 1st, 1929, its working has been taken over by the State

Mileage open	.	2,057
Capital at charge .	Rs	34,75,53 000
Net earnings .	Rs	1,80,09,000
Earnings per cent .		5 18

Eastern Bengal.

The Eastern Bengal State Railway was promoted under the original form of guarantee and was constructed on the broad-gauge The first portion of the line running to Calcutta over the Ganges was opened in 1862 In 1874 sanction was granted for the construction on the metre-gauge of the Northern Bengal State Railway, which ran from the north bank of the Ganges to the foot of the Himalayas on the way to Darjeeling These two portions of the line were amalgamated in 1884 into one State Railway

Mileage open		1,893
Capital at charge	Rs	51,68,51,000
Net earnings	Rs	2,13,94 000
Earnings per cent	.	4·19

East Indian

The East Indian Railway is one of the three railways sanctioned for construction as experimental lines under the old form of guarantee. The first section from Howrah to Pandua was opened in 1854 and at the time of the Mutiny ran as far as Raniganj It gives the only direct access to the port of Calcutta from Northern India and is consequently fed by all the large railway systems connected with it In 1880 the Government purchased the line, paying the shareholders by annuities, but leased it again to the company to work under a contract which was terminable in 1919

The contract was not terminated on 1 January 1st 1925, when the State took over the management From July 1st, 1925 the Oudh & Rohilkhund railway was amalgamated [illegible]

Mileage open		[illegible]
Capital at charge	Rs	1,44,[illegible]
Net earnings	Rs	7,[illegible]
Earnings per cent	.	5 [illegible]

Great Indian Peninsula

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway is the earliest line undertaken in India It was promoted by a Company under a guarantee of 5 per cent and the first section from Bombay to Thana was open for traffic in 1853 Sanction was given for the extension of this line *via* Poona to Raichur, where it connects with the Madras Railway, and to Jubbulpore where it meets the East Indian Railway The feature of the line is the passage of the Western Ghats, these sections being 15¾ miles on the Bhore Ghat and 9¼ miles on the Thul Ghat which rise 1,131 and 972 feet In 1900, the contract with the Government terminated and under an arrangement with the Indian Midland Railway that line was amalgamated and leased to a Company to work

The contract was terminated on June 30th 1925, when the State took over the management

Mileage open		3,700
Capital at charge	Rs	1,19,02,62,000
Net earnings	Rs	4,49,78,000
Earnings per cent		3 78

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway

The Madras Railway was the third of the original railways constructed as experimental lines under the old form of guarantee. It was projected to run in a north-westerly direction in connection with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and in a south-westerly direction to Calicut On the expiry of the contract in 1907 the line was amalgamated with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, a system on the metre gauge built to meet the famine conditions in the Southern Mahratta Country and released to a large Company called the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company

Mileage open		3,230
Capital at charge	Rs	61,19,43,000
Net earnings	Rs.	4,42,60,000
Earnings per cent		7 23

The North-Western

The North-Western State Railway began its existence at the Sind-Punjab-Delhi Railway, which was promoted by a Company under the original form of guarantee and extended to Delhi, Multan and Lahore and from Karachi to Kotri The interval between Kotri and Multan was unbridged and the railway traffic was exchanged by a ferry service In 1871-72 sanction was given for the connection of this by the Indus Valley State Railways and at the same time the Punjab Northern State Railway from Lahore towards Peshawar was begun In 1886 the Sind-Punjab-Delhi Railway was acquired by the State and amalgamated with these two railways under the name of the North-Western State Railway It is the longest railway in India under one administration

Mileage open		6,954
Capital at charge	Rs	1,50,16,77,000
Net earnings	Rs	4,18,66,000
Earnings per cent		2,79

Oudh and Rohilkhand

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway was another of the lines constructed under the original form of guarantee It began from the north bank of the Ganges running through Rohilkhand as far as Saharanpur where it joins the North-Western State Railway It was not until 1887 that the bridge over the Ganges was completed and connected with the East Indian Railway To effect a connection between the metre-gauge systems to the North and those to the South of the Ganges a third rail was laid between Bhuriwai and Cawnpore The Company's contract expired in 1889 when the Railway was purchased by the State and has since been worked as a State Railway

The working of this railway was amalgamated with that of the East Indian Railway from 1st July 1925

The South Indian

The South Indian Railway was one of the original guaranteed railways It was begun by the Great Southern India Railway Company as a broad-gauge line, but was converted after the seventies to the metre-gauge This line has been extended and now serves the whole of the Southern India, south of the south-west line of the Madras Railway Between Tuticorin and Ceylon a ferry service was formerly maintained, but a new and more direct route to Ceylon *via* Rameshwaram was opened at the beginning of 1914 As the original contract ended in 1907, a new contract was entered upon with the Company on the 1st of January 1908

Mileage open		2,459
Capital at charge	Rs	40 41,62,000
Net earnings	Rs	2,70,35,000
Earnings per cent		0 69

The Indian States

The principal Indian State Railways are the Nizam's, constructed by a company under a guarantee from the Hyderabad State, the Kathiawar system of railways, constructed by subscriptions, among the several Chiefs in Kathiawar, the Jodhpur and Bikaner Railways, constructed by the Jodhpur and Bikaner Chiefs, the system of railways in the Punjab, constructed by the Patiala, Jind, Maler Kotla, and Kashmir Chiefs, and the railways in Mysore, constructed by the Mysore State.

At the end of the financial year 1929 30 a total of 1257 57 miles of new lines was under construction, distributed as follows —

	Miles
5′6″ gauge	730 77
3′-3⅜″ gauge	457 51
2′-6″ gauge	69 29

During 1929-30 sanction was accorded to the construction of new lines totalling 227 77 miles

	Miles
5′-6″ gauge	93 00
3′-3⅜″ gauge	115 17
2′ 6″ gauge	19 00

INDIA AND CEYLON.

The possibility of connecting India and Ceylon by a railway across the bank of sand extending the whole way from Rameswaram to Mannar has been reported on from time to time, and since 1895 various schemes having been suggested

The South Indian Railway having been extended to Dhanushkodi, the southernmost point of Rameswaram Island, and the Ceylon Government Railway to Talaimannar, on Mannar Island, two points distant from each other about 21 miles across a narrow and shallow strait, the possibility of connecting these two terminal stations by a railway constructed on a solid embankment raised on the sand bank known as "Adam's Bridge," to supersede the ferry steamer service which has been established between these two points, is one of the schemes that has been investigated

In 1913, a detailed survey was made by the South Indian Railway Company, and the project contemplates the construction of a causeway from Dhanushkodi Point on the Indian side to Talaimannar Point on the Ceylon side, a length of 20 05 miles of which 7 19 will be upon the dry land of the various lands, and 12 86 will be in water The sections on dry land will consist of low banks of sand pitched with coral and present no difficulty The section through the sea will be carried on a causeway which it is proposed to construct in the following way A double row of reinforced concrete piles, pitched at 10 feet centres and having their inner faces 14 feet apart, will first be driven into the sand These piles will then be braced together longitudinally with light concrete arches and chains and transversely with concrete ties, struts and chains Behind the piles slabs of reinforced concrete will be slipped into position, the bottom slabs being sunk well into the sand of the sea bottom. Lastly, the space enclosed by the slabs will be filled in with sand

The top of the concrete work will be carried to six feet above high water level, and the rails will be laid at that level. The sinking of the piles and slabs will be done by means of water jets This causeway, it is expected, will cause the suspended sand brought up by the currents, to settle on either side bringing about rapid accretion and eventually making one big Island of Rameswaram island and Mannar island

Indo-Burma Connection

The raids of the Emden in the Bay of Bengal in 1914, and the temporary interruption of communications between India and Burma, stimulated the demand for a direct railway connection between India and Burma Government accepted the position and appointed Mr Richards, M. Inst. C E, to be the engineer-in-charge of the surveys to determine the best route for a railway from India to Burma. The coast route appears to be the best one but at present would not be remunerative This would start from Chittagong, which is the terminus and headquarters of the Assam-Bengal Railway and a seaport for the produce of Assam. The route runs southwards through the Chittagong district, a land of fertile rice fields intersected by big rivers and tidal creeks and it crosses the Indo-Burma frontier, 94 miles from the town of Chittagong For about 160 miles further it chiefly runs through the fertile rice lands of Arrakan and crosses all the big tidal rivers of the Akyab delta These include the Kaladan river which drains 4,700 miles of country and even at a distance of about 30 miles from its mouth is more than half a mile wide About 260 miles from Chittagong the railway would run into the region of mangrove swamps which fringe the seacoast north and south of the harbour of Kaukkphu stretching out into the mangrove swamps like ribs from the backbone Innumerable spurs of the Arrakan Yoma have to be crossed Yoma is a mountain ridge which extends from Cape Negrais northwards until it loses itself in a mass of tangled hills east of Akyab and Chittagong At its southern end the height of the ridge is insignificant but it has peaks as high as 4,000 feet before it reaches the altitude of Sandway and further north it rises much higher It is a formidable obstacle to railway communication between India and Burma This route is estimated to cost about £7,000,000 and would have to be supplemented by branch lines to Akyab where there is at present a considerable rice traffic and the cost of this would have to be added to the £7,000,000 already referred to

The other routes examined have been the Hukong Valley route and the Manipur route which were surveyed by the late Mr R A. Way many years ago The Manipur route was estimated to cost about £5,000,000 as it has to cross three main ranges of hills with summit levels of 2,650, 3,600 and 8,900 feet long. Altogether there would be about four miles of tunnelling through the three main ridges and through other hills and more than 100 miles of expensive undulating railway with grades as steep as 1 in 50 and 11,000 feet of aggregate rise and fall The Hukong valley route is only about 284 miles long and it presents fewer engineering difficulties than either the Coast or the Manipur route One hundred and fifty miles of this route lie in open country capable of cultivation though at present it is only very thinly populated. Only one range of hills has to be crossed and this can be negotiated with a summit tunnel 5,000 feet long at a height of 2,500 feet There are less than fifty miles of very heavy work and only about 4,500 ft aggregate of rise and fall The Hukong Valley route although cheaper than the Manipur route is not a practical financial proposition and both may be ruled out of consideration.

Main results of working of all Indian Railways treated as one system

—	Particulars		1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930 31
1	Mileage open at close of the year	Miles	38,939	38,270	38,579	39,949	39,712	40,950	41,724	42,289
2	Total Capital outlay, including ferries and suspense, on open lines (in thousands of rupees)	Rs	*7,17,93,02	7,33,37,38	7,54,31,52	7,88,66,66	8,22,86,25	8,31,39,30	8,56,74 62	8,69,80,77
3	Gross earnings (in thousands of rupees)	,,	1,97,79,66	1,14,75,20	1,13,39,21	1,12,35,66	1,18,26,19	1,18,86,82	1,16,08,14	1,05,57,04
4	Gross earnings per mean mile worked .	,,	28,350	29,785	29,355	28,540	29,486	29,029	27,670	25,084
5	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week	,,	545	573	565	549	567	557	532	483
6	Gross earnings per train-mile	,,	6 73	7·01	6·99	6 58	6 55	6 38	6 08	5 61
7	Total working expenses (in thousands of rupees) . , ...	,,	68,44,77	69,36,68	71,09,05	69,79,98	72,69,06	74,61,94	75,48,61	
8	Working expenses per mean mile worked ..	,,	17,992	17,992	18,408	17,689	18,993	17,952	18,177	
9	Working expenses per train-mile . ..	,,	4·31	4 24	4·38	4·98	4 09	3 95	3 99	3 92
10	Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings	Per cent	63·50	60 45	62 69	62 94	61 39	62 77	65 02	69 63
11	Net earnings (in thousands of rupees)	Rs	39,34,89	45,38,52	42,39,16	42,65,58	45,66,13	44,24,88	49,59,53	32,33,57
12	Net earnings per mile open	,,	10,348	11,780	10,951	10,835	11,483	11,977	9,493	75,43
13	Net earnings per train-mile	,,	2·48	2·77	2 61	2·59	2 55	2 41	2 09	1 68
14	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay (Item 2) . ..	Per cent	5·48	6 19	5·61	5 41	5 50	5·32	4·74	.
15	Passenger train-miles (in thousands)	Train-miles	61,484	65,904	69,541	74,967	79,599	83,594	89,881	

* Represents figure of capital at charge.

Main results of working of all Indian Railways treated as one system [illegible]

	Particulars		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	Goods train miles (in thousands)	Train Miles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	Mixed train miles (in thousands)	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	Total, including miscellaneous train miles (in thousands)	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	Unit-mileage of passengers (in thousands)	Unit-miles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	Freight ton mileage of goods (in thousands)	Ton miles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21	Average miles a ton of goods was carried	Miles	* 255 6	* 273 1	249 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile	Pies	6 15	6 00	6 22	6 1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Average miles a passenger was carried									
23	1st class	Miles	† 89 5	† 97 5	107 7	117 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	2nd class	"	† 35 4	† 38 [illegible]	3 6	42 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	Intermediate class	"	† 46 6	† 47 0	45 8	15 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26	3rd class	"	† 33 9	† 34 1	33 1	33 7	34 2	35 1	25 4	[illegible]
27	Total	"	† 34 3	† 34 5	33 9	33 1	[illegible]	35 [illegible]	2[illegible] 3	35 0
	Average rate charged per passenger per mile									
28	1st class	Pies	† 23 4	† 22 0	20 8	19 1	17 0	17 0	16 2	16 4
29	2nd class	"	† 10 5	† 9 42	9 51	8 60	7 84	7 94	7 77	7 70
30	Intermediate class.	"	† 5 12	† 4 95	4 92	4 58	4 27	4 13	4 02	4 10
31	3rd class	"	† 3 46	† 3 47	3 47	3 35	3 25	3 10	3 02	3 01
32	Total	"	† 3 75	† 3 74	3 73	3 50	3 47	3 32	3 21	3 21

* Based on tons originating. † Based on passengers originating, Season and vendors' tickets are included under separate classes

Mileage of Railway Lines in India open for Traffic at end of year.

Railways.	1921-22	1922-23	1923 24.	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27.	1927-28	1928-29	1929 30
STATE LINES.									
Aden	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	§§ 29
Alnavar Dandeli (Provincial)*	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Alon Y E U		14	27	27	27	49	49	†	†
Anuppur-Manendragarh								30	40
Assam-Bengal *	869	874	874	874	874	874	913	1,010	1,104
Bangalore-Haribar *	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210
Bengal-Nagpur*	1,902	1,922	1,998	2,013	2,059	2,201	2,201	2,147	2,287
Bezwada Extension*	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Bombay, Baroda & Central India*	2,819	2,852	2,863	2,893	2,899	2,890	2,882	2,912	2,958
Broach-Jambusar *	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	‡	‡
Burma	1,536	1,530	1,530	1,530	1,537	1,590	1,592	1,931	2,046
Cawnpore-Burhwal (a)	80	80	80	80	83	83	83	83	83
Dera Ismail Khan Tank Decauville					42	42	42	§	
Dhone-Kurnool*	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	30	30
East Indian	2,462	2,479	2,481	2,485	3,751	3,795	3,817	3,990	4,026
Eastern Bengal	1,630	1,622	1,622	1,616	1,604	1,611	1,617	1,743	1,793
Satpura *	217	217	217	627	627	627	625	625	625
Great Indian Peninsula	2,562	2,605	2,616	2,672	(b) 3,914	(b) 3,194	(b) 3,194	(b) 3,216	(b) 3,239
Jodhpur-Hyderabad**(British Section)	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	174	174
Jorhat Provincial	32	3	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Kalka-Simla	60	62	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Kangra Valley								103	103
Zhob Valley		40	46	46	46	46	85	174	174

* Worked by a Company ** Worked by Indian State

(a) Includes 16 79 miles of mixed (5'-6" and 3'-3⅜") gauge line between Burhwal and Barabanki and also 2 18 miles of the O & R Railway metre-gauge line at Benares

(b) Includes Agra-Delhi Chord, Baran Kotah, Bhopal-Itarsi (a part of this line is owned by the Bhopal Durbar) and Cawnpore Banda Railway

† Included under Burma ‡ Included under Bombay, Baroda and Central India § Closed for traffic from 1st October 1928

§§ Closed for traffic from 1st August 1929

Mileage of Railway Lines in India open for Traffic at end of year—*contd.*

Railways.	1921–22	1922-23	1923–24	1924-25	1925–26	1926–27	1927-28	1928–29	1929 30
ASSISTED COMPANIES—*contd*									
Amritsar-Patti	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
Arrah-Sasaram Light	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Bankura-Damodar River ..	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Baraset-Basirhat Light	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Barsi Light	117	117	117	118	118	118	203	203	203
Bengal and North-Western	1,248	1,248	1,250	1,251	1,270	1,270	1,270	1,269	1,270
Bengal Dooars . . .	158	158	157	157	157	156	156	156	156
Bezwada-Masulipatam * .	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Bukhtiarpur-Bihar Light . .	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Burdwan Katwa	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Champaner-Shivrajpur Pani Light *	33	33	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Chaparmukh-Silghat * . .	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Darjeeling-Himalayan . .	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
" " Extension	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
Dasghara-Jamalpurgunj *	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Dehri-Rohtas Light .	24	24	24	24	24	24	26	26	26
Dhond-Baramati † . ..	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Dibru-Sadiya	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Ellichpur-Yeotmal†	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118
Futwah-Islampur . .	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Godhra-Lunavada * .	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Hardwar-Dehra †	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Howrah-Amta Light	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Howrah-Sheakhala Light . . .	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Jacobabad-Kashmor † .	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77

* Worked by a Company. † Worked by State Railway.

Mileage of Railway Lines in India open for Traffic at end of year—*contd*

Railways.	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
ASSISTED COMPANIES—*concld*									
Sutlej Valley ..			127	127	213	213	213	213	†
Tanjore District Board* . .	135	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	‡
Tapti Valley *	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156
Tenali-Repalli * . .	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Tezpur-Ballpara	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Tinnevelly-Tiruchendur *		38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
UNASSISTED COMPANIES									
Bengal Provincial	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Jagadhri Light . .	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Kulasekarapatnam Light . .	18	24	25	25	25	25	25	27	27
Ledo and Tikak Margherita Colliery . ..	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Trivellore Light . ..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
INDIAN STATE LINES									
Kazipet Balharshah	.	..	47	58	58	58	93	146	146
Bahawalnagar-Cholistan			..				..	63	63
Bangalore Chik Ballapur Light .	30	30	39	30	30	30	30	39	39
Bhavnagar State ..	240	283	283	283	284	284	297	307	307

* Worked by a Company

† Purchased by the State and amalgamated with the North Western Railway
‡ Amalgamated with the South Indian Railway

Mileage of Railway Lines in India open for traffic at end of year—*contd*

Railways	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
INDIAN STATE LINES—*contd*										
Bhopal-Ujjain§	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
Bikaner	498	498	526	568	569	604	619	699	729	759
Bina-Goona-Baran§	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147
Bodeli-Chota Udaipur	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Cooch-Behar §	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Cutch	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	52	52	52
Dholpur State	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
Dhrangadra	40	40	40	54	54	54	54	54	40	40
Gaekwar's Baroda State				316	316	316	318	318	318	318
Gaekwar's Mehsana*	231	231	231	230	230	230	230	230	256	256
Gondal	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
Gwalior Light †	250	250	250	250	252	253	253	253	253	253
Hindupur (Yeswantpur Mysore Frontier)	51	51	51	51	51	51	52	52	52	52
Hingoli Branch*	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley*	391	391	391	380	380	380	380	386	386	380
Jaipur State*	122	122	139	156	170	170	181	181	181	181
Jammu and Kashmir §	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Jamnagar	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
Jetalsar-Rajkot	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
Jind-Panipat §	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Jodhpur	609	609	609	609	609	618	618	618	693	727
Junagad State	141	141	141	148	148	148	148	148	148	148
Khairpur Chachran §	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Karipalli Kothagudam							25	25	25	25
Khijadiya-Dhari †	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
Kolar District	64	64	64	64	64	61	64	64	64	64
Kolhapur*	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal §	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79

* Worked by a Company § Worked by State Railway Agency †Worked by Indian State

Mileage of Railway Lines in India open for Traffic at end of year—*concld*

Railways	1920-21	1921 22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929 30
INDIAN STATE LINES—*concld*										
Mohari Baranli	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	†	†
Morvi	93	93	93	93	90	90	102	102	102	102
Mysore	204	204	204	263	263	263	285	285	287	287
Prabhani Purli										39
Parlkare-Narasimharajapura Light	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Nagda-Ujjain*	33	33	33	33	33	35	35	35	35	35
Nizam's Guaranteed State (*b*)	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330
Okhamandal *			37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
Parlakimedi Light*	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	40
Petad-Cambay*	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
Piplod Devgad Baria									10	3
Pipar Bilara Light	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	**	**
Porbandar State	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Rajpipla*	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
Rajpura-Bhatinda §	108	108	108	108	108	109	109	109	109	109
Sangli*	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Secunderabad–British Frontier	109	109	117	117	117	145	145	145	143	148
Sirhind-Rupar §									31	31
Shoranur-Cochin*	65	65	64	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Travancore (Indian Section)	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
Udaipur-Chitorgarh	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
Vikarabad Bidar										57
FOREIGN LINES										
Peralam-Karaikkal*	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Pondicherry*	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
West of India Portuguese*	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Grand Total	37,020	37,206	37,618	38,039	38,270	38,579	39,049	39,712	40,950	

* Worked by a Company. § Worked by State Railway Agency

** Included with Jodhpur Railway † Included with Dholpur State

(*b*) Although shown under Indian State Lines this is a Company's Line guaranteed by an Indian State.

The feature which stands out most prominently in a survey of the mineral industries of India is the fact that until recent years little has been done to develop those minerals which are essential to modern metallurgical and chemical industries, while most striking progress has been made in opening out deposits from which products are obtained suitable for export, or for consumption in the country by what may conveniently be called direct processes In this respect India of to-day stands in contrast to the India of a century ago The European chemist armed with cheap supplies of sulphuric acid and alkali, and aided by low sea freights and increased facilities for internal distribution by the spreading network of railways has been enabled to stamp out, in all but remote localities, the once flourishing native manufactures of alum, the various alkaline compounds, blue vitriol, copperas, copper, lead, steel and iron, and seriously to curtail the export trade in nitre and borax The reaction against that invasion is of recent date The high quality of the native-made iron, the early anticipation of the processes now employed in Europe for the manufacture of high-class steels, and the artistic products in copper and brass gave the country a prominent position in the ancient metallurgical world, while as a chief source of nitre India held a position of peculiar political importance until, less than forty years ago, the chemical manufacturer of Europe found among his by-products, cheaper and more effective compounds for the manufacture of explosives

With the spread of railways, the development of manufactures connected with jute, cotton and paper, and the gradually extended use of electricity the demand for metallurgical and chemical products in India has steadily grown Before long the stage must be reached at which the variety and quantity of products required, but now imported, will satisfy the conditions necessary for the local production of those which can be economically manufactured only for the supply of groups of industries

COAL.

Most of the coal raised in India comes from the Bengal and Bihar and Orissa—Gondwana coal-fields Outside Bengal and Bihar and Orissa the most important mines are those at Singareni in Hyderabad, and in Central Provinces but there are a number of smaller mines which have been worked at one time or another

Provincial production of Coal during the years 1929 *and* 1930

Province	1929	1930	Increase	Decrease
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Assam	322,515	359,040	36,525	
Baluchistan	16,222	15,894		328
Bengal	5,965,104	6,316,528	351,424	
Bihar and Orissa	15,133,144	15,064,425		68,719
Central India	205,132	193,233		11,899
Central Provinces	882,331	955,888	73,557	
Hyderabad	815,875	812,298		3,577
Punjab	43,136	50,619	7,483	
Rajputana	35,275	35,123		152
Total	23,418,734	23,803,048	468,989	84,675

would regard as worth his serious consideration Early attempts to introduce European processes for the manufacture of pig-iron and steel were recorded in 1830 in the South Arcot District Since that date various other attempts have been made but none proved a success before that now in operation near Barakar in Benggi The site of the **Barakar Iron-Works** was originally chosen on account of the proximity of both coal and ore supplies The outcrop of iron stone shales between the coal-bearing Barakar and Raniganj stages stretches east and west from the works, and for many years the clay ironstone nodules obtainable from this formation formed the only supply of ore used in the blast furnaces Recently magnetite and hematite have been obtained from the Manbhum and Singbhbum districts, and the production from the last named district has largely replaced the supplies of ore hitherto obtained near the iron-works The Bengal Iron and Steel Company, Limited, have now given up the use of ores obtained from the neighbourhood of Barakar and Raniganj and are now obtaining most of their ores from the Kolhan Estate Singhbhum Some years ago the Bengal Iron Steel Co , Ltd secured two deposits of iron-ore in Saranda (Singbhbhum) forming parts of two large hill masses known as Notu Buru and Buda Buru respectively Recent prospecting in this part of Singhbhum has led to the discovery of numerous additional deposits of iron-ore, the extension of which has been traced into Keonjhar and Bonal States in Orissa, a total distance of some 40 miles in a S S W direction At Pansira Buru, a portion of Notu Buru, the deposit has been opened up, and now feeds the Barakar ironwork Pansira Buru rises to over 2,500 feet above sea level, the low ground on the west side being at about 1,100 feet above sea-level The uppermost 400 to 450 feet of this hill has now been opened up, and the workings indicate the existence of a deposit about a quarter of a mile long, perhaps 400 feet thick and proved on the dip for about 500 feet The ore body appears to be interbedded with the Dharwar slates, from which it is separated by banded hæmatite-jaspers The ore itself is high-grade micaceous hæmatite often lateritised at the outcrop Cross-cuts into the interior of the deposit show that the hæmatite becomes very friable not far below the outcrop In fact the characteristics of this ore, including the surface lateritisation, are almost exactly reproduced in the iron-ore deposits of Goa and Ratnagiri **The Tata Iron and Steel Company** at Sakchi possesses slightly richer and purer ore-bodies in the Raipur district, supplies of ore are at present drawn from the deposits in Mayurbhanj The ore-deposits have all been found to take the form of roughly lenticular leads or bodies of hæmatite, with small proportions of magnetite, in close association with granite on the one hand and granitic rocks on the other

The production of iron ore in India is still steadily on the increase, India is now, in fact, the second largest producer in the British Empire, and yields place only to the United Kingdom Her output is of course still dwarfed by the production in the United States (over 60 million tons) and France (over 40 million tons) her reserves of ore are, however, not much less than three-quarters of the estimated total in the United States, and there is every hope that India will in the early future take a much more important place among the world's producers of iron ore

In 1930, however, the prevailing depression was reflected in a decrease in the Indian output over the previous year of 23 8 per cent amounting to 578,930 tons The figures shown against the Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj States in the Table given herewith represent the production by the United Steel Corporation of Asia, Ltd , and the Tata Iron and Steel Co , Ltd , respectively Of the total production of 1,099,435 tons shown against Singhbhum, 391,508 tons were produced by the Tata Iron and Steel Co , Ltd , from their Naomundi mine, 241,404 tons by the Bengal Iron Co , Ltd , from their Pansira, Ajita and Maclellan mines, and 447,786 tons by the Indian Iron & Steel Co , Ltd , from their mines at Gua , the remaining 18,737 tons were produced by another firm The output of iron-ore in Burma is by the Burma Corporation Limited and is used as a flux in lead smelting

Quantity and value of Iron-ore produced in India during the years 1929 *and* 1930

—	1929			1930		
	Quantity	Value (£1=Rs 13 4)		Quantity	Value (£1=Rs 13 5)	
Bihar and Orissa—	Tons	Rs	£	Tons	Rs	£
Keonjhar	187,203	7,48,812	55,882	24,909	31,136	2,306
Mayurbhanj	759,875	22,79,625	170,121	659,392	19,78,176	146,532
Sambalpur	21	145	11	6	45	3
Singhbhum	1,390,245	31,62,727	236,024	1,099,435	26,20,243	194,092
Burma—		(a)			(a)	
Northern Shan States	46,140	1,84,560	13,773	33,458	1,33,832	9,913
Central Provinces	715	2,145	160	925	2,775	206
Mysore	44,356	1,13,222	8,449	31,500	1,06,320	7,876
Total	2,428,555	64,91,236	484,420	1,849,625	48,72,527	360,928

(*a*) Estimated

In contrast to the preceding year there was a slight fall in the total output of iron and steel by the Tata Iron & Steel Co, at Jamshedpur The production of pig iron fell from 722,950 tons in 1929 to 695,923 tons in 1930, but there were increases in the production of steel (including steel rails) from 410,923 tons in 1929 to 427,035 tons in 1930, and of ferro-manganese from 3 630 tons in 1929 to 4,576 tons in 1930 The production of pig-iron by the Bengal Iron Co fell from 106,080 tons in 1929 to 103,929 tons in 1930 their output of products made from their pig iron in 1930 amounted to 3,153 tons of sleepers and chairs, and 34,833 tons of pipes and other castings, against 11,153 tons and 32,445 tons, respectively, in 1929 The Indian Iron & Steel Co decreased their production of pig iron from 451,059 tons in 1929 to 354 772 tons in 1930 The output of pig-iron by the Mysore Iron Works fell from 21,452 tons in 1929 to 20,668 tons in 1930 The total production of pig iron in India fell from 1,391,541 tons in 1929 to 1,175,292 tons in 1930

Exports of Pig-iron—With the decrease in the production of pig iron in India recorded above, the quantity exported fell slightly from 548,881 tons in 1929 to 502,629 tons in 1930 Japan is still the principal consumer of Indian pig iron, but the proportion fell from 70 per cent of the total exports in 1929 to 40 per cent in 1930 The United Kingdom and the United States of America both took substantially increased amounts There was a fall in the export value per ton of pig-iron from Rs 45 7 (£3 41) in 1929 to Rs 41 2 (£2 05)

MANGANESE ORE.

This industry was started some thirty years ago by quarrying the deposits of the Vizagapatam district, and from an output of 674 tons in 1892, the production rose rapidly to 92,008 tons in 1900 when the richer deposits in the Central Provinces were also attacked, and are now yielding a larger quantity of ore than the Vizagapatam mines The most important deposits occur in the Central Provinces, Madras, Central India, and Mysore—the largest supply coming from the Central Provinces The uses to which the ore is put are somewhat varied The peroxide is used by glass manufacturers to destroy the green colour in glass making, and it is also used in porcelain painting and glazing for the brown colour which it yields The ore is now used in the manufacture of ferro-manganese for use in steel manufacture Since 1904, when the total output was 150,190 tons, the progress of the industry has been remarkable owing to the high prices prevailing

Record Output in 1927—Before the year 1926, the record production of manganese in India took place in the year 1907, when 902,291 tons were raised. In 1926, the output rose to 1,014,928 tons, valued at £2,590,357, f o b Indian ports, the rise in output was, however, accompanied by a decrease in value In 1927 the production rose to the highest yet recorded figure of 1,129,353 tons, accompanied by a rise in value to the peak figure of £2,844,237, f o b Indian ports During the year 1928, the upward tendency of manganese was not maintained, the output falling to 978,449 tons, valued at £2,321,201, f o b Indian ports In 1928, the upward tendency was not maintained the output falling to 978,449 tons valued at £2,198,895 f o b Indian ports In 1929, the output rose again slightly to 994,279 tons, but the value fell heavily to £1,571,030, and in 1930 the output fell substantially to 829,946 tons with a heavy fall in value to £1,200,236 The decrease, totalling 164,333 tons, was distributed over all producing districts and states, except Sandur State which showed an increase of some 5,000 tons One new producer appeared on the scene, namely Bonai State in Bihar and Orissa, with an initial production of 165 tons

The continued **fall in the price of manganese-ore** from 1924 to 1930 is to be correlated with the fact that from 1924 to 1927 the rate of increase of the world's production of manganese-ore was much greater than the rate of increase in the world's production of pig iron and steel And although there was a fall in the world's output of manganese-ore in 1928, there was a very large increase in 1929, greater than was justified by the increased production of iron and steel in that year, and it is evident that the world's available supplies of manganese-ore are now much in excess of requirements Russia, by non-economic methods of exploitation and finance, is able to place large quantities of ore on the market at a price well below both the critical figure of 13 0 pence referred to above and also below any revised figure allowing for the fall in index figures The large deposits of high-grade manganese-ore discovered near Postmasburg in South Africa are also being developed, and it may be anticipated that eventually South Africa will secure a substantial portion of the world's market It is not surprising, therefore, that in spite of the apparent prosperity of the Indian manganese industry in 1929 and 1930 as judged from figures of production and export, yet by 1930 the industry as a whole had arrived at a stage of relative depression, causing many operators to cease work.

The present chief **sources of production** of manganese-ore are now India, Russia, the Gold Coast, and Brazil, whilst substantial supplies of ore are forthcoming from Egypt and Czechoslovakia

There is a steady **consumption of manganese-ore** at the works of the three principal Indian iron and steel companies, not only for use in the steel furnaces of the Tata Iron and Steel Company and for the manufacture of ferro-manganese, but also for addition to the blast-furnace charge in the manufacture of pig-iron. The consumption of manganese-ore by the Indian iron and steel industry in 1930 amounted to 46,099 tons, against 47,485 tons in 1929

Quantity and value of Manganese-ore produced in India during 1020 and 1030

—	1020		1030.	
	Quantity	Value f o b at Indian ports	Quantity	Value f o b at Indian ports
	Tons	£	Tons	£
Bihar and Orissa—				
Bonal State . ..			165	171
Keonjhar State ..	53,433	62,338	37,356	38,751
Singhbhum . .	22,698	38,965	11,203	17,644
Bombay—				
Belgaum	8,666	14,877	2,356	3,711
Chhota Udalpur	9,415	15,888	3,984	5,080
North Kanara .	6,245	10,721	4,500	7,087
Panch Mahals	56,326	06,693	36,542	57,553
Central Provinces—				
Balaghat	263,105	482,359	220,018	370,364
Bhandara	156,525	286,962	150,133	252,724
Chhindwara	29,814	54,659	27,170	45,735
Nagpur .	172,559	316,358	155,023	260,955
Madras—				
Bellary . .	10,535	9,131	3,470	2,646
Cuddepah .	.		50	38
Sandur State	140,604	121,857	145,961	111,295
Vizagapatam	24,533	23,715	12,213	11,286
Mysore—				
Chitaldrug	667	611	241	195
Shimoga .	38,436	35,233	18,283	14,779
Tumkur ..	718	663	278	222
Total	994,279	1,571,030	829,946	1,200,236

Exports, including the quantities exported from Mormugoa in Portuguese India, fell from 964,489 tons in 1929 to 773,026 tons in 1930.

GOLD.

The greater part of the total output of gold in India is derived from the Kolar gold field in Mysore During the last decade the production of this mine reached its highest point in 1905 when 616,758 ounces were raised In 1906 the quantity won was 565,208 ounces and this figure fell to 535,085 ounces in 1907 The figures for the latter years reveal a small improvement The Nizam's mine at Hutti in Hyderabad comes next, but at a respectable distance, to the Kolar gold field This mine was opened in 1903 The only other mines from which gold was raised were those in the Dharwar district of Bombay and the Anantapur district of Madras The Dharwar mines gave an output of 2,993 ounces in 1911 but work there ceased in 1912 The Anantapur mines gave their first output of gold during the year 1910, the amount being 2,532 ounces, valued at Rs 1,51,800 Gold mining was carried on in the North Arcot district of Madras from 1893 till 1900, the highest yield (2,854 ounces) being obtained in the year 1898 The Kyaukpazat mine in Upper Burma was worked until 1903, when the pay chute was lost and the mine closed down In 1902 dredging operations were started on the Irrawaddy river near Myitkyina, and 216 ounces of gold were obtained in 1904, the amount steadily increased from year to year and reached 8,445 ounces in 1909, but fell in subsequent years until in 1922 it was no more than 24 oz. The small quantity of gold produced in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and the United Provinces is obtained by washing Gold washing is carried on in a great many districts in India, but there is no complete record of the amount obtained in this way The average earnings of the workers are very small, and the gold thus won is used locally for making jewellery

Quantity, value and cost of fuel produced in India during the years 1929 and 1930

	1929			1930			
	Quantity	Value (£1=Rs 13 4)		Quantity	Value (£1=Rs 13 5)		Labour
	ozs	Rs	£	ozs	Rs	£	
[illegible]	30 0	1,500	112	30 0	1,500	111	10
[illegible]	23 5	1,420	106	44 8	3,225	239	1
[illegible]	12 0	1,102	82	14 8	1,225	91	(a)
[illegible]	20 3	2,700	201				
United Provinces	741 4	2,06,57 208	1,541 565	320,133 0	1,86,78,701	1,383,615	..
[illegible]	1 0	108	8	6 0	367	27	17,312
[illegible]	7 7	200	15	1 0	100	7	34
Total	763,560 4	2 06,64 208	1,542,109	320,232 3	1,86,85,211	1,384,090	17,365

(a) Not available

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum is found in India in two distinct areas [illegible] on the east, which includes Assam, Burma and the islands off the Arakan coast This last extends to the productive oil fields of Sumatra, Java and Borneo The other area is on the west, and includes the Punjab and Baluchistan the same belt of oil bearing rocks being continued beyond the borders of British India to Persia Of these two the eastern area is by far the most important and the most successful oil fields are found in the Irrawaddy Valley Yenangyaung is the oldest and most developed of these fields Native wells have been at work here for over 100 years, and to 1886, prior to annexation of Upper Burma, the output is estimated to have averaged over 2 million gallons a year Drilling was begun in 1887 The Yenangyat field yielded a very small supply of petroleum before 1891, in which year drilling was started by the Burma Oil Company Singu now holds the second place among the oil fields of India Petroleum was struck at the end of 1901, and in 1903, 5 million gallons were obtained In 1907 and 1908 the production of this field was 43 million gallons, and after a fall to 31½ million gallons in 1910 it rose to 56½ million gallons in 1912 Several of the islands off the Arakan coasts are known to contain oil deposits but their value is uncertain About 20,000 gallons were obtained from the eastern Barongo Island near Akyab, and about 37,000 gallons from Ramri Island in the Kyaukpyu district during 1911 Oil was struck at Minbu in 1910, the production for that year being 18,320 gallons which increased to nearly 4 million gallons in 1912 The existence of oil in Assam has been known for many years and an oil spring was struck near Makum in 1867 Nothing more, however, was done until 1883, and from that year up till 1902 progress was slow Since that year the annual production has been between 2½ and 4 million gallons

On the west, oil springs have been known for many years to exist in the Rawalpindi and other districts in the Punjab In Baluchistan geological conditions are adverse, and though some small oil springs have been discovered attempts to develop them have not hitherto been successful

The world's production of petroleum in 1926 amounted to nearly 150 million long tons, of which India contributed 0 72 per cent In 1927, this figure jumped to some 172 million tons, of which the Indian proportion on a practically stationary production, fell to 0 64 per cent In 1928, there was another substantial rise in the world's production, which reached the figure of over 181 million tons In 1929 there was another jump to over 202 million tons, but in 1930 the world's production fell to about 193½ million tons The United States alone showed a fall greater than the total fall Decreases were also shown by Mexico, Peru, Columbia, Argentina, Poland, and Japan But all other producers including India showed an increase in production, the most important increase being shown by Russia, Roumania, and Persia The United States contributed

63 per cent Of the world's supply in 1930, Venezuela 9 7 per cent and Russia 9 5 per cent In 1928, India contributed 0 64 per cent, which fell to 0 60 per cent in 1929 and rose to 0 62 in 1930, her position on the list of petroleum producing countries fell from 11th in 1929 to 12th in 1930 her place being taken by Trinidad

Although petroleum statistics indicate that it is becoming more and more difficult to maintain the **output of India (including Burma)** at the high levels reached in 1919 and 1921, when peak productions of well over 305½ million gallons were reached, the production thereafter falling to 281,113,909 gallons in 1927, yet the production during 1928 reached the figure of 305,943,711 gallons, in 1929 the figure of 306,148,093 gallons and in 1930 the figure of 311,030,108 gallons, the last totals being the highest ever recorded The increase in 1930 represents the balance of a very large proportionate increase in the **production of Assam** to a figure not previously approached, and of a small recovery in the output of Burma, against a very serious fall in the output of the Punjab This small total increase in output in 1930 was accompanied by a large decrease in value amounting to Rs 1,18,28,197 (£ 911,721) or 19 per cent The increase in output recorded in 1928, 1929 and 1930 to a higher peak, is a reflection of the marked increase in the output of Assam from 1 8 per cent, in 1916, to 6½ per cent of the total in 1924 and 15 per cent of the total output in 1930, which has roughly neutralised the fall in the output of Burma during the same period and this year also the heavy fall in the output of the Punjab

The Yenangyaung field of Upper Burma, the most highly developed field in the Indian Empire, again shows a small decline in output In 1924, it succeeded in showing an increase of nearly 6½ million gallons, but this temporary arrest in the inevitable decline was more than neutralised by a drop in 1925 of over 21½ million gallons In 1926, the drop amounted to 14½ million gallons, in 1927 to 8¼ million gallons, in 1928 to 1½ million gallons, 1929 to one million gallons and in 1930 to 2 million gallons It is interesting to note that the production in Yenangyaung still includes oil derived from the old Burmese hand-dug wells

Quantity and Value of Petroleum produced in India during the years 1929 and 1930

—	1929			1930		
	Quantity	Value (£1=Rs 13 4)		Quantity	Value (£1=Rs 13 5)	
	Gals	Rs	£	Gals	Rs	£
Assam—						
Badarpur	2,036,275	5,09,069	37,990	2,841,381	7,10,345	52,618
Digboi	31,497,054	53,78,403	401,373	43,968,666	75,08,043	556,151
Masimpur	5,360	1,340	100	520	130	10
Patharia	.		.	3,314	828	61
Burma—						
Akyab	1,980	914	68			
Kyaukpyu	15,034	13,690	1,022	14,616	13,277	984
Minbu	5,815,252	12,41,798	92,672	5,038,476	8,18,752	60,648
Singu	91,481,726	1,94,39,867	1,450,736	95,368,470	1,54,97,376	1,147,954
Thayetmyo	746,221	1,58,572	11,834	503,811	81,869	6,064
Upper Chindwin	2,796,560	2,09,742	15,652	2,858,096	2,14,357	15,879
Yenangyat (including Lanywa)	17,606,935	37,59,710	280,575	19,877,276	40,37,572	299,079
Yenangyaung	134,936,816	2,88,10,684	2,150,051	132,893,282	2,16,99,713	1,607,386
Punjab—						
Attock	19,203,880	47,02,220	358,375	7,662,200	19,15,550	141,893
Total	306,148,093	6,43,26,009	4,800,448	311,030,108	5,24,97,812	3,888,727

Imports of Kerosene Oil into India during the years 1920 and 1030.

—	1029			1930		
	Quantity	Value (£1=Rs 13 4)		Quantity	Value (£1=Rs 13 5)	
From—	Gals	Rs	£	Gals	Rs	£
Russia	7,877,464	38,30,591	285,865	11,407,382	56,61,482	419,369
Georgia	30,107,585	1,62,36,610	1,211,688	19,156,236	1,03,48,121	766,527
Azerbaijan	4,305,342	26,90,837	200,808	15,676,580	75,06,223	556,017
Persia	23,321,758	1,10,18,640	889,451	25,964,026	1,33,29,372	987,361
Straits Settlements (Including Labuan)	0,020,855	47,23,576	352,506	3,053,001	17,02,056	126,078
Borneo	2,770,200	15,96,922	119,173	1,888,338	11,90,870	88,213
United States of America	23,540,135	1,43,87,465	1,073,601	23,750,506	1,50,45,779	1,114,502
Other Countries	2,258,214	11,52,880	86,030	8,502,127	43,85,623	324,861
Total	103,300,553	5,65,37,530	4,210,218	108,489,390	5,91,69,526	4,382,928

Imports of Fuel Oils into India during the years 1929 and 1930

—	1929			1930		
	Quantity	Value (£1=Rs 13 4)		Quantity	Value (£1=Rs 13 5)	
From—	Gals	Rs	£	Gals	Rs	£
Persia	88,735,530	1,67,17,599	1,247,582	72,703,388	1,38,45,060	1,025,560
Straits Settlements (Including Labuan)	10,331,396	22,13,486	165,185	9,571,245	19,32,115	143,120
Borneo	15,796,660	31,60,037	235,824	24,084,140	51,90,332	384,469
Other countries	102,444	18,505	1,381	1,223,492	4,87,815	36,134
TOTAL	114,966,030	2,21,09,627	1,649,972	107,582,265	2,14,55,322	1,589,283

Amber, Graphite and Mica —Amber is found in very small quantities in Burma, Graphite is found in small quantities in various places but little progress has been made in mining except in Travancore The total output in 1929 was 39 tons India has for many years been the leading producer of mica, turning out more than half of the world's supply In 1914, owing to the war, the output was only 38,189 cwts compared with 43,650 cwts in 1913 Owing to necessary restrictions with regard to the export of mica, the output fell off considerably in the year 1915, but subsequent demand in the United Kingdom for the best grade of ruby mica led to a considerable increase in production during the following years

There was a slight fall in the declared **production of mica** from 53,231 cwts, valued at Rs 26,59,759 (£ 198,489) in 1929 to 52,727 tons valued at Rs 26,68,986 (£197,703) in 1930 This is the highest production yet recorded, with the exception of that of 1918 (54,710 cwts) and 1929 The output figures are incomplete, and a more accurate idea of the size of the industry is to be obtained from the export figures In the years 1928 and 1929 the quantity exported was more than double the reported production, whilst in both the years 1926 and 1927 also the export figure was approximately double the reported production figure In 1930 the recorded exports were, however, only some 57 per cent in excess of the reported production

The United States of America and the United Kingdom, which are the principal importers of Indian mica, absorbed 41 7 per cent and and 34 6 per cent, respectively, during 1929, and 28 9 per cent and 46 4 per cent during 1930 Germany took 8 8 per cent and 9 4 per cent, respectively, of the total quantities exported during the years 1929 and 1930 The average value of the exported mica increased slightly from Rs 90 5 (£6 7) per cwt in 1029 to Rs 91 5 (£6 8) per cwt in 1930 The exports fell from 116,075 cwts in 1929 valued at £784,092 to 82,909 cwts valued at £562,054 This is the lowest total value recorded since 1923, when the value of the mica exports was £ 538,435

The difference between exports and production is generally attributed to theft from the mines If this be the only explanation we must assume that during the three years prior to 1930 there has been as much mica stolen as won by honest means Early in 1928 a bill was introduced into the Legislative Council of Bihar and Orissa the purpose of which was an attempt to reduce the losses on this account by licensing miners and dealers, the bill was, however, rejected In March, 1930, however, a similar bill to regulate the possession and transport of and trading in mica was passed and from the figures presented as analysed above it appears that this bill may already have produced a good effect

Tin, Copper, Silver and Lead.—A considerable increase in the **production of tin-ore in Burma** has again to be reported for 1930, during which the output amounted to 4,270 9 tons valued at Rs 45,54,147 (£337,344) in the preceding year The decrease in the value per ton is, of course, due to the fall in the price of the metal. This increase in output is mainly the balance of a very large increase from Mawchi in the Southern Shan States, and a smaller decrease in the output of Mergui Milling operations were suspended at Mawchi in August 1927 pending the installation of additional plant and further development Milling was resumed in February 1030 and this explains the large increase The figure for 1930 includes 1,250 tons from Mawchi, calculated to be the proportion of tin-ore in 2,193 tons of concentrates derived from mixed wolfram-scheelite-cassiterite-ore, these concentrates are assumed to contain 43 per cent of wolfram and 57 per cent of cassiterite There is no reported output of block tin

Imports of unwrought tin increased slightly from 55,358 cwts valued at Rs 80,05,074 (£604,177) in 1929 to 36,739 cwts valued at Rs 62,33,676 (£461,754) in 1930, over 06 per cent of these imports came from the Straits Settlements Wrought tin, to the extent of 423 cwts valued at Rs 30,661 (£2,271) was also imported into India during 1930

In contrast with the increases in the **production of silver** from the Bawdwin mines of Upper Burma, amounting to 1,400,291 ozs recorded during the previous four years, 1925 to 1928, 1929 and 1930 were marked by decreases amounting to 124,211 ozs and 226,277 ozs respectively These relatively small decreases in quantity were accompanied by a small fall of value in 1929 and a very marked fall in 1930 The output of silver obtained as a bye-product from the Kolar gold mines of Mysore showed a trivial increase

The production of lead-ore at the Bawdwin mines of Burma increased from 463,972 tons in 1929 to 529,814 tons in 1930, but the total amount of metal extracted decreased from 80,233 tons of lead (including 1,200 tons of antimonial lead) valued at Rs 2,50,00,613 (£ 1,865,717) in 1929 to 79,730 tons (including 1,700 tons of antimonial lead) valued at Rs 1,85,04,6 6, (£ 1,370,712) The quantity of silver extracted from the Bawdwin ores fell from 7,280,517 ozs valued at Rs 1,07,31,482 (£800,857) in 1929 to 7,054,206 ozs valued at Rs 76,87,674 (£ 569,457) in 1930 The value of the lead per ton fell from Rs 311 6 (£23 2) in 1929 to Rs 232 1 (£17 2) in 1930, whilst the value of the silver fell from Rs 1-7-7 (26,40*d*) per oz, in 1929 to Rs 1-5-1 (19 37*d*) in 1930, The ore reserves in the Bawdwin mine, as calculated at the end of June, 1930, totalled 4,265,665 tons (against 4,140,969 tons at the end of June 1929) with an average composition of 25 5 per cent, of lead, 15 3 per cent, of zinc, 0 88 per cent of copper, and 20 4 ozs silver per ton of lead Included in this reserve are 223,000 tons of copper-ore

Zinc —A monograph on zinc ores issued by the Imperial Institute in 1917 says that during the past fifty years zinc ores have received but little attention in India, and no production was recorded until 1913 The production of zinc concentrates by the Burma Corporation, Limited, in the Northern Shan States, fell from 58,485 tons valued at Rs 54,80,034 (£408,958) in 1929 to 57,620 tons valued at Rs 25 73,309 (£190,516) in 1930 The heavy fall in value per ton reflects the world-wide depression The exports during 1930 amounted

to 64,800 tons valued at Rs 64,60,075 (£480,005) against 67,408 tons valued at Rs 68,00,030 (£507,532) in the preceding year

Gem Stones—The only precious and semi-precious stones at present mined in India are the diamond, ruby, sapphire, spinel tourmaline garnet, rock-crystal, agate cornelian, jadeite and amber The production of **diamonds** in Central India fell from 1 627 5 carats valued at Rs 1 27,101 (£9,485) in 1929 to 1,321 2 carats valued at Rs 72 533 (£5,373) Of this latter production 1,197 8 carats were produced in Panna State and the remainder in Charkhari Ajaigarh and Bijawar

A severe decline in the output from the Mogok **ruby mines** of Upper Burma in 1924, followed in 1925 by a marked drop in value, bore witness to a serious decline in the industry The Burma Ruby Mines Limited, ultimately decided to go into liquidation and the mines were offered for sale in September, 1926 The skeleton organisation left in charge of the mines, however, made good use of its opportunities with the result that the value of the output in 1926 exceeded that of the previous year by over a lakh of rupees This encouraging result was effected by a rigorous economy and an extension of a system of co-operation with local miners, and was assisted by some good finds of sapphires in the Kyanngdwin mine—the only one still worked by European methods

During 1927, however, production fell in value by over 1¾ lakhs of rupees, due mainly to a decrease in the value of the **sapphires and spinels** produced, there having been a slight increase in the value of the rubies During 1928, there was another very large decline in value, amounting to over a lakh of rupees, due to a severe drop in the value of the sapphires produced as before, there was a slight increase in the value of the rubies The value of the 1929 production was slightly above that of 1928, due to a considerable increase in the value of the rubies found, largely balanced by another large fall in the value of sapphires produced In 1930 there was a further substantial fall in production and in total value, though the value per carat of the sapphires produced is the highest recorded for many years Judging from reports in the *Rangoon Times* this is due to the opening up by the Burma Ruby Mines, Ltd , of the new Pagoda mine at Kathe leading to the find of a fine sapphire of 630 carats and a star sapphire of 293 carats The find of a ruby of 100 carats was also reported

SALT

There was a slight increase in 1930 in the total output of salt amounting to some 2,000 tons a very substantial increase of 128,202 tons from Aden, with a small increase from Bombay and Sind, being largely neutralised by substantial falls in the output of Madras (79,452 tons) and Northern India (50,395) and a slight fall in Burma Imports of salt into India increased substantially by 81,000 tons, the major portion of the increase being due to Italian East Africa, with smaller increases from Germany, Egypt and Spain Decreases were shown by the United Kingdom and Aden

Quantity and value of Salt produced in India during the years 1929 *and* 1930

	1929			1930		
	Quantity	Value (£1=Rs 13 4)		Quantity	Value (£1=Rs 13 5)	
	Tons	Rs	£	Tons	Rs	£
Aden	246,243	17,03,958	127,161	374,445	42,69,192	316,236
Bombay and Sind	509,884	29,79,094	222,320	518,376	25,75,400	190,770
Burma	23,825	6,41,092	47,843	19,223	3,11,458	23,071
Gwalior (*a*)	21	1,031	77	25	1,115	83
Madras	421,208	24,86,220	185,539	341,756	19,53,961	144,738
Northern India	507,918	35,03,570	261,460	457,523	36,30,283	268,910
Total	1,709,099	*1,13,14,965*	*844,400*	1,711,348	*1,27,41,409*	*943,808*

(*a*) Figures relate to official years 1929-30 and 1930 31.

Imports of Salt into India during the years 1929 and 1930

—	1929			1930		
	Quantity	Value (£1=Rs 13 4)		Quantity	Value (£1=Rs 13 5)	
	Tons	Rs	£	Tons	Rs	£
From—						
United Kingdom	72,863	17,55,579	131,013	51,552	11,10,135	82,899
Germany (*a*)	60,469	14,26,498	106,455	95,161	20,75,999	153,778
Spain	54,871	11,07,026	82,614	71,115	15,09,302	111,800
Aden and Dependencies	220,415	43,57,963	325,221	211,245	34,03,223	252,091
Egypt	104,225	21,39,687	159,678	123,512	21,36,796	158,281
Italian East Africa.	57,030	11,27,672	84,155	123,189	19,08,442	141,366
Other countries	37,404	7,26,820	54,240	12,855	2,05,404	15,215
Total	607,277	*1,26,41,245*	*943,376*	688,629	*1,23,58,301*	*915,430*

(*a*) Revised

Bibliography—Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India, under the Indian Mines Act (VIII of 1901) for 1930, by the Chief Inspector of Mines Report on the Mineral Production of India during 1929 by L Leigh Fermor, Officiating Director, Geological Survey of India Note on the Mineral Production of Burma in 1922 Monographs on Mineral Resources published by the Imperial Institute Quinquennial Review of the Mineral Production of India for the years 1924-1928 (Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol LXIV)

Stock Exchanges.

There are about 446 Share and Stock Brokers in **Bombay** They carry on business on the Brokers' Hall, bought in 1809 from the funds of the **Share and Stock Brokers' Association** formed to facilitate the negotiations and the sale and purchase of Joint Stock securities promoted throughout the Presidency of Bombay Their powers are defined by rules and regulations framed by the Board of Directors and approved by the general body of Brokers The Board has the power to fix the rates in times of emergencies The official address of the Secretary is Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay

At first the admittance fee for a broker was Rs 5 which was gradually raised to Rs 7,000 The fee for the Broker's card has increased and it was recently sold by public auction for Rs 21,800 In 1921 a number of cards were sold at Rs 40,000 each and the proceeds were employed to purchase an adjoining building for the extension of the business This building was pulled down and the extension was completed last year The present value of the card is about Rs 7,000 The rules of the Association were revised in October 1916 and from the New Year the purchaser of shares has to pay the stamp and transfer fee instead of the seller There are two classes of Exchange Brokers, Europeans and Indians, the latter being certified for recognition by the native Stock Ex-

[illegible] Bombay Stock [illegible]

[illegible] Calcutta Share Market [illegible] in the open air In business quarters and was [illegible] Calcutta Stock Exchange Association [illegible] Representative Committee [illegible] existing customs [illegible] drawn up for the conduct [illegible] of business Public confidence grew rapidly [illegible] membership and business underwent drastic changes to suit advantageous conditions The Great War, having given an impetus to Indian industries, was responsible for an astounding large volume of business in the market which culminated in a boom

In June, 1923, the Association was incorporated into a Limited Company under the Indian Companies' Acts 1913 1920 with an authorised capital of Rs 3 lakhs divided into 300 fully paid up shares of 1,000 each Accounts are made up annually up to 30th September At the present moment the number of shares issued is 300 each firm owning, and being called upon to own, only one share

The total number of members, including partners and assignees of member firms is limited to 60 The Committee has restricted the further sale of new shares until it deems it necessary to revise its decision, exception being made in the case of a partner dissociating from an existing firm Anyone intending to become a member is required to purchase a share from a member and the admission fee charged by the Association is Rs 5,000 The number of members and of business is controlled by the bye laws, customs and usages being fully in force The market customs differ from those of most other Stock Exchanges since there are no settlement days, delivery is due the 1st day after the contract is passed, and sale of securities are effected for most part under Indian Stock Exchange but the brokers mostly combine the function of dealers The principle business transacted is connected with the shares registered in India, miscellaneous Industrial concerns (such as paper, flour, etc) Railway Shares and Debentures, the latter representing the bulk of Industrial concerns and Trustees Investment Securities namely, Municipal, Port Trust and Improvement Trust Debentures

A general meeting of the shareholders annually elects a Committee which elects several Sub-Committees and Hony Office Bearers—the President, two Joint Hony Treasurers and the Hony Secretary The Committee is empowered to do all work on behalf of the Association, which in its turn delegates powers to the Sub-Committees and the Hon Office Bearers The Committee also adjudicates in disputes between members thus enabling the members to avoid Law Courts in most cases

The Stock Exchange has its own building at 7, Lyons Range This building—one of the finest specimens of its kind—was opened on 6th July, 1928, by Sir Stanley Jackson, the Governor of Bengal The ground floor is utilised for the Association Hall where members meet between 12 noon and 5 p m This floor also contains the offices of the Association, a well equipped library and several retiring places for the benefit of the members The upper three floors are tenanted by members' offices

The Madras Stock Exchange situated at No 9 Broadway consists of about 100 Members of which 25 are working Members It was opened on 6th April 1920 and deals principally in Mill shares Business is regulated by rules drawn up by the Directors There is a Board of arbitration There is an admittance membership card of Rs 1,000 and an annual subscription of Rs 100 The original 100 members were elected by the first Directors and each of the working members have deposited a security of Rs 3,000

Chambers of Commerce.

Modern commerce in India was built up by merchants from the west and was for a long time entirely in their hands Chambers of Commerce and numerous kindred Associations were formed by them for its protection and assistance. But Indians have in recent years, taken a large and growing part in this commercial life. The extent of their participation varies greatly in different parts of India, according to the natural proclivities and genius of different races Bombay, for instance, has led the way in the industrial and commercial regeneration of the new India, while Bengal, very active in other fields of activity, lags behind in this one Arising from these circumstances we find Chambers of Commerce in Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and other important centres, with a membership both European and Indian, but alongside these have sprung up in recent years certain Associations, such as the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, of which the membership is exclusively Indian These different classes of bodies are in no sense hostile to one another and constantly work in association

The London Chamber of Commerce in 1921 realizing the increasing attention demanded by the economic development of India, took steps to form an "East India Section" of their organization The Indian Chambers work harmoniously with this body, but are in no sense affiliated to it, nor is there at present any inclination on their part to enter into such close relationship, because it is generally felt that the Indian Chambers can themselves achieve their objects better and more effectively than a London body could do for them, and on various occasions the London Chamber, or the East India Section of it have shown themselves out of touch with what seemed locally to be immediate requirements in particular matters

A new movement was started in 1913 by the Hon Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, a leading millowner and public citizen of Bombay, which aims at effecting great improvement in strengthening Indian commercial organization Sir Fazulbhoy's original plan was for the formation of an Indian Commercial Congress The proposal met with approval in all parts of India The scheme was delayed by the outbreak of war but afterwards received an impetus from the same cause and the first Congress was held in the 1915 Christmas holiday season, in the Town Hall, Bombay The list of members of the Reception Committee showed that all the important commercial associations of Bombay were prepared to cooperate actively

The Congress was attended by several hundred delegates from all parts of India Mr (now the Hon Sir) D E Wacha, President of the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber, presided as Chairman of the Reception Committee, at the opening of the proceedings and the first business was the election of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy as the first President The Congress resolved upon the establishment of an Associated Indian Chamber of Commerce, and elected a Provincial Committee empowered to take the necessary steps to get the Association registered and to enrol members and carry on work The Congress also approved of the draft constitution.

The following are the principal paragraphs of a Memorandum of Association and Statement of Objects of the new Associated Chamber as approved by the Congress —

I The name of the Chamber will be "THE ASSOCIATED INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE"

II The Registered Office of the Chamber will be in Bombay

III The objects for which the Chamber is established are —

(1) To discuss and consider questions concerning and affecting trade, commerce, manufactures and the shipping interests, at meeting of delegates from Indian Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations or Bodies and to collect and disseminate information from time to time on matters affecting the common interests of such Chambers or Associations or Bodies and the commercial, manufacturing and shipping interests of the country

(2) To attain those advantages by united action which each Chamber or Association or body may not be able to accomplish in its separate capacity

(3) To organize Chambers of Commerce, Commercial Associations or Bodies in different trade centres of the Country

(4) To convene when necessary the Indian Commercial Congress at such places and at such times as may be determined by a Resolution of the Chamber

The Articles of Association provided "There shall be an annual meeting of the Associated Indian Chamber held at Bombay on a date to be fixed by the Executive Council in the month of February," or at some other time, and "semi-annual or special meetings may be convened by the Executive Council or on the requisition of one-third of the total number of members addressed to the Secretary"

The organization languished for lack of support for some years until a number of merchants specially interested in Currency and Exchange questions revived it in 1926 at Delhi and 1927 at Calcutta, the initiative in the new activities hailing, like the first movement, from Bombay The Commercial Congress held in Calcutta on 31st December 1926 and 1st and 2nd January 1927, decided upon the formation of a "Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce" and agreed to the registered office of this body being "at the place where the President for the year has his headquarters or where he directs it to be located" Among the objects for which the Federation is established are the following —

(a) To promote Indian businesses in matters of inland and foreign trade, transport, industry and manufactures, finance and all other economic subjects

BENGAL

[illegible] was formed [illegible] in Calcutta [illegible] with the trade and [illegible] the Bengal Exchange, [illegible] Association, the [illegible] the Bengal [illegible] and the Marwari [illegible] The Bengal Chamber is registered with a declaration of membership [illegible] The objects are the usual purposes connected with the protection of trade in particular in Calcutta. There are two classes of members Permanent (Chamber and Associated) and Honorary.

Merchants, bankers, shipowners, representatives of commercial, railway and insurance companies, brokers, persons and firms engaged in commerce, agriculture, mining, or manufacture, and joint stock companies or other corporations formed for any purpose or object connected with commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and persons engaged in or connected with art, science or literature, may be elected as permanent members of the Chamber.

The following are the office bearers of the Chamber for the year 1929 30 —

President—Hon Mr P H Browne (Messrs. Macleinon, Macleenzie & Co)

Vice President—Mr L C Benthall (Messrs Bird & Co)

Committee—Mr Duncan Campbell (Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China), Mr G H. Colvin, C B, C M G, D S O (The East Indian Railway), Mr T W Dowding (Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co, Ltd), Mr L V Heathcote (The Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India Ltd), Mr J Reid Kay (Messrs James Finlay & Co, Ltd), Mr J Mein Austin (Messrs. Jardine Skinner & Co), Mr R A Towler (Messrs McLeod & Co)

The Secretary of the Chamber is Mr. D K. Cumilson Assistant Secretary, Mr A C Daniel

The following are the public bodies (among others) to which the Chamber has the right of

returning representatives, and the representatives returned for the current year are —

Council of State—The Hon'ble Mr P H Browne, C.B E

Bengal Legislative Council—Mr G R Dain, (The Calcutta Tramways Co, Ltd), Mr. H. Birkmyre (Messrs Birkmyre Brothers), Mr C C Miller (Messrs Hoare Miller & Co, Ltd), Mr C R Sumner (Messrs Kilburn & Co) Mr J Mein Austin (Messrs Jardine Skinner & Co), Mr W C Wordsworth (The Statesman Ltd).

Calcutta Port Commission—The Hon'ble Mr P H Brown, C B E (Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co), Mr T W Dowding (Messrs Turner, Morrison & Co, Ltd.), Mr C de M. Kellock (Messrs Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co), Mr J Reid Kay (Messrs James Finlay & Co, Ltd), Mr A McD Eddis (Messrs Gladstone, Wyllie & Co), Mr G W Leeson (Messrs Macneill & Co)

Calcutta Municipal Corporation—Mr J Campbell Forrester, M.L C (Messrs Smith Forrester & Co) Mr Geo Morgan, C I E (Messrs Morgan, Walker & Co), Mr H A Luke (Messrs W Haworth & Co), F Rooney (The Bengal Telephone Co, Ltd.), Mr N R Lake (Messrs James Luke & Son), Mr J B Ross (Messrs Shaw Wallace Co)

Bengal Boiler Commission—Messrs John Williamson (Union Jute Mills, South), H H. Reynolds (Andrew Yule & Co) and B Hornton (Burn & Co, Ld)

Board of Trustees of the Indian Museum—Mr T W Dowding (Turner, Morrison & Co, Ltd)

Bengal Smoke Nuisances Commission—Messrs W B Utley, A.M.I.L E, (Martin & Co) and G Y Robertson (Union Jute Coy's S Mill)

Calcutta Improvement Trust—Mr Geo Morgan, C.I.E, M L A. (Morgan, Walker & Co)

The Chamber elects representatives to various other bodies of less importance, such as the committee of the Calcutta Sailors' Home, and to numerous subsidiary associations The following are the recognised associations of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce —

Calcutta Wheat and Seed Trade Association, Indian Jute Mills Association, Indian Tea Association, Calcutta Tea Traders' Association, Calcutta Fire Insurance Association, Calcutta Import Trade Association, Calcutta Marine Insurance Association, The Wine, Spirit and Beer Association of India, Indian Mining Association, Calcutta Baled Jute Association, Indian Paper Makers' Association, Indian Engineering Association, Calcutta Jute Fabrics Shippers' Association, Calcutta Hydraulic Press Association, Jute Fabric Brokers' Association, Baled Jute Shippers' Association, Calcutta Jute Dealers' Association, Calcutta Hides and Skins Shippers' Association, Calcutta Sugar Importers' Association, and Calcutta Accident Insurance Association

The Chamber maintains a Tribunal of Arbitration for the determination, settlement and adjustment of disputes and differences relating to trade, business, manufactures, and to customs of trade, between parties, all or any of whom reside or carry on business personally or by agent or otherwise in Calcutta, or elsewhere in India or Burmah, by whomsoever of such parties the said disputes and differences be submitted The Secretary of the Chamber acts as the Registrar of the Tribunal, which consists of such members or assistants to members as may, from time to time, annually or otherwise be selected by the Registrar and willing to serve on the Tribunal. The Registrar from time to time makes a list of such members and assistants

The Chamber also maintains a Licensed Measurers Department controlled by a special committee It includes a Superintendent (Mr R Ellis), Head Office Manager (Mr. C G Smith) and six Assistant Superintendents (Messrs J. G Smyth), A H Mathews, G C G Smyth and C C H. Bowden, J B F. Henfrey and B Perry, and the staff at the time of the last official returns consisted of 100 officers. The usual system of work for the benefit of the trade of the port is followed The Department has its own provident fund and compassionate funds and Measurers' Club The Chamber does not assist in the preparation of official statistical returns It publishes weekly the *Calcutta Prices Current*, and also publishes a large number of statistical circulars of various descriptions in addition to a monthly abstract of proceedings and many other circulars on matters under discussion

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CALCUTTA.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce was established in November 1925 to promote and protect the trade, commerce and industries of India and in particular the trade, commerce and industries in or with which Indians are engaged or concerned, to aid and stimulate the development of trade, commerce and industries in India with capital principally provided by or under the management of Indians, to watch over and protect the general commercial interests of India or any part thereof, and the interests of persons, in particular the Indians, engaged in trade, commerce or industries in India, to adjust controversies between members of this Chamber, to arbitrate in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions between parties willing or agreeing to abide by the judgment and decision of the Tribunal of the Chamber, to promote and advance commercial and technical education and such study of different branches of Art and Science as may tend to develop trade, commerce and industries in India, to provide, regulate and maintain a suitable building or room or suitable buildings or rooms for a Commercial Exchange in Calcutta, and to do all such other things as may be conducive to the development of trade, commerce and industries, or incidental to attainment of the above objects or any of them

There are two classes of Members, local and mofussil The local Members pay an annual subscription of Rs 100 and the Mofussil Mem-

bers Rs 50 Merchants, Bankers, Ship-owners, representatives of commercial, transport or insurance companies, brokers and persons engaged in commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and persons engaged in or connected with art, science or literature who are Indians shall be eligible for election as members of the Chamber

The following constitute the Managing Committee of the Chamber for the year 1931 —

President —Mr Sheokissen Bhatter

Senior Vice President —Mr A L Ojha

Vice President —Mr R L Nopany

Members —Mr G D Birla Mr D P Khaitan, Mr Anandji Haridas Mr G L Mehta, Mr K J Purohit Mr Habib Mohamed, Mr N L Jain Mr H P Bagaria Mr W C Banerjee, Mr Maneklal Nanavati Mr Mohanlal Lallubhai, Mr M C Raisurana Mr Kassim A Mohamed, Mr C S Ramaswami, and Mr Radhakissan Chamaria

Secretary Mr M P Gandhi, M A, F R E S, F S S

The following Associations are affiliated with the Chamber —The Calcutta Rice Merchants' Association East India Jute Association, Ltd Exchange and Bullion Brokers' Association, Indian Steel Agents' Association, Calcutta Kirana Association, Gunny Trades' Association, Bengal Jute Dealers' Association and Jute Balers' Association

The Indian Chamber of Commerce also appointed in 1927 a Tribunal of Arbitration to arbitrate in all disputes relating to various trades With a view to cover the varying nature of disputes arising in different trades, separate panels of Arbitration are appointed on the Tribunal of Arbitration for each of the following trades —(1) Jute, (2) Gunny, (3) Piece-goods and Yarn, (4) Iron and Steel, (5) Coal and Minerals, (6) General

Chamber's representatives on—

Calcutta Port Commissioners Mr G L Mehta

Bengal-Nagpur Railway Advisory Committee Mr Anandji Haridas

East Indian Railway Advising Committee Mr D P Khaitan

Board of Apprenticeship Training Mr D P Khaitan

Railway Rates Advisory Committee Messrs Anandji Haridas, H P Bagaria, G D Birla, Faizulla Gangjee and D P Khaitan

Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Mr Narayandas Bajoria

Bengal Conciliation Panel Messrs D P Khaitan, Anandji Haridas and N Rajabally

Chamber's Auditors —Messrs S R Batliboi & Co

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, BOMBAY

The Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce was established for the following purposes in the year 1928 —

(*a*) To participate in the promotion of the objects for which the International Chamber of Commerce hereinafter called the "International Chamber', is established, namely

(i) To facilitate the commercial intercourse of countries

(ii) To secure harmony of action on all international questions affecting finance, industry and commerce

(iii) To encourage progress and to promote peace and cordial relations among countries and their citizens by the co-operation of business men and organizations devoted to the development of commerce and industry

The Indian National Committee has on its roll 40 commercial bodies as Organisation Members and 30 commercial firms as Associate Members

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR THE YEAR 1932

President —Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Ahmedabad

Vice President —Lala Shri Ram, Delhi

Members of the Executive Committee —Mr Walchand Hirachand (Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay) Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt, C I E, M B E (Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry) Mr G B Birla (Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry) Mr D P Khaitan (Indian Chambers of Commerce, Calcutta) Mr Jamal Mahomed Saib, M L A. (Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras) Mr Fakirjee Cowasjee (Buyers and Shippers, Chamber, Karachi) Mr Nalini Ranjan Sarker (Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta) Mr Chunilal B Mehta (Bombay Bullion Exchange, Bombay) Mr A L Ojha (Indian Mining Federation, Calcutta) Mr M. A Master (Indian National Steamship Owners' Association, Bombay) Mr B, N Chopra (U P Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore) Raja Ratna Sheth Bhailabhai D Amin (Baroda Millowners' Association, Baroda)

Co-opted Members of the Committee —Mr B Das, M L A (Behar & Orissa Chamber of Commerce, Patna) Mr R K. Shanmukham Chetty, M L A (Indian Chamber of Commerce, Coimbatore) Lala Jaswantrai Churamani (Karachi Indian Merchants Association, Karachi) Mr Sushil Chandra Ghose, Calcutta Lieut P S Sodhbans (Indian Chamber of Commerce, Lahore)

Ex-officio Members of the Committee —Mr D S Erulkar, London, Mr K. P Mehta, London (Representatives of the I N C on the Council of the International Chamber)

Honorary Treasurer —Mr R L Nopany

Honorary Secretary —Mr J K. Mehta, M A

Office Address —"The Recluse", 31, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

BOMBAY.

The object and duties of the Bombay Chamber, as set forth in their Memorandum and Articles of Association, are to encourage a friendly feeling and unanimity among commercial men on all subjects involving their common good, to promote and protect the general mercantile interests of this Presidency, to collect and classify information on all matters of general commercial interest, to obtain the removal, as far as such a Society can, of all acknowledged grievances affecting merchants as a body, or mercantile interests in general to receive and decide references on matters of usage and custom in dispute, recording such decisions for future guidance, and by this and such other means, as the Committee for the time being may think fit, assisting to form a code of practice for simplifying and facilitating business, to communicate with the public authorities, with similar Associations in other places and with individuals, on all subjects of general mercantile interests, and to arbitrate between parties willing to refer to, and abide by, the judgment of the Chamber

The Bombay Chamber was established in 1836, under the auspices of Sir Robert Grant, who was then Governor of the Presidency, and the programme described above was embodied in their first set of rules According to the latest returns, the number of Chamber members is 166 and the number of Associated members is 11 Of these numbers 19 represent banking institutions, 7 shipping agencies and companies, 8 firms of solicitors, 3 railway companies, 11 insurance companies, 14 engineers and contractors, 120 firms engaged in general mercantile business

All persons engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits desirous of joining the Chamber and disposed to aid in carrying its objects into effect are eligible for election to membership by ballot The Chamber member's subscription is Rs 360 and the Associate member's subscription is Rs 300 per annum Gentlemen distinguished for public services, or " eminent in commerce and manufactures," may be elected honorary members and as such are exempt from paying subscriptions Any stranger engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits and visiting the Presidency may be introduced as a visitor by any Member of the Chamber inserting his name in a book to be kept for the purpose, but a residence of two months shall subject him to the rule for the admission of members.

Officers of the Year

The affairs and funds of the Chamber are managed by a committee of nine ordinary members, consisting of the President and Vice-President and seven members The committee must, as a rule, meet at least once a week and the minutes of its proceedings are open to inspection by all members of the Chamber, subject to such regulations as the committee may make in regard to the matter A general meeting of the Chamber must be held once a year and ten or more members may requisition, through the officers of the Chamber, a special meeting at any time, for specific purpose

The Chamber elects representatives as follows to various public bodies —

The Council of State, one representative Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, two representatives

Bombay Municipal Corporation, one member, elected for three years

Bombay Improvements Committee, one member, elected for two years

Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay five members, elected for two years.

The following are the officers of the Chamber for the year 1932-33 and their representatives on the various public bodies —

President —R R Haddow, Esq, M.L C
Vice President —G L Winterbotham, Esq, M L C
Committee —Sir Ernest Jackson, Kt, C.I.E, J P Galatti, Esq A Geddis, Esq, L A Halsall, Esq, A. McIntosh, Esq; J C Pender, Esq, G C Phillips, Esq
Secretary —R J F Sulivan, Esq
Asst Secretary —H Royal, Esq
Representatives on—
Council of State The Hon'ble Mr E Miller
Bombay Legislative Council —R R Haddow, Esq, M.L C, G L Winterbotham, Esq M L C
Bombay Port Trust R. R Haddow, Esq, E C Reid, Esq, G H Cooke, Esq, W L Clement, Esq and G L Winterbotham, Esq
Bombay Improvements Committee R. H. Parker, Esq
Bombay Municipal Coporation —Alwyn Ezra, Esq
Sydenham College of Commerce Advisory Board N S Golder, Esq and A G Gray, Esq
Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission R L Ferard, Esq
Persian Gulf Lights Committee J. C. Reed, Esq
St George's Hospital Advisory Committee F B Thornely, Esq
Governor's Hospital Fund C N Moberly, Esq, C.I E
Indian Central Cotton Committee Sir Joseph Kay, Kt
Empire Cotton Growing Corporation R P Scott, Esq
Back Bay Reclamation Scheme—Standing Advisory Committee and Lay-out Committee Sir Joseph Kay, Kt
Bombay Development Department—Special Advisory Committee A M Reith, Esq
Auxiliary Force Advisory Committee Lt -Col. W T C Huffam, O.B E, M.C, A M.I.M.E.

Ex-Services Association. The Hon Mr E Miller (*Ex-officio*)
Bombay Seamen's Society R J F. Sullivan, Esq
Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire Sir Malcolm Hogg, Kt
Railway Advisory Committees—
G I P L A Halsall, Esq
B B & C I L A Halsall, Esq
Bombay Telephone Company, Ltd G L Winterbotham, Esq
Railway Rates Advisory Committee F G Travers Esq , L A Halsall, Esq , J F Macdonell, Eqs , E Miller, Esq , M L C , A Achallmbari, Esq
Government of Bombay Road Board The Hon ble Mr E Miller

Special Work

One of the most important functions performed by the Chamber is that of arbitration in commercial disputes Rules for this have been in existence for many years and have worked most satisfactorily The decisions are in all cases given by competent arbitrators appointed by the General Committee of the Chamber and the system avoids the great expense of resort to the Law Courts

A special department of the Bombay Chamber is its Statistical Department, which prepares a large amount of statistical returns connected with the trade of the port and of great importance to the conduct of commerce The department consists of fourteen Indian clerks who, by the authority of Government, work in the Customs House and have every facility placed at their disposal by the Customs authorities They compile all the statistical information in connection with the trade of the port, in both export and import divisions, which it is desirable to record No other Chamber in India does similar work to the same extent

The Bombay Chamber publishes a Daily Arrival Return which shows the receipts into Bombay of cotton, wheat and seeds, and a Daily Trade Return, which deals with trade by sea and shows in great detail imports of various kinds of merchandise and of treasure while the same return contains particulars of the movements of merchant vessels

The Chamber publishes twice a week detailed reports known as Import and Export manifests, which give particulars of the cargo carried by each steamer to and from Bombay

Three statements are issued once a month One shows the quantity of exports of cotton seeds and wheat from the principal ports of the whole of India The second gives in detail imports from Europe, more particularly in regard to grey cloths, bleached cloths, Turkey red and scarlet cloths, printed and dyed goods, fancy cloth of various descriptions, woollens, yarns, metals, kerosene oil, coal, aniline dyes, sugar, matches, wines and other sundry goods The third shows, classified, the number of packages of piece-goods and yarns imported by individual merchants.

The "Weekly Return" issued by the Chamber shows clearances of a large number of important designations of merchandise. A return of "Current Quotations" is issued once a week, on the day of the departure of the English mail, and shows the rates of exchange for Bank and Mercantile Bills on England and Paris, and a large quantity of general banking and trade information

The annual reports of the Chamber are substantial tomes in which the whole of the affairs of the Chamber and the trade of the port during the past year are reviewed

The Chamber has also a Measurement Department with a staff of 10, whose business is that of actual measurement of exports in the docks before loading in steamers Certificates are issued by these officers with the authority of the Chamber to shippers and ship agents as to the measurement of cotton and other goods in bales or packages The measurers are in attendance on the quays whenever there are goods to be measured and during the busy season are on duty early and late The certificates granted show the following details —

(*a*) The date, hour and place of measurement,
(*b*) the name of the shipper,
(*c*) the name of the vessel,
(*d*) the port of destination;
(*e*) the number and description of packages,
(*f*) the marks,
(*g*) the measurement, and in the case of goods shipped by boats,
(*h*) the registered number of the boat,
(*i*) the name of the tindal

Certificates of weight and of origin are also issued by the Chamber

Associated Chamber of Commerce of India and Ceylon

HEAD OFFICE LOCATED IN CALCUTTA FOR 1931

Millowners' Association, Bombay.

The Millowners' Association, Bombay, was established in 1875 and its objects are as follows —

(*a*) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity amongst Millowners and user-of steam water and/or electric powes on all subjects connected with their common good
(*b*) To secure good relations between members of the Association
(*c*) To promote and protect the trade, commerce and manufactures of India in general and of the cotton trade in particular
(*d*) To consider questions connected with the trade, commerce and manufactures of its members
(*e*) To collect and circulate statistics and to collect, classify and circulate information relating to the trade, commerce and manufactures of its members

Any individual partnership or company owning one or more mill or mills or one or more press or presses or one or more ginning or other factory or factories actuated by steam, water, electric and/or [illegible] power is eligible for membership, [illegible]ing elected by ballot Every [illegible]ed to one vote for every co[illegible] paid by him as annual su[illegible]

The membership of the Association in 1932 numbers 89

The following is the Committee for 1932 —

H P Mody, Esq, M L A, (*Chairman*), Ahmed F Currimbhoy, Esq, (*Dy Chairman*), Sir Ness Wadia, K B E, C I E, The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw E Wacha, Kt, Sir Munmohands Ramji, Kt, Sir Cusrow Wadia, Kt, C.I E, T V Baddeley, Esq, F E Dinshaw, Esq, A. Geddis, Esq, H H Lakin, Esq, Laiji Naranji, Esq, H F Milne, Esq, Jehangir B Petit, Esq, M L C, Ratansi D Morarji, Esq, Albert Raymond, Esq, N B Saklatvala, Esq, C I E, S D Saklatvala, Esq, H H. Sawyer, Esq, F Stones, Esq, O B E, Madhavji D Thackersey, Esq, and T Maloney, Esq, (*Secretary*)

The following are the Association's Representatives on public bodies —

Legislative Assembly Mr H P Mody, M.L A

Bombay Legislative Council Mr J B Petit

Bombay Port Trust Mr A Geddis

City of Bombay Improvement Trust Mr A F Currimbhoy

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Mr Jehangir B Petit and Mr V N Chandavarkar

Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission Messrs J D Pember and W A Sutherland.

Advisory Board of Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics Mr T V Baddeley

Central Cotton Committee Mr S D Saklatvala

Development of Bombay Advisory Committee Mr Jehangir B Petit

G I P Railway Advisory Committee Mr A Geddis

B B & C I Railway Advisory Committee Mr H P Mody

Bombay Municipal Corporation Mr H P Mody.

University of Bombay Mr Jehangir B Petit

Royal Institute of Science Mr. H P Mody

The Office of the Association is located at 2nd Floor, Patel House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, and the telephone number is 25350

Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd.

The Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd, was registered on 30th June 1924, as a Company limited by guarantee. The registered office of the Association is located in Patel House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

The objects of the Association are —

(*a*) The mutual insurance of members of the Company against liability to pay compensation or damages to workmen employed by them or their dependents for injuries or accidents, fatal or otherwise, arising out of and in the course of their employment; (*b*) the insurance of members of the Company against loss or damage by or incidental to fire, lightning, etc, and (*c*) to reinsure or in any way provide for or against the liability of the Company upon any assurances granted or entered into by the Company and generally to effect and obtain re-insurances, counter-insurances and counter guarantees, etc, etc, etc

The Association consisted of 60 members on 1st October, 1931

All members of the Millowners' Association are eligible for admission to the Mutual Company Non-members are also eligible for membership of the Mutual, provided their application is approved of by the Committee of the Millowners' Association

The affairs of the Mutual Insurance Association are under the control of a Board of Directors

The present Directors are —

The Hon'ble Sir Munmohandas Ramji, Kt (*Chairman*), Sir Ness Wadia, K B E, C.I.E, Sir Joseph Kay, Kt, Ratansi D Morarji, Esq, C N. Wadia, Esq, C I E, S D Saklatvala, Esq, A Geddis, Esq, G M Rose, Esq, F Stones, Esq, O.B E, and B K Mantri, Esq, B.A., Barrister at-Law, Secretary of the Association

Indian Merchants' Chamber.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber was established in the year 1907 Its objects are —

(*a*) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among business community on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian merchants

(*b*) To secure organised action on all subjects relating to the interests of the Indian business community directly and indirectly

(*c*) To promote the objects of the Indian business community in matters of inland and foreign trade, shipping and transport, industry and manufacture, banking and insurance

(*d*) To collect and disseminate statistical and other information securing the promotion of the objects of the Chamber and to make efforts for the spread of commercial and economic knowledge

(*e*) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting, supporting or opposing legislation or other action affecting the aforesaid interests by the Government or any Department thereof or by any local body or bodies and in general to take the initiative to secure the welfare of the business community in all respects

(*f*) To make representations to Local, Central or Imperial authorities, Executive or Legislative on any matter affecting trade, commerce, manufacture or shipping, banking or insurance

(g) To undertake by arbitration the settlement of commercial disputes between merchants and businessmen and also to provide for arbitration in respect of disputes arising in the course of trade, industry or transport, and to secure the services of expert technical and other men to that end if necessary or desirable

(h) To advance and promote commercial and technical education and to found and support establishments and institutions for such purposes

(i) To undertake special enquiries and action for securing redress for legitimate grievances of any branch of trade or industry as also all such other actions as may be conducive to the extension of trade, commerce or manufactures, or incidental to the attainment of the above objects

(j) To secure the interests and well-being of the Indian business communities abroad

(k) And generally to do all that may be necessary in the interests of the realisation of the above objects of the Chamber directly or indirectly

There are three classes of members —

(1) Ordinary, (2) Patrons and (3) Honorary.

(1) There are three classes of ordinary members —

(a)—Residents of Bombay and its suburbs who will have to pay Rs 75 as annual subscription, but joint stock Companies will have to pay Rs 100 per year

(b)—Mofussil members who will have to pay Rs 25 as annual subscription

(c)—Associations which will have to pay Rs 125 as annual subscription

Admission Fee —All the ordinary members and patrons pay Rs 100 as admission fee which is credited to a capital fund of the Chamber and not expended on revenue account except with the consent of the general body

(2) Patrons —Indian firms or individual Indian merchants can join as Patrons Firms will have to pay Rs 5,000 and individuals Rs 2,500 as donation, the proceeds of which will be credited to a capital fund which shall not be expended on revenue account but the interest whereof shall be taken to revenue account

(3) Honorary members —Gentlemen distinguished for public services or eminent in commerce and manufactures or otherwise interested in the aims and objects of the Chamber may be elected as Honorary members by a General Meeting of the Chamber on the recommendation of the Committee and as such shall be exempted from paying subscriptions They shall not be entitled to vote at any meeting of the Chamber nor shall they be eligible to serve on the Committee

Any Indian gentleman, firm or association engaged in mercantile pursuits or interested in trade and commerce desirous of joining the Chamber shall be eligible for membership

The following bodies are connected directly and indirectly with the Chamber —

The Grain Merchants' Association (which is a member)

The Hindustani Native Merchants' Association (which is a member)

The Bombay Rice Merchants' Association.

The Bombay Yarn Copper and Brass Native Merchants Association

The Bombay Shroff Association

The Bombay Diamond Merchants' Association

The Bombay Pearl Merchants' and Jewellers' Association

The Bombay Bullion Exchange, Ltd

The Japan and Shanghai Silk Merchants' Association, Bombay.

The Sugar Merchants' Association

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce Bombay

The Bombay Grain Dealers' Association, Bombay

The Bombay Glass Bangles Merchants' Association Bombay

Bombay Chemists and Druggists' Association, Bombay

The Bombay Iron Merchants' Association

The Bombay Aerated-water Requisites Merchants Association

The Bombay Hosiery Merchants' Association

The Chamber of Income Tax Consultants

The Indian National Steamship Owners' Association.

The Seeds Traders' Association

The Indian Insurance Cos' Association.

Under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, the Chamber has the right of electing one representative on the Indian Legislative Assembly and one on the Bombay Legislative Council The Chamber also has the right to elect five representatives on the Bombay Port Trust, one representative on the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and one representative on the Improvement Committee

The following are the Office-bearers of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for the year 1932.—

MANAGING COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1932

President —Mr Behram N Karanjia

Vice-President —Mr Manu Subedar

MEMBERS

Mr A D Shroff
Sir Chunilal V Mehta, K.C.S.I
Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart
Mr Dawood Habib Ismail.
Mr Dhirajlal C Modi
Mr E R Hirji Behedin
Mr Fakirmahomed C L Sajan
Mr Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji
Mr Hooseinbhoy A Lalljee
Mr H P Mody
Mr Jal A D Naoroji
Mr J C Setalvad
Prof Kushak T Shah
Mr Lalji Naranji
Mr Mathuradas Vissonji Khimji
Mr M. C Ghia
Mr N M Muzumdar
Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt, C.I E, M.B E
Mr Purshotam Jivandas
Mr Sherif Dewji Canji

Mr S N Pochkhanawalis
Prof Sohrab R Davar, Bar at-Law
Mr Walchand Hirachand

CO-OPTED

Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr), K C S I, M L A
Mr Hargovandas B Kotak

Mr Sarabhai Pratapraj
Bombay Rice Merchants' Association (Mr Matharadas Canji Matani)
Bombay Grain Merchants' Association (Mr Velji Lakhamsey Napoo)

The Indian Insurance Companies Association (Mr K S Ramachandra Iyer)
Bombay Yarn, Copper & Brass Native Merchants' Association (Mr Sankalchand G Shah

The Sugar Merchants' Association (Mr Jagjivan Ujamshi Mulji)
The Seeds Traders' Association (Mr Ratilal M. Gandhi)

Bombay Coal Merchants' Association (Mr Thakorelal H. Vakil.)
The Swadeshi Market Committee (Mr Mangaldas B Mehta)

EX-OFFICIO

Mr Vithaldas Kanji (Bombay Port Trust and Bombay Municipality)
Mr Vithaldas Damodar Govindji (Bombay Port Trust)
Mr Lakhmidas R Tairsee (Bombay Port Trust)
Mr Chunilal B Mehta (The Indian Central Cotton Committee)
Mr Nagindas T Master (Bombay University)
The Hon'ble Sir Phiroze C Sethna, Kt, O B.E. (G I P Railway Advisory Committee)
Mr Kapilram H Vakil (Royal Institute of Science Advisory Committee)
Mr M. A Master (Governing Body of the I. M M. T S 'Dufferin')
Mr Keshavprasad C Desai (Bombay Improvement Committee)
Mr J K. Mehta (Secretary)

The following are the Chamber's representatives on various public bodies —

Indian Legislative Assembly Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt, C.I E, M.B E
Bombay Legislative Council Mr. Lalji Naranji.
Chamber's Representatives on the Board of Trustees of the Bombay Port Mr Lakhmidas Raowji Tairsee, Mr Vithaldas Kanji, Mr Vithaldas D Govindji.
Chamber's Representative on the Bombay Municipal Corporation Mr Vithaldas Kanji
Chamber's Representative on the Advisory Committee of the Bombay Development Department Mr Manu Subedar
Chamber's Representative on the Indian Central Cotton Committee Mr Chunilal D Mehta
Chamber's Representative on the Senate of the Bombay University Mr Nagindas P Master
Secretary Mr J K Mehta, M A
Assit Secretary Mr A C Ramalingam
Chamber's Solicitors Messrs Captain and Vaidya, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay

The Chamber's Anglo-Gujarati Quarterly Journal is published in Bombay July, October, January and April

Bombay Piece-Goods Native Merchants' Association.

The objects of the Association are as follows — (*a*) To promote by creating friendly feelings and unity amongst the merchants, the business of the piece-goods trade in general at Bombay, and to protect the interest thereof (*b*) to remove as far as it will be within the powers of the Association to do so, all the trade difficulties of the piece-goods business and to frame such line of conduct as will facilitate the trade, (*c*) to collect and assort statistics relating to piece-goods and to correspond with public bodies on matters affecting trade, and which may be deemed advisable for the protection and advancement of objects of the Association or any of them, and (*d*) to hear and decide disputes that may be referred to for arbitration

The following are the office-bearers for the current year —

Chairman—Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Kt, J P.
Deputy Chairman.—Mr Harjivan Valji.
Secretary —Mr Maganlal Harjivandas Gandhi, M.A., LL.B
Hon Treasurer —Mr Jethabhai Kalianji

Grain Merchants' Association.

The object of this body is "to promote the interests of the merchants and to put the grain and oil-seeds trade on a sound footing" It is an influential body of large membership The office holders for the current year are as follows —

Chairman —Mr Velji Lakhamsi, B A., LL.B
Vice-Chairman —Mr Ratansi Hirji.
Hony Secretary —Mr Jadavji Vasanji.
Secretary —Mr Uttamram Ambaram, B A, LL B

The address of the Association is 262, Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi Post, Bombay

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce was started in September 1927 with the object of establishing friendly relations among merchants and factory-owners of Maharashtra, safeguarding their interests against measures likely to affect them adversely, collecting financial, industrial and trade statistics, and disseminating information thereabout amongst members of the Chamber.

Membership of the Chamber is confined to merchants and factory-owners belonging to the City of Bombay, Bombay Suburban District Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Thana and East and West Khandesh and Belgaum and Indian States adjoining these districts

President Mr Walchand Hirachand Doshi, C I E, J.P

Vice-Presidents Messrs R B Hanmantram Ramnath and M. L Dahanukar

Secretary —Mr D V Kelkar, M.A.

The offices of the Chamber are in the Phoenix Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate Bombay

KARACHI.

The objects and duties of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce are set forth in terms similar to those of Bombay Qualifications for membership are also similar Honorary Membership may be conferred by the Committee upon "any gentlemen interested in the affairs and objects of the Chamber" All new members joining the Chamber pay Rs 750 entrance fee and the monthly subscription is Rs 18 The subscription to the Chamber's periodical returns is at present fixed at Rs 7-8-0 per month The affairs of the Chamber are managed by a committee of ten members, consisting of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and eight members, elected at the annual general meeting of the Chamber as early in the year as possible The Chamber elects a representative on the Bombay Legislative Council, four representatives on the Karachi Port Trust, two on the Karachi Municipality and two on the North Western Railway Advisory Committee, Karachi There were 70 members of the Chamber in September 1931 The following were the officers in 1931 —

Chairman Mr H, S Bigg-Wither, O B E., Burma Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co of India Ltd

Vice-Chairman Mr J R N Graham, V C, Grahams Trading Co (India), Ltd

Members of Committee Messrs J R. Affel tranger, Volkart Brothers, C C Brereton, The North Western Railway H Macfarlane, Strauss & Co, Ltd, A S Merulachi, Ralli Brothers, Limited, G H Raschen, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co, Ltd., W Stathem, Steiners, Ltd, A N Warrack, The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, W D Young, Couper & Young

Representative on the Bombay Legislative Council Mr J Humphrey, O B.E

Representatives on the Karachi Port Trust Messrs H S Bigg-Wither, O B E, J R N Graham, V C, G H Raschen, A. S Merulachi, O B E

Representatives on the Karachi Municipality Mr C F Laborde and Mr R Sumner

Representatives on the North Western Railway Local Advisory Committee, Karachi Messrs G M Raschen and R S Backhouse

Secretary and Public Measurer. Mr. Alan Duguid, A F C

The following are the principal ways in which the Chamber gives special assistance to members —The Committee take into consideration and give an opinion upon questions submitted by members regarding the custom of the trade or of the Port of Karachi The Committee undertake to nominate arbitrators and surveyors for the settlements of disputes When two members of the Chamber or when one member and a party who is not a member have agreed to refer disputes to the arbitration of the Chamber or of an arbitrator or arbitrators nominated by the Chamber, the Committee will undertake to nominate an arbitrator or arbitrators, under certain regulations Similarly, the Chamber under certain regulations, will undertake to appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators for the settlement of disputes in which neither of the parties are members of the Chamber, A public measurer is appointed under the authority of the Chamber to measure pressed bales of cotton, wool, hides and other merchandise arriving at or leaving the port

MADRAS.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1836 All merchants and other persons engaged or interested in the general trade, commerce and manufactures of Madras are eligible for membership Any assistant signing a firm or signing *per-pro* for a firm is eligible Members who are absent from Madras but pay their subscriptions may be represented in the Chamber by their powers-of attorney, as honorary members, subject to ballot Honorary members thus elected are entitled to the full privilege of ordinary members Election for membership is by ballot at a general meeting, a majority of two-thirds of the recorded votes being necessary to secure election Every member pays an entrance fee of Rs 100, provided that banks, corporate bodies and mercantile firms may be represented on the Chamber by one or more members and are liable for an entrance fee of Rs. 100 once in ten years each. The subscriptions shall not exceed Rs 300 per annum, payable quarterly in advance, subject to reduction from time to time in accordance with the state of the Chambers' finances Absentees in Europe pay no subscription and members temporarily absent from Madras pay one rupee per month. Honorary members are admissible to the Chamber on the usual conditions Members becoming insolvent cease to be members but are eligible for re-election without repayment of the entrance donation

The Chamber undertakes arbitrations and surveys, the granting of certificates of origin and the registration of trade marks One of the rules for the last named is "that no trade mark or ticket shall be registered on behalf of an Indian firm trading under a European name."

The following publications are issued by the Chamber —Madras Price Current and Market Report, Tonnage Schedule and Madras Landing Charges and Harbour Dues Schedule

There are 58 members and 4 Honorary Members of the Chamber in the current year and the Officers and Committee for the year are as follows —

Chairman Mr F Birley, M L C

Vice Chairman Mr W. O Wright

Committee —Mr C G Alexander, Mr W M Browning, Mr K Ka[illegible], Mr C D P[illegible], and Mr L. C. M. Stroud

The following are bodies to which the Chamber is entitled to elect representatives and the representatives elected for the year —

Madras Legislative Council Mr F Birley, M L C

Madras Port Trust Messrs F Birley, G A. Bambridge, D M Bellamy, V O W[illegible]

Corporation of Madras Messrs D M[illegible], A J Powell, and F. M. James, M L C

Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British [illegible] Sir Gordon [illegible]

SOUTHERN INDIA.

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce established in 1909 has its Registered Office in Madras The objects of the Chamber are those usual for such bodies, concerning the promotion of trade, especially in the Madras Presidency, and the interests of members Special objects are stated to be —

"To maintain a Library of books and publications of commercial interest, so as to diffuse commercial information and knowledge amongst its members

"To establish Museums of commercial products or organise exhibitions, either on behalf of the Chamber or in co-operation with others"

There are two classes of members, permanent and honorary The usual conditions as to eligibility for election prevail

The Chamber is a member of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, and the Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, Paris

The Chamber registers trade marks, holds survey and arbitrations, and issues certificates of origin

The right of electing two representatives to the Madras Port Trust was accorded to the Chamber by the Madras Port Trust Amendment Act, 1915 Members of the Chamber hold seats in the Madras Legislative Council and the Chamber has also been accorded the right of electing a representative to that body Under the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, the Chamber has the right of electing two Councillors to the Madras Corporation Under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1923, the Chamber has the right to elect one member to the Board of Industries

The Chamber also sends its representatives to the Road Board, the Town Planning Trust, the Provincial Cotton Committee, Vizagapatam Harbour Works Committee, the Advisory Committees of the South Indian and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, the Madras University, the Government Institute of Commerce Advisory Council, Madras, the Social Hygiene Council (Madras Branch), the Annamalai University, State Technical Scholarship Board, Governing Body of the Training ship "Dufferin", Advisory Committees of the Government, Rayapuram and Ophthalmic Hospital and Madras Electric Supply and Tramways Advisory Committee, Income-tax Board of Referees, and Indian Institute of Accountants

The Chamber has 412 members on the roll and has its own building Several Associations in the City of Madras and Chambers of Commerce Upcountry have been affiliated to this Chamber

President —Mr Jamal Mahomed Saib, M L A

Vice-Presidents —Dewan Bahadur Govindas Chathoorbhujadas and Mr C Gopal Menon

Honorary Secretaries —Yusuff Sait and V C Rangaswamy

Assistant Secretary —P R Nair, B A, B Com

NORTHERN INDIA

Northern India Chamber of Commerce, *C & M Gazette* Building, The Mall, Lahore

Chairman D W Teasdale

Vice-Chairman Hon'ble Rai Bahadur L Ram Saran Das, C.I E, M C S

Committee Mr B C L Bean, Binda Saran, Rai Bahadur Bawa Dinga Singh, Mr W H Grice, Mr P H Gnest, Mr L Hudson, A.C A Mr C G C Redma, Mr L T R Rickford, Prof W Roberts, B Sc, Mr O Raw, Mr H J Rustomji, Mr L R. Sahni, Mr Sapuran Singh Chawla, Major D Vanrenen

Chamber Members Spedding Dinga Singh & Co, Lahore, Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co, Lahore, *Civil and Military Gazette*, Lahore, Allahabad Bank Ltd, Lahore, Dinanath Sheopershad, Lahore, Bird & Co, Lahore, H J Rustomji, Lahore, Col E H Cole, C B, C M G, Okara, General Electric Co (India) Ltd, Lahore, Marshall Sons & Co (India) Ltd, Lahore, Renala Estate Renala, Duncan Stratton & Co, Lahore, B C G A, (Punjab) Ltd, Khanewal, Bharat Insurance Co, Ltd, Lahore, Jallo Resin Factory, Lahore, National Bank of India Ltd, Lahore, Pahladdas and Bhagwandas, Lahore, Attock Oil Co, Ltd, Rawalpindi, Central Bank of India Ltd, Lahore, Punjab National Bank Ltd, Lahore, R B Mela Rams' Sons, Lahore, Murree Brewery Co, Ltd, Rawalpindi, Ganesh Flour Mills Co, Ltd, Lyallpur, Mehar Singh Sapuran Singh Chawla, Lahore, North-Western Railway, Lahore, Punjab Cotton Press Co, Ltd, Lahore, Wah Stone & Lime Quarry Ltd, Wah, Lahore Electric Supply Co, Ltd, Lahore, Imperial Bank of India, Lahore, Parkash Bros, Lahore, Basant Ram and Sons, Lahore, Grindlay & Co, Ltd, Lahore, Convilleper Farm, Montgomery, Imperial Tobacco Co of India Ltd, Lahore, Sir Daya Kishan Kaul & Sons, Lahore, Rawalpindi Electric Power Co, Ltd., Rawalpindi, Lakshmi Insurance Co, Ltd, Lahore, Bal Bahadur L Benarsi Das, Ambala, Punjab Forest Department, Lahore, Indian Mildura Fruit Farm, Renala Khurd, Volkart Bros, Lahore, Owen Roberts & Co, Ltd, Lahore, Uberoi Ltd, Sialkote, Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab Singh & Sons, Lahore, E O Rees, Lahore, B R Herman and Mohatta Ltd, Lahore, Lloyds Bank Ltd, Lahore, Ellerman's Arracan Rice and Trading Co, Ltd, Lahore, Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co of India, Ltd, Lahore, Michael Martin & Co, Lahore, Alfred Herbert (India) Ltd, Lahore, Imperial Chemical Industries, (India), Ltd, Lahore, Kangra Valley State Co, Ltd, Lahore, B Brentford, F R.I B A, A I struct. E, Lahore, Asbestos Cement (India) Ltd, Lahore, Andrew Yule & Co, Ltd, Lahore, Rai Sahib Jai Chand & Co, Rawalpindi, Siemens (India) Ltd, Lahore, Buckwell & Co, Ltd, Lahore, Punjab Portland Cement Ltd, Wah, Dist Attock, A F Ferguson & Co, Lahore

Honorary Members —Lt-Col K A Appleby, O B E, Mr J Fairley, Mr D Milne, B Sc (Agri), C.I.E, I A S

Secretary —H J Martin

Tel Address —"Commerce"

Telephone —2237

UPPER INDIA

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce is concerned with trade, commerce and manufactures in the United Provinces and has its registered office at Cawnpore Members are elected by the Committee, subject to confirmation by the next general meeting of the Chamber Gentlemen distinguished for public service, or eminent in commerce or manufactures, may be elected honorary members of the Chamber by the members in a General Meeting and such shall be exempted from paying any subscription to the Chamber There is no entrance fee for membership, but subscriptions are payable as follows —A firm, company or association having its place of business in Cawnpore, Rs 300 a year, an individual member resident or carrying on business in Cawnpore Rs. 300, firms or individuals having their places of business or residence outside Cawnpore pay half the above rates, but the maintenance of a branch office in Cawnpore necessitates payment of full rates

The affairs and funds of the Chamber are managed by a Committee of ten members, which has power to constitute Local Committees of from four to seven members each at trade centres where membership is sufficiently numerous to justify the step Such Local Committees have power to communicate only with the Central Committee

The Chamber appoints arbitration Tribunals for the settlement and adjustment of disputes when invited, to do so, members of the Tribunals being selected from a regular printed list of arbitrators

The Chamber has in the present year 71 members, one honorary member and seven affiliated members

The following are the officers —

Upper India Chamber of Commerce Committee —*President*—Mr A L Carnegie (The British India Corporation, Ltd), *Vice-President*—Mr J M Lownie (Messrs Begg, Sutherland & Co , Ltd) *Members* —Mr K J D Price (The Muir Mills Co , Ltd) Mr R Menzies, O B E , V D (The British India Corporation, Ltd), Mr R Williamson (The New Victoria Mills Co , Ltd), Babu Ram Narain Saheb, Cawnpore, Mr T Gavin Jones (Messrs D Waldie & Co , Ltd), Mr L Craig, (The British India Corporation, Ltd) Mr K G Nicoll, (The National Bank of India, Ltd) Mr C O'Malley, (Messrs Begg Sutherland & Co , Ltd), *Representatives on the United Provinces Legislative Council* —Mr E M Souter, M L C (Messrs Ford & Macdonald Ltd), The Hon'bl Mr J P Srivastava, M S C , M.L.C , Cawnpore

Secretary —Mr J G Ryan, M B E , V.D
Head Clerk —Babu B N Ghosal

PUNJAB

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce has its headquarters at Delhi and exists for the care of mercantile interests on the usual lines in the Punjab, the North West Frontier Province and Kashmir The Chamber has Branches at Amritsar and Lahore Membership is by ballot and is restricted to Banks Merchants (wholesale), Railways and proprietors of large industrial interests The entrance fee is Rs 100 and the rate of subscription Rs 180 per year The Chamber returns one member to a seat on the Reformed Punjab Legislative Council jointly with the Punjab Trades Association and shares representation in the Indian Legislative Assembly with other Chambers which are members of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, in the seat allotted to the Associated Chamber The Chamber is a member of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce, London The Chamber is represented on the Municipal Corporation of Delhi as well as on the N W Railway Advisory Committee, Lahore and the Auxiliary Forces Committees, Delhi & Lahore Military Areas

The Managing Committee meets at Delhi and Lahore and the following are office bearers —

Mr W Roberson Taylor *Chairman* (The East India Carpet Co , Ltd Amritsar) Khan Saheb S M Abdulla *Deputy Chairman* (Messrs S M. Fazal Ellahie, Delhi) Mr P Mukerjee M L C (Messrs P Mukerjee & Co , Ltd , Delhi), Mr V F Gray, (Messrs R J Wood & Co , Delhi), Mr W G L Gilbert (Shahdara Saharanpur Railway Co , Ltd , Delhi) Mr Shri Ram (The Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co , Ltd , Delhi) Mr R Miller, (The National Bank of India Ltd , Delhi) Mr I Livingstone (Messrs Govan Brothers, Ltd , Delhi), Mr D W Teesdale, (The Punjab Portland Cement Ltd , Wah) Mr J H Chase (North Western Railway Lahore) The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Dass, C I E , M C S (The Montgomery Cotton Mills, Lahore) Mr Mahab Rai Bahadur Lala (The Ganga Ice Factory Lahore Cantt) Mr Lachhmi Narain (Messrs I D Lachhmi Narain Amritsar) Mr Moti Ram Mehra (Messrs Moti Ram Mehra & Co Amritsar) Mr W C (The [illegible] Lumber Co [illegible])

Secretary —Mr [illegible] & Co, Chartered Accountants Delhi

UNITED PROVINCES.

The number of members on register is 105 (80 Local and 25 Mofussil) All the important commercial and industrial interest of the Provinces of Agra and Oudh are represented —

President —Mr W C De'Noronha, Proprietor of Messrs. M. X De'Noronha & Son, Cawnpore

Vice-Presidents —Babu Sri Ram Khanna (Managing Director of Messrs Ramchand Gurshai Mal Cotton Mills Co, Ltd, Lucknow), Lala Ram Kumar Newatia of Messrs Ram Kumar Rameshwar Das, Cawnpore

Secretary —Rai Bahadur Babu Vikramajit Singh, Advocate, M L C, Director of British India Corporation, Ltd, Cawnpore

Joint-Secretary —Babu Gur Prasad Kapoo of Messrs Basti Ram Mata Din, Cawnpore

Members of the Committee —Lala Rameshwar Prasad Bagla, Rai Sahib Lala Gopi Nath, Babu Dwarka Prasad Singh, Mr Hira Lal Khanna, Mr Chaman Lal Mehta, Mr Krishna Lal Gupta, Lala Nand Ram Mehrotra, Lala Padam Pat Singhania, L. Chunnilal Maheshri B P Srivastava, Esq, L. Jawahir Lal Jainy, Mr L Moti Lal, L Ram Ratan Gupta, Mr I D Vashanie, B. Ranjit Singh, Mr L Kedar Nath

Asstt Secretary —Mr. B N Chopra

Head Assistant —Mr S B Tondon, B Com

BURMA.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce, with headquarters at Rangoon, exists to encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among commercial men on all subjects involving their common good, to promote and protect trade, commerce and manufactures and, in particular, the general mercantile interests of the province, to communicate with public authorities, associations and individuals on all matters, directly or indirectly affecting these interests, and to provide for arbitration between parties willing to refer to, and abide by, the judgment of arbitrators appointed by the Chamber The following are affiliated bodies —

Burma Fire Insurance Association.
Burma Marine Insurance Agents' Association.
Rangoon Import Association,
Burma Motor Insurance Agents' Association

The Chamber elects representatives to the following Public Bodies —

Council of State
Burma Legislative Council
Rangoon Port Trust Board.
Rangoon Corporation
Victoria Memorial Park Trustees
Pasteur Institute Committee
Burma University Council
Rangoon Development Trust
Police Advisory Board.
Accountancy Classes Advisory Board, Rangoon
Advisory Committee Constituted under the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920
Rangoon General Hospital Advisory Committee.
Local Railway Advisory Council
Rangoon Water Supply Committee
Bishop Bigandant Home Board

All British corporations, companies, firms or persons engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits, such as merchants, bankers, shipowners and brokers or who are connected with agriculture, mining, manufactures, insurance, railways, commerce, art, science or literature shall be eligible to become Chamber Members Every non-British concern or person, similarly engaged or interested as indicated above, shall be eligible for election as an Associate Member The annual subscription of each Chamber Member shall be Rs 480 per annum and of each Associate Member Rs. 360 per annum An entrance fee of Rs 150 is payable by each new Member. Officials and others indirectly connected with the trade of the province or who may have rendered distinguished service to the interests represented by the Chamber may be elected by the Committee either on their own motion or on the suggestion of two Members as Honorary Members of the Chamber Honorary Members are not required to subscribe to the funds of the Chamber.

The Chamber undertakes arbitrations in addition to its ordinary work. It does not publish any statistical returns

Secretary —B P Cristall, Esq

Representative on the Council of State — Hon'ble Mr K B Harper

Representatives on the Burma Legislative Council —W T Henry, Esq, M L C, R T Stoneham, Esq, M.L C.

Representatives on the Rangoon Port Trust Board —M L Burnet, Esq, J B Glass, Esq, The Hon'ble Mr K B Harper.

Representative on the Rangoon Corporation— J. Tait, Esq, M.L A.

Victoria Memorial Park Trustee —W T Henry, Esq, M L C

Pasteur Institute Committee —W. T Henry, Esq, M L C

Burma University Council —H B Prior, Esq, M.A, M.L C

Rangoon General Hospital Advisory Committee—A T Stewart, Esq

Police Advisory Board —J Tait, Esq, M.L A.,

Rangoon Development Trust.—W T Henry Esq, M.L C

Bishop Bigandant Home Board —C G Wodehouse, Esq

Accountancy Classes Advisory Board —L Baird, Esq

Local Railway Advisory Council H Ponsford, Esq

Rangoon Water Supply Committee —C G Wodehouse, Esq, A T McGreath, Esq, and C. Lane, Esq,

Advisory Committee constituted under the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920 —A Tait, Esq,

COCANADA

The [illegible] Chamber of Commerce was [illegible] 1866

The [illegible] are the members of the [illegible] that its headquarters at [illegible] on the Coromandel [illegible] —

[illegible] The Commercial Co, Ltd, Ripley [illegible] Co, Ltd, [illegible] & Co, William & Co, Gordon Wood [illegible] Co (Madras) Ltd, Northern [illegible] Co, Ltd, [illegible] Edwards Ltd, [illegible] Distributing Co [illegible] Ltd, [illegible] & Co, Ltd,

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

Mr S A [illegible] (Chairman)
" C D T [illegible]
" [illegible]
" G [illegible] Lake (Secretary)

The rules of the Chamber provide that by the terms [illegible] an unlimited a mercantile firm or establishment or the permanent [illegible] of a mercantile firm or establishment, or any [illegible] carrying on business in Cocanada or other place in the Districts of [illegible] Godavari, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam [illegible] duly elected according to the Rules of the Chamber, and that all such [illegible] but only members resident in Cocanada can hold office Members are elected by ballot The Committee, when called upon by disputing members or non-members of the Chamber, give their decision upon all questions of mercantile usage and arbitrate upon any commercial matter referred to them for final judgment In either case a minimum fee of Rs 16 must accompany the reference with Rs 5 from a non member and Re 1 from a member as payment for the Chamber's Sealed Certificate

The Committee consisting of 3 members, including the Chairman, is elected by ballot at the general meeting in January in each year for a term of 12 months The entrance fee for each member, whose place of business is in Cocanada, is Rs 100 and for each member whose place of business is elsewhere is Rs 50 The subscription for each member whose place of business is in Cocanada is Rs 120 per annum, payable quarterly, and for each member whose place of business is elsewhere is Rs 60 per annum, payable in advance The Committee usually meets once a month on the penultimate Thursday and the general body meets on the Last Thursday

A fortnightly Circular of current rates of produce, freights, and exchange is drawn up by the Committee.

CEYLON.

The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce was established on the 25th March 1839 and was incorporated in 1896, with its headquarters at Colombo All firms and persons engaged in the general trade of Ceylon are admissible as members and every person or firm desirous of joining the Chamber must after having furnished one month's notice of their intention to apply for membership be proposed by one member, seconded by another and balloted for by the whole Chamber The affairs of the Chamber are conducted by a Board of Directors consisting of Chairman and Vice-Chairman and 10 members

The following is the membership of the Board at the present time —

Mr M J Cary (*Chairman*), Mr J A Tarbat (*Vice Chairman*), Mr George R Brown, Mr L V Cogliatti, Mr M D Crichton, Mr T Hunt, Mr R D Keny on, Mr H Scoble Nicholson, Mr J W Oldfield, Mr G A Ponsford, Mr G G Smith, Mr G L Yule

Secretary —Mr C F. Whitaker

Representative in the State Council —Mr M J Cary

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS.

The Department of Statistics was reabsorbed into the Department of Commercial Intelligence with effect from the 1st December 1922 The joint department has its office at No 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, the headquarters of the Director-General It embraces two distinct classes of work (*a*) the collection and dissemination of information connected with overseas trade which may be of use to Indian firms and (*b*) the compilation and publication of All India statistics Among the important publications for which the Director-General is responsible are the following annual volumes: Review of the Trade of India, Statement of the Foreign Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India, Statistical Abstract for British India, Agricultural Statistics, Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops and Indian Customs Tariff The department also publishes a weekly journal—' The Indian Trade Journal"—the principal features of which are (*a*) information as to tariff changes in foreign countries which affect Indian interests (*b*) notices of tenders called for and contracts

placed by Government departments and public bodies, (c) crop reports and forecasts, (d) Government orders, communiques and other notifications affecting trade, (e) analysis of Indian trade statistics, (f) market reports, prices and trade movements of the staple exports and imports, (g) trade enquiries for securing trade introductions, (h) summaries of the leading features of consular and other trade reports, and (i) abstracts of the proceedings of the various Chambers of Commerce in India

The Department also administers the COMMERCIAL LIBRARY AND READING ROOM located at No 1, Council House Street, Calcutta This was at first a small departmental library used for the purpose of answering enquiries, but in 1919 the Government of India agreed to the formation of a combined technological library of reference in Calcutta in place of the separate libraries attached to the Departments of Commercial Intelligence, Statistics, and Patents and Designs, and the resultant Commercial Library and Reading Room was placed under the administrative control of the Director-General It has now been expanded into a first-class technical library containing over 12,505 volumes on different subjects of commercial, economic and industrial interest as well as Indian and foreign statistical publications, and over 400 technical and commercial journals and market reports Ordinarily books are consulted in the Library, but they are also available on loan upon deposit of value throughout India

The Department works in close co-operation with Directors of Industries and other Government Departments in India, with the Indian Trade Commissioners in London and Hamburg with His Majesty's Trade Commissioners in India and the Dominions, and with Consular Officers in various parts of the world And the yearly increase in its correspondence shows that it is steadily being used more and more both by firms in India and by overseas firms interested in Indian exports

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THE BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN INDIA.

The British Trade Commissioners in India are part of the world-wide Commercial Intelligence Organisation of the Imperial Government The Department of Overseas Trade, London, which is the headquarters of this organisation, is a joint department of the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office and was created in 1917 with the specific object of stimulating the overseas trade of the United Kingdom by securing commercial information from all parts of the world , by disseminating it to British manufacturers and exporters , by undertaking such special constructive activities as may be found possible , and by assisting traders in the removal of their difficulties The Department has nothing to do with the regulation of trade It passes no measures and makes no restrictive or regulative orders Briefly, the policy on which it is based is the policy of assistance without interference

The Department of Overseas Trade maintains a network of trained and experienced Commercial Intelligence Officers throughout the world , who forward a constant supply of commercial information to London and provide local assistance in the promotion of British economic interests Those overseas officers who are stationed in the British Empire are members of the Trade Commissioner Service while Foreign countries are served by the Commercial Diplomatic Service forming part of the British Diplomatic Missions and by the Consular Service

Mr T M. Ainscough, C B E , was appointed His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India in January 1918 and opened an office in Calcutta in March of that year For five years, owing to the pressing need for economy in the Public Service, he was singlehanded in covering this vast territory In 1923, however, H.M 's Government sanctioned the opening of an office in Bombay and the creation of an additional Trade Commissioner's post in Calcutta Mr W D M Clarke holds the appointment of H.M.'s Trade Commissioner at Bombay and in 1930 Mr R B Willmot was appointed as H.M 's Trade Commissioner at Calcutta The territory is now divided between the Calcutta and Bombay posts and this development allows the Senior Officer to travel almost continuously to any part of India which may call for his attention and to devote his time to some of the broader politico-economic problems which are becoming so important in view of the changing political conditions in India

Function of Commissioner—The primary duty of the British Trade Commissioner comprises the collection of information in regard to opportunities that may arise within his territory for securing and developing trade by British manufacturers and merchants, both in the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire He is, therefore, enjoined carefully to watch and report from time to time to the Board of Trade and the Governments of the Dominions concerned on all matters affecting the trade, industry and commerce of his area His general functions are to maintain cordial relations with the governing authorities of his area , to enter into personal relations with the Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, and similar bodies, and with the principal representative importers and local manufacturers , to visit the principal commercial centres , to report upon foreign competition, on financial and trade conditions, and new legislation affecting trade , to make an annual general report on the conditions and prospects of trade in his area , and to furnish special reports and monographs on particular questions which are likely to be of interest to British manufacturers and exporters He is also expected to supply a regular flow of commercial information of all kinds to his department , to maintain an active correspondence with firms in the United Kingdom or the Dominions who wish to extend their trade with his area , and to give all possible assistance to the representatives of British firms who may visit his territory

THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

[illegible] 1917-18, [illegible] appears [illegible] Year Book of [illegible] of cotton growing [illegible] a section of [illegible] the improvement of cotton [illegible] which have proved to be [illegible] of their recommenda[illegible] present Indian Central [illegible] established to [illegible] the cotton growing [illegible] the Government [illegible] Local Governments in regard to [illegible] policy especially with reference to [illegible] for the prevention of malpractices and similar matters.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee was appointed by resolution of the Government of India in April 1921, and worked as an advisory body until 1923. Another recommendation of the original Committee was that a cotton cess should be levied to provide funds for the work of the Central Cotton Committee and for agricultural and technological research on cotton. The Cotton Cess Act was passed in 1923 and at the same time the Central Cotton Committee was incorporated and its membership enlarged in order to make it fully representative of all sections of the industry. Its constitution and present membership is as follows:—

President, Ex officio—Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariya, K.B.E., Vice Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Simla or Delhi.

B. C. Burt, Esq., C.I.E., M.B.E., B.Sc., I.A.S., Agricultural Expert, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Simla or Delhi *ex-officio*.

Representing the Agricultural Department, Madras—D. G. Munro, Esq., I.A.S., Deputy Director of Agriculture, VIII Circle, Coimbatore.

Representing [illegible] *ural Department, Bombay Pres*[illegible] Main, Esq., O.B.E., I.A.S., Di[illegible] Bombay Presidency, P[illegible]

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Bombay—The Association is the outcome of the findings of the Indian Cotton Committee which was appointed by the Governor-General in Council under a resolution dated September 27th, 1917 Until the end of 1917 the Cotton Trade of Bombay was in the hands of seven distinct bodies, viz, The Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd, The Bombay Cotton Exchange, Ltd, The Bombay Millowners' Association, The Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Ltd, The Marwari Chamber of Commerce, The Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Mincadums' Association Ltd, and The Japanese Cotton Shippers' Association None of these bodies were representative of the trade as a whole and their interests often came into conflict with each other The necessity of a system of periodical settlements, such as existed in Liverpool, was badly felt, especially when speculation was rife in futures which was so excessive in 1918 that the Trade had to invoke the aid of Government to prevent a financial crisis

The Cotton Contracts Committee was created under the Defence of India Act in June 1918 as a temporary measure under the Chairmanship of Mr G Wiles, I C S This body was replaced by the Cotton Contracts Board in 1919, which continued to function until May 1922, when the Act, under which the Board worked, was repealed, and its functions were carried on by the newly constituted East India Cotton Association under Bombay Act No XIV of 1922 Since then the Association, subject to its By-laws being sanctioned by Government, has been regulating transactions in cotton

The present constitution of the Board is as follows —Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt, C I E, M B E, President, Importers' Panel, Haridas Madhavdas Esq, Vice-President, Exporters' Panel, Lalji Naranji, Esq, H F Milne, Esq, Ahmed F Currimbhoy, Esq, Millowners' Panel, C P Brambie, Esq, G Boyagis, Esq., Exporters' Panel, K H McCormack, Esq, Bansidhar Chokhani, Esq, Importers' Panel, W G McKee, Esq, S B Dalal, Esq, Commission Agents' and Merchants' Panel, Purshotam Jivandas, Esq, Bhaidas Nanalal, Esq, Jethawallas' Panel

Officers

D Mehta, Esq, B A, Secretary, C M. Parikh Esq, B. Com., Assistant Secretary, A R Menezes, Esq, Manager, Clearing House

Some of the objects for which the Association is established are —To provide and maintain suitable buildings or rooms for a Cotton Exchange in the City of Bombay and elsewhere in India and to regulate admission to and prohibition of the use thereof and the nature and times of such user whether in the case of the general body or particular classes or any individual or firm or company using the Exchange, to provide forms of contracts compulsory or permissive and regulate the making, carrying out and enforcement or cancellation of contracts, to adjust by arbitration or otherwise controversies between persons engaged in the Cotton Trade, to establish just and equitable principles in the said Trade to maintain uniformity of control of the said trade, to fix or adopt standards of classification of cotton, to acquire, preserve and disseminate useful information connected with the Cotton interest throughout all markets, to decrease or insure the local risk attendant upon business, and generally to control, promote and regulate the Cotton Trade in the Presidency of Bombay and elsewhere in India, improve its stability and augment the facilities with which it may be conducted To establish and maintain a Clearing House for the purpose of dealing with cotton transactions, and to regulate admission to and prohibition of the user thereof and the nature and times of such user whether in the case of the general body or particular classes or any individual or firm or company using the Clearing House To regulate the handling and exportation of Cotton from India and the importation of Cotton into India in so far as it may be imported To bring, prosecute, or defend, or aid in bringing, prosecuting, or defending any suits, actions proceedings, applications, or arbitrations on behalf of Members or Associate Members or Special Associate Members or otherwise as the Directors of the Association may think proper or conducive to the objects of the Association, and to prescribe the principle of framing of contracts with a view to eliminate the temptation and possibility of speculative manipulation

The Association has erected a fine Exchange Building at Sewri Cotton Depot, containing 121 Buyers' Rooms and 84 Sellers' Rooms, and a large Trading Hall on the lines of Liverpool and New York Exchanges

The inaugural ceremony of the opening of the Exchange Building was performed by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay, on the 1st December 1925 in the presence of a large gathering which included most of the prominent business men of the City and many leading citizens

There is a membership of 418 members.

The Bombay Cotton Annual containing matters relating to every branch of the Trade is published annually in December and statistics are issued twice weekly

The Textile Industry.

[illegible] of the cotton trade [illegible] cotton, known as [illegible] ancients [illegible] the West in the [illegible] The name Calico [illegible] Calicut, [illegible] are [illegible] human [illegible]

Indian Cotton

[illegible] the sea route [illegible] during the [illegible] Blockade [illegible] a cotton [illegible] Drew the English [illegible] supply of raw [illegible] broke out the ship [illegible] 000 bales [illegible] year of the war they averaged [illegible] Most of this cotton was [illegible] price, and induced a flow of wealth into Bombay, the great centre of the trade, for which there was no outlet. The consequence was an unprecedented outburst of speculation known as the "Share Mania," and when the surrender of Lee re-opened the Southern Ports widespread ruin followed. It is estimated that the surplus wealth brought into the country by the American Civil War aggregated £92 millions. Since then the cultivation of Indian cotton, although interrupted by famine, has steadily increased. For the last season for which returns are available, 192[illegible]30 the total area in all territories reported on was computed at 25,922,000 acres and the total estimated outturn was 5,125,000 bales of 400 lbs.

Bombay, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad are the chief producing centres. The following table gives the rough distribution of the outturn. The figures are the estimated figures for the past season, and are not exact, but they indicate the distribution of the crop —

Provinces and States	1930-31	
	Acres in Thousands	Bales of 400 lbs (In thousands)
Bombay (a)	6,042	1,189
Central Provinces and Berar	4,787	1,002
Madras (a)	2,117	417
Punjab (a)	2,491	768
United Provinces (a)	843	321
Burma	358	87
Bengal (a)	77	19
Bihar and Orissa	69	14
Assam	41	15
Ajmer Merwara	31	11
North West Frontier Province	13	3
Delhi	4	1
Hyderabad	3,527	382
Central India	1,284	205
Baroda	731	140
Gwalior	619	103
Rajputana	510	73
Mysore	72	10
Total	23,616	4,820

(a) Including Indian St

EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON FROM INDIA
(In thousands of bales of 400 lbs) to various Countries for year ending 31st March —

Countries	1927-28	1928-29	1929 30	1930-31
United Kingdom	160	241	270	281
Other parts of the British Empire	7	7	7	6
Total, British Empire	167	248	277	287
Japan	1,235	1,610	1,640	1,680
Italy	330	384	393	362
France	185	204	253	232
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc)	112	404	566	605
Belgium	230	347	341	217
Spain	61	76	80	106
Germany	256	324	344	309
Austria				
Other Countries	110	115	176	122
Total, Foreign countries	2,519	3,464	3,793	3,639
TOTAL	2,686	3,712	4,070	3,926

Bombay is the great centre of the cotton trade The **principal varieties** are Dholleras, Broach, Oomras (from the Berars), Dharwar and Coomptas. Broach is the best cotton grown in Western India. Hinganghat cotton, from the Central Provinces, has a good reputation Bengals is the name given to the cotton of the Gangetic valley, and generally to the cottons of Northern India The Madras cottons are known as Westerns, Coconadas, Coimbatores and Tinnevellys The best of these is Tinnevelly Cambodia cotton has been grown with success in Southern India, but it shows a tendency to revert The high prices of cotton realised of recent years have given a great impetus to cultivation Government have also been active in improving the class of cotton produced, by seed selection, hybridization and the importation of exotic cottons. Although these measures have met with a considerable measure of success, they have not proceeded far enough to leaven the whole outturn, which still consists for the most part of a short-staple early maturing variety suitable to soils where the rainy season is brief

Reference has been made to the popularity of the Indian handloom cloths in the earliest days of which we have record This trade grew so large that it excited alarm in England, and it was killed by a series of enactments, commencing in 1701, prohibiting the use or sale of Indian calicoes in England The invention of the spinning jenny and the power loom and their development in England converted India from an exporting into an importing country, and made her dependent on the United Kingdom for the bulk of her piece-goods The first attempt to establish a cotton mill in India was in 1838, but the foundations of the industry were really laid by the opening of the first mill in Bombay in 1856 Thereafter, with occasional set backs from famine, plague and other causes, its progress was rapid

The following statement shows the quantity (in pounds) of yarn of all counts spun in all India for the twelve months April to March, in each of the past 4 years —

——	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930 31.
BRITISH INDIA				
Bombay Presidency	491,839,977	329 855 906	467,289,325	475,944,062
Madras	68,747 894	69,036,343	74,502,412	76,692,341
Bengal	34.347,044	30,009 250	37,052,844	37,762,714
United Provinces	66,611,123	60,328,347	76,416,492	85,049,326
Ajmer-Merwara	4,230,410	4,992,240	5,695,294	6,002,939
Punjab	3 780,455	3,016,355	3,717,397	4,031,790
Delhi	12,106,954	14,319,170	18,441,539	19,580 773
Central Provinces and Berar	42,860,080	44,057,064	45,110,508	45 102,511
Burma	63,975	2,047,814	2,575,574	3,264,790
TOTAL	724,587,912	557,662,489	730,801,387	753,431,246
FOREIGN TERRITORY				
Indian States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Gwalior (Ujjain), Kishangarh, Cambay, Kolhapur, Cochin Rajkot (*a*) and Pondicherry	84,352,461	90,620,848	102,607,626	113,613,312
GRAND TOTAL	808 940 373	648 283 337	833,409,013	867 044 558

(*a*) Figures for Rajkot are being reported from January 1930

The spinning of yarn is in a large degree centred in Bombay, the mills of that province producing nearly 74 per cent of the quantity produced in British India. The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and Madras produced about 7 per cent and 8 per cent respectively, while Bengal and the Central Provinces produced 4·7 and 5·2 per cent. Elsewhere the production is as yet very limited.

Bombay Island.

Here is a detailed statement of the quantity (in pounds) and the counts, or numbers, of yarn spun in Bombay Island —

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Nos. 1—10	61,759,076	32,435,744	53,035,403	53,638,486
„ 11—20	131,023,571	61,896,986	105,891,361	100,812,483
„ 21—30	107,482,226	47,058,783	85,715,968	82,764,969
„ 31—40	12,279,604	8,566,651	13,074,236	22,671,169
Above 40	5,028,497	3,133,697	4,628,867	10,493,889
Wastes, &c	1,173,708	6,61,027	870,009	525,037
Total	318,746,862	153,752,893	263,216,744	270,906,633

Ahmedabad.

The corresponding figures for Ahmedabad are as follows —

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Nos. 1—10	2,324,475	2,400,957	2,957,262	2,774,584
11—20	39,908,350	39,400,182	48,393,118	48,006,950
„ 21—30	55,662,155	58,104,408	63,127,227	58,522,363
„ 31—40	9,622,451	12,630,015	15,390,621	17,155,503
Above 40	3,595,276	4,064,968	5,890,594	10,647,819
Wastes, &c	..	..	..	..
Total	111,112,716	116,718,430	135,770,822	137,107,228

Yarn Spun throughout India

The grand totals of the quantities in various counts of yarn spun in the whole of India including Native States, are given in the following table —

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Nos. 1—10	105,983,183	78,887,734	105,477,320	113,588,158
„ 11—20	338,816,804	303,135,880	387,822,398	400,150,519
„ 21—30	263,071,135	213,013,236	271,758,294	259,455,565
„ 31—40	33,757,097	37,488,107	46,362,781	60,746,714
Above 40	11,141,821	10,020,048	15,278,339	27,310,831
Wastes, &c	6,170,243	5,720,242	6,709,881	5,792,771
Total	808,940,373	648,283,337	383,409,013	867,044,558

In the early days of the textile industry the energies of the millowners were largely concentrated on the production of yarn, both for the China market, and for the handlooms of India The increasing competition of Japan in the China market, the growth of an indigenous industry in China and the uncertainties introduced by the fluctuations in the China exchanges consequent on variations in the price of silver compelled the millowners to cultivate the Home market. The general tendency of recent years has been to spin higher counts of yarn, importing American cotton for this purpose to supplement the Indian supply, to erect more looms, and to produce more dyed and bleached goods This practice has reached a higher development in Bombay than in other parts of India, and the Bombay Presidency produces nearly 78 8 per cent of the cloth woven in India The United Provinces produces 3 2 per cent, the Central Provinces 4 per cent and Madras 4 per cent Grey and Bleached goods represent nearly 74 per cent of the whole production

Analysis of Woven Goods

The following brief extract is taken from the statement of the quantity (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and description of woven goods produced in all India, including Native States —

—	1927-28	1928-29	1929 30	1930-31.
Grey and Bleached piece-goods—				
Pounds	1,403,467,859	330,925,376	421,758,613	460,325,143
Yards	1,675,011,583	1,409,592,552	1,814,920,801	2,003,490,240
Coloured piece-goods—				
Pounds	148,297,621	102,175,898	125,858,886	117,518,225
Yards	681,553,222	483,676,103	604,059,124	557,642,795
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods—				
Pounds	4,205,147	3,330,960	4,536,020	3,178,666
Dozens	992,107	786,008	1,164,778	779,365
Hosiery—				
Pound	1,213,870	1,480,991	1,903,942	1,646,193
Dozens	438,257	448,809	572,404	493,176
Miscellaneous—				
Pounds	5,827,546	4,403,519	4,635,744	4,225,198
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool—				
Pound	4,794,002	3,211,762	3,360,526	3,443,498
Total—				
Pounds	567,806,045	445,528,506	562,058,731	590,336,923
Yards	2,356,564,805	1,893,268,655	2,418,979,925	2,561,133,035
Dozens	1,430 364	1,234,817	1,737,182	1,272 541

Bombay Woven Goods

The output of woven goods during the three years in the Bombay Presidency was as follows —

The weight (in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods, the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey and coloured piece goods)

—	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30	1930-31.
Pounds	421,590,878	284,057,132	376,413,138	392,057,330
Yards	1,823,517,162	1,293,989,878	1,724,925,196	1,829,793,378
Dozens	920,817	640,677	960,219	531,704

The grand totals for all India are as follows —

—	1927-28	1928 -29	1929-30	1930-31
Pounds	567,806,045	445,528,506	562,058,731	590,336,923
Yards	2,356,564,805	1,893,268,655	2,418,979,925	2,561,133,035
Dozens	1,430,364	1,234,817	1,737,182	1,272,541

Progress of the Mill Industry

[illegible] shows the progress of the Mill Industry in the whole of India.

[illegible]	[illegible] of Mills	Number of Spindles	Number of Looms	Average No of Hands Employed Daily	Approximate Quantity of Cotton Consumed Cwts	Bales of 392 lbs
[illegible]	[illegible]	12,44,2[illegible]	10,[illegible]	Not stated	Not stated	
[illegible]		12,89,[illegible]	10,6[illegible]	Do	Do	
[illegible]	[illegible]	14,32,794	12,018	4[illegible],914	9,36,547	2,67,556
[illegible]	[illegible]	14,61,[illegible]	13,50[illegible]	44,410	10,76,708	3,07,631
[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible],13,075	13,[illegible]07	46,410	13,26,461	3,78,989
[illegible]	[illegible]	16,70,514	14,17[illegible]	48,407	13,91,467	3,97,562
[illegible]	[illegible]	17,[illegible]5	15,373	53,476	15,97,946	4,56,556
[illegible]	[illegible]	20,01,[illegible]	16,2[illegible]	[illegible]	18,59,777	5,31,365
[illegible]	[illegible]	21,[illegible]	16,[illegible]	67,186	20,88,621	5,96,749
[illegible]	[illegible]	2[illegible],61,[illegible]	17,4[illegible]	74,383	22,51,214	6,43,204
[illegible]	10[illegible]	24,21,290	18,5[illegible]	76,042	26,41,960	7,26,276
[illegible]	[illegible]	24,[illegible]	19,496	82,3[illegible]	27,54,427	7,86,982
[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	21,[illegible]	91,596	31,10,289	8,89,054
[illegible]		2,74,190	23,41[illegible]	1,02,7[illegible]	35,29,617	10,08,462
[illegible]	4	[illegible],51,694	24,731	1,11,018	41,26,171	11,78,906
[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible],02,232	25,444	1,16,161	40,80,783	11,65,938
[illegible]	141	[illegible],77,917	26,164	1,21,500	40,98,528	11,71,008
[illegible]	14[illegible]	30,49,736	21,164	1,30,401	42,78,778	12,22,508
[illegible]	14[illegible]	[illegible]	35,73[illegible]	1,38,669	46,95,999	13,41,714
[illegible]	1	[illegible],946	37,270	1,45,432	49,32,613	14,09,318
[illegible]	17[illegible]	40,6[illegible],618	37,594	1,44,335	45,53,276	13,00,936
[illegible]	18[illegible]	4[illegible],59,720	38,017	1,48,964	51,84,648	14,81,328
[illegible]	16[illegible]	47,[illegible],233	39,069	1,62,108	58,63,165	16,75,190
[illegible]	193	49,45,783	40,124	1,61,169	50,80,732	14,51,352
[illegible]	195	50,00,[illegible]	41,150	1,72,853	47,31,090	13,51,740
[illegible]	192	50,06,966	42,554	1,81,031	61,77,683	17,6[illegible],036
[illegible]	192	50,43,297	44,092	1,81,399	60,87,690	17,39,340
[illegible]	191	51,18,121	46,337	1,84,779	61,06,681	17,44,766
[illegible]	197	51,63,486	50,139	1,95,277	65,77,354	18,79,244
[illegible]	217	52,79,595	52,665	2,08,616	70,82,306	20,23,516
[illegible]	224	53,33,276	58,436	2,05,696	69,30,595	19,80,170
[illegible]	241	57,56,020	67,920	2,21,195	69,70,250	19,91,500
[illegible]	[illegible]	60,53,281	76,898	2,36,024	73,81,500	21,09,000
1910	263	61,95,671	82,725	2,33,624	67,72,536	19,35,010
1911	263	63,57,460	85,352	2,30,649	66,70,571	19,05,866
1912	268	64,63,929	88,951	2,43,637	71,75,357	20,50,102
1913	272	65,96,862	94,136	2,53,786	73,34,056	20,96,016
1914*	271	67,78,805	1,03,179	2,60,276	75,00,941	21,43,126
1915*	272	68,48,744	1,08,009	2,65,346	73,50,212	21,02,032
1916*	266	68,49,877	1,10,268	2,74,561	76,92,013	21,97,718
1917*	263	67,38,697	1,14,621	2,76,771	76,93,574	21,98,164
1918*	262	66,53,871	1,16,484	2,82,227	72,99,673	20,85,678
1919*	2[illegible]8	66,89,680	1,18,221	2,93,277	71,54,805	20,44,230
1920*	253	67,63,870	1,19,012	3,11,078	68,33,113	19,52,318
1921*	257	68,70,804	1,23,783	3,32,176	74,20,805	21,20,230
192[illegible]*	208	73,31,210	1,34,620	3,43,723	77,12,390	22,03,540
192[illegible]*	2[illegible]3	79,27,038	1,44,794	3,47,380	75,30,948	21,51,698
1924*	336	83,13,273	1,51,485	3,56,887	67,12,118	19,17,748
1925*	337	85,10,633	1,54,202	3,67,877	77,92,085	22,26,310
1926*	334	87,14,168	1,59,464	3,73,508	73,06,844	21,13,384
1927*	336	87,02,760	1,61,952	3,84,623	84,60,942	24,17,412
1928*	3[illegible]	87,34,172	1,66,532	3,60,921	70,34,237	20,09,782
1929*	344	89,07,064	1,74,992	3,46,925	75,64,081	21,61,166
1930*	348	91,24,768	1,79,250	3,84,022	90,07,099	25,73,714
1931*	339†	93,11,953	1,82,429	3,95,475	92,16,116	26,33,176

* Year ending 31st August †Does not include 24 Mills in course of erection

The Jute Industry.

Considering its present dimensions, the jute industry of Bengal is of very recent origin The first jute mill in Bengal was started at Rishra in 1855, and the first power-loom was introduced in 1859 The original outturn was 8 tons per day In 1909 it had grown to 2,500 tons per day, it is now 4,000 tons per day, and it shows every indication of growing and expanding year by year Another interesting thing about the jute industry of Bengal is that, although it is practically a monopoly of Scotsmen from Dundee, the industry itself owes its inception to an Englishman The founder of the industry was George Acland, an Englishman, who began life as a midshipman in the navy, and was for some years in the East India Marine Service He quitted this service while still a young man, and engaged in commercial pursuits in Ceylon, where he was successful Later on he turned his attention to Bengal, and arriving in Calcutta about 1853 he got into touch with the management of the paper works, then at Serampore, where experiments were being tried with country grasses and fibre plants to improve the quality or cheapen the manufacture of paper This seems to have suggested to Acland the manufacture of rhea, and in 1854 he proceeded to England, with a view to obtaining machinery and capital in order to manufacture goods from that material During this trip he visited Dundee, and while there Mr John Kerr of Douglas Foundry, suggested to him the importing of machinery into Bengal where the jute comes from and spin it there" This suggestion bore fruit, for shortly afterwards Acland placed orders with Kerr for a few systems of preparing and spinning machinery, and returned to India the same year accompanied by his two sons and a few Dundee mechanics who were to assist him in erecting and operating the first jute mill in Bengal This, as has been stated, was at Rishra, the site of the present Wellington mills, near Serampore and here, in 1855, the first machine spun jute yarns were made As not infrequently happens the pioneer got very little out of his venture After several ups and downs the Acland interest in the Rishra mill ceased in 1867, and the company which Acland had formed in 1854 was wound up in 1868.

Power-looms —The pioneer's example was followed by Mr George Henderson of that silk and firm and in 1859 the Borneo Jute Co was launched under his auspices To this company is due the credit of introducing the power-loom for jute cloth Unhampered by the financial difficulties which had hardened the Aclands, the Borneo Jute Co made rapid progress, doubling their works in 1864, and clearing their capital twice over In 1872 the mills were turned into a limited liability company the present "Barnagore Jute Factory Co, Ld" Four other mills followed in succession—Gouripore, Serajgunge, and India Jute Mills

"From 1868 to 1873" writes Mr David Wallace in "The Romance of Jute" "the five mills excepting the Rishra mill simply coined money and brought the total of their looms up to 1 250." To illustrate the prosperity of the industry at this period we may take the dividends paid by the Barnagore Company On the working of their first half year, a 15 per cent interim dividend was declared, which seemed to justify the enormous capital at which the company was taken over from the Borneo Company, and share touched 68 per cent premium The dividend for the first year, ending August 1873, was 25 per cent, for 1874, 20 per cent, and for 1875, 10 per cent Then came a change The investing public had forgotten the effect of the Port Canning bubble, and the condition of the jute industry in 1872-73 seeming to offer a better return than coal or tea, both of which had just enjoyed a boom, it was only necessary to issue a prospectus of a jute mill to have all the shares snapped up in the course of an afternoon

In 1872–73 three new companies were floated locally—the Fort Gloster, Budge and Sibpore, and two Home companies, the Champdany and Samnugger, all of which commenced operations in 1874 In 1874–5 eight other mills were launched—the Howrah, Oriental (now Union), Asiatic (now Soorah), Clive, Bengal Pressing and Manufacturing Co (now the Belliaghatta-Barangore branch mill), Rustomjee (now the Central), Ganges (registered in England), and Hastings, owned by Messrs Birkmyre Bros, of Greenock fame—in all thirteen new companies, coming on all of a heap and swelling the total looms from 1,250 up to 3,500 This was too much of a strain for the new industry, and for the next ten years all the mills had a severe struggle The older ones all survived the ordeal, but four of the new concerns—the Oriental, the Asiatic, the Bengal Pressing and Manufacturing Co and the Rustomjee—became moribund, to appear again later on under new names and management Fort Gloster also suffered badly

Between 1875 and 1882 only one new mill was put up This was Kamarhatty, promoted by Messrs Jardine, Skinner & Co, which came into being in 1877, as the result of Dr Barry's visit to Calcutta in 1876, when he transferred the agency o the Gouripore Co from Messrs Jardine, Skinner & Co to his own firm This mill, together with additions made by some of the other mills, brought the total looms up to 5,150 in 1882. By the end of 1885 the total was further augmented by the Hooghly, Titaghur, Victoria and Kankinarrah mills, bringing the number of looms at work up to 6,700 From this period on to 1894 no new mills came into existence except the Calcutta Twist Mill, with 2,460 spindles, since merged into the Wellington branch of the Champdany Co Between 1896 and 1900 the following new mills were started —The Gordon Twist Mill with 1,800 spindles (now acquired by Anglo-India), Khardah, Gondolpara (French owned), Alliance, Arathoon, Anglo-India, Standard, National, Delta (which absorbed the Serajgunge), and the Kinnison A lull of four years witnessed large extensions to the existing mills, after which came the following series of new mills, besides further heavy extensions—Dalhousie, Alexandra, Naihati, Lawrence, Reliance, Belvedere, Auckland, Kelvin and Northbrook.

Progress of the Industry

THE record of the jute industry may well be said to be one of uninterrupted progress. The following statement shews quinquennial averages from the earliest year for which complete information is available with actuals for each year from 1917-18 up to 1926-27 and the figures in brackets represent the variations for each period, taking the average of the quinquennium from 1879-80 to 1883-84 as 100 —

	Number of mills at work	Authorised Capital (in lakhs of Rs.)	Number (in thousands) of		
			Persons employed daily (average)	Looms	Spindles
Average—					
1879-80 to 1883-84	21 (100)	270 7 (100)	38 8 (100)	5 5 (100)	88 (100)
1884-85 to 1888-89	24 (114)	341 6 (126)	52 7 (136)	7 (127)	138 4 (157)
1889-90 to 1893-94	26 (124)	402 6 (149)	64 3 (166)	8 3 (151)	172 6 (196)
1894-95 to 1898-99	31 (148)	522 1 (193)	86 7 (223)	11 7 (213)	244 8 (278)
1899-1900 to 1903-04	36 (171)	680 (251)	114 2 (294)	16 2 (295)	334 6 (380)
1904-05 to 1908-09	46 (219)	960 (355)	165 (425)	24 8 (451)	510 5 (580)
1909-10 to 1913-14	60 (286)	1,209 (443)	208 4 (537)	33 5 (609)	691 8 (786)
1914-15 to 1918-19	73 (348)	1,403 6 (519)	259 8 (668)	39 7 (722)	821 2 (933)
1917-18	76 (362)	1,428 5 (528)	266 (686)	40 6 (738)	834 (948)
1918-19	76 (362)	1,477 2 (546)	275 5 (710)	40 (727)	839 9 (954)
1919-20	76 (362)	1,563 6 (579)	280 4 (724)	41 0 (745)	856 [illegible] (973)
1920-21	77 (367)	1,923 5 (712)	288 4 (758)	41 6 (745)	869 9 (908)
1921-22	81 (386)	2,122 4 (784)	288 4 (743)	43 0 (782)	908 8 (1,032)
1922-23	86 (400)	2,324 7 (859)	321 2 (828)	47 5 (863)	1,003 1 (1,140)
1923-24	89 (424)	2,385 8 (892)	330 4 (851)	49 0 (891)	1,043 4 (1,185)
1924-25	90 (434)	2,213 8 (818)	341 7 (881)	50 3 (914)	1,067 6 (1,213)
1925-26	90 (429)	2,134 7 (788)	331 3 (854)	50 5 (918)	1,063 7 (1,209)
1926-27	93 (443)	2,119 8 (783)	333 0 (860)	51 0 (927)	1,083 8 (1,231)
1927-28	93 (443)	2,269 7 (838)	335 8 (865)	52 2 (949)	1,105 6 (1,256)
1928-29	95 (452)	2,336 6 (863)	343 8 (886)	52 4 (953)	1,118 1 (1,259)

The production of the mills has increased to a still greater extent. The following figures show the exports of jute manufactures and the declared values for the same periods. The value of jute manufactures exported by sea in 1924-25 was over thirty-three times as great as the average value of the export in the period 1879-80 to 1883-84 —

	Jute manufactures		Value in lakhs of Rs.
	Gunny bags in millions of number	Gunny cloths in millions of yards	
1879-80 to 1883-84	54 9 (100)	4 4 (100)	124 9 (100)
1884-85 to 1888-89	77 (140)	15 4 (350)	162 9 (130)
1889-90 to 1893-94	111 5 (203)	41 (932)	289 3 (232)
1894-95 to 1898-99	171 2 (312)	182 (4,136)	518 (415)
1899-1900 to 1903-04	206 5 (376)	427 2 (9,709)	826 5 (662)
1904-05 to 1908-09	257 8 (469)	698 (15,864)	1,442 7 (1,154)
1909-10 to 1913-14	339 1 (618)	970 (22,045)	[illegible] (1,621)
1914-15 to 1918-19	667 6 (1,216)	1,156 (26,273)	[illegible],019 ([illegible],218)
1919-20	342 7 (624)	1,275 1 (28,980)	5,001 5 (4,004)
1920-21	543 9 (987)	1,392 7 (43,800)	[illegible],299 4 ([illegible],73[illegible])
1921-22	386 7 (715)	[illegible],120 5 (28,000)	2,999 5 (2,419)
1922-23	344 2 (637)	1,254 3 (31,350)	[illegible],049 4 (3,265)
1923-24	413 7 (752)	1,348 7 (30,652)	4,228 [illegible] (3,382)
1924-25	425 1 (774)	1,456 2 (33,095)	5,148 8 (4,122)
1925-26	425 0 (774)	1,461 3 (33,211)	5,752 1 (4,605)
1926-27	449 0 (818)	1,503 1 (34,161)	5,[illegible] 3 (4,222)
1927-28	463 1 (843)	1,552 7 (35,289)	5,321 [illegible] (4,260)
1928-29	497 6 (906)	1,568 2 (35,640)	5,656 4 (4,528)
1929-30	522 3 (951)	1,650 5 (37,511)	5,158 7 (4,130)

Until the outbreak of war the exports by sea of raw jute were marked by increases from year to year although the increase was very much less than that in the case of manufactures During the war years exports declined very considerably The cessation of the war stimulated the export trade and in 1919-20 the export showed an increase, as compared with the average of the war quinquennium (1914-15 to 18-19) In the following two years, the export recorded a decrease and in 1022-23 they again made a recovery and amounted to 578,000 tons

		Jute, raw, ton	
Average	1879-80 to 1883-84	375,000	(100)
,,	1884-85 to 1888-89	445,000	(119)
,,	1889-00 to 1893-94	500,000	(133)
,,	1894-95 to 1898-99	615,000	(164)
,,	1899-1900 to 1903-04	635,000	(169)
,,	1904-05 to 1908-09 .	755,000	(201)
,,	1909-10 to 1913-14	765,000	(204)
,,	1914 15 to 1918-19	464,000	(124)
Year	1919-20	592,000	(158)
,,	1920-21	472,000	(129)
,,	1921-22	468,000	(125)
,,	1922-23	578,000	(145)
,,	1023-24	660,000	(176)
,,	1924-25	696,000	(185)
,,	1925 26	647,000	(172)
,,	1926 27	708,000	(189)
,,	1927-28	892,000	(238)
,,	1928-29	898,000	(239)
,,	1929-30	807,000	(215)

The total quantity of jute manufactures exported by sea from Calcutta during the year 1922-23 was 668,000 tons as against 639,000 tons in the preceding year and 603,500 tons in the pre-war year 1913-14 The values of these exports amounted to Rs 40 28 lakhs, or an increase of Rs 10,36 lakhs over the preceding year and Rs 12,08 lakhs over the pre-war year The shipments of gunny bags were valued at Rs 15,82 lakhs and of gunny cloth Rs 24,24 lakhs as against Rs 13,86 and Rs 15,92 lakhs respectively in the preceding year and Rs 12,48 and Rs 15,58 lakhs in the pre war year

The price of raw jute reached a very high point in 1906-07, the rate being Rs 65 per bale in 1907-08 it dropped to Rs 42 per bale, and the fall was accentuated in 1908-09 and 1909-10, the price having declined to 36 4 and Rs 31, in 1917-18 it dropped to Rs 38-8-0 but rose again in 1919-20 up to Rs 77-8-0 In 1920-21 it dropped to Rs 65 but rose again to Rs 86 It again declined to Rs 60 In 1022-22 the price rose to Rs. 73 at the end of September, but fell back again to Rs 50 at the end of November and recovered at Rs 64 at the close of the year.

	Average price of jute, ordinary, per bale of 400 lbs Rs	a	p	
1879-80 to 1883-84 .	23	8	0	(100)
1884-85 to 1888-89	23	3	2	(99)
1889-90 to 1893-94	32	6	5	(138)
1894-95 to 1898-09 .	30	12	0	(131)
1899-1900 to 1003-04	32	1	7	(137)
1904-05 to 1908-09	44	13	6	(191)
1909-10 to 1013 14 .	51	0	10	(217)
1914-15 to 1918-19	50	6	5	(214)
1917-18 .	38	8	0	(164)
1918-19 .	60	0	0	(255)
1910-20	77	8	0	(330)
1920-21 ..	60	8	0	(296)
1921 22	63	0	0	(268)
1922-23	73	0	0	(310)
1923-24	55	0	0	(234)
1924-25	89	2	0	(378)
1925 26	124	2	10	(528)
1926-27	83	5	9	(353)
1927-28	73	8	4	(313)
1028-29	76	13	9	(327)
1929-30 .	66	11	2	(284)

The average **prices of gunny cloth** have been as follows —

	Price of Hessian cloth 10½oz 40" per 100 yds Rs	a	p	
1879-80 to 1883-84	10	7	11	(100)
1884-85 to 1888-89 .	8	0	7	(77)
1889-90 to 1893-94 .	10	6	6	(98)
1894-95 to 1808-99	8	11	8	(98)
1899-1900 to 1903-04	10	2	10	(97)
1904-05 to 1908-09 .	11	14	1	(112)
1909-10 to 1913-14 . .	12	12	2	(122)
1014-15 to 1918-19	23	5	7	(222)
1917-18	33	8	0	(314)
1918-19	33	0	0	(314)
1919 20	28	0	0	(267)
1920-21 .	20	8	0	(106)
1921-22	14	8	0	(138)
1922-23 ..	21	12	0	(200)
1923-24	19	13	0	(190)
1924-25	22	9	0	(214)
1925-26	24	3	0	(228)
1926-27	19	9	0	(186)
1927-28	21	13	3	(208)
1928-29	22	12	10	(212)
1929-30	17	4	9	(165)

a report which the Association promptly pigeon-holed because the slump was over and the demand was so prodigious that there was no need to worry about the price of jute.

The working agreements referred to above have been followed by others, differing in points of detail, but with the same object in view namely the restriction of production During the past 10 years a policy of curtailment of output has been continuously in force The mills in the Membership of the Association, comprising some 95 per cent of the trade, are at present working 40 hours per week, with 15 per cent of the total complement of looms sealed, and the current agreement incorporates a clause which provides that the mills will not instal any extra productive machinery or relative buildings during the currency of the agreement, which remains in operation up to 31st December 1931 An agreement in substantially the same terms comes into force with effect from 1st January 1932 and it will remain in force until three months notice if intention to alter the present working arrangements, or to terminate the agreement has expired

An Association, styled the **Calcutta Jute Dealers Association**, has been formed in Calcutta to promote and to guard the common interests of its members as dealers in jute for local consumption The members are balers and brokers of jute for sale to the jute mills in and around Calcutta The present Committee —Mr Geo Morgan, C.I.E M L A C, *Chairman Members*—Mr T Kerr, Mr H A. Luke, Mr G C Moon, Mr J L Ruthven and Mr C. S Taylor.

Effects of the War —The official review of the Trade of India in 1916-17 says —The value of the exports of raw jute increased in 1916-17 by nearly Rs 65 lakhs to Rs 1,020 lakhs The quantity exported, however, was less than in the preceding year The estimated yield of the crop was 12 per cent above that of the previous year, *viz*, 1,490,000 tons or 8,340,000 bales Owing to the lack of tonnage and other abnormal circumstances brought about by the war, the quantity exported was 10 per cent. below that of the previous year Of the consumers the United Kingdom and Italy took less, while the United States, France (mainly *via* Dunkirk), Russia (*via* Vladivostok) and Brazil took greater quantities There were, of course, no exports to enemy countries which took more than 27 per cent in the five years ending 1913-14, the pre-war year The increase in the value accompanied by a decrease in the volume of exports was due to the very high range of prices during the months of September, October, November and December Towards the close of the year under review prices steadily declined, and have since gone still lower.

Jute Manufactures —The value of the exports now approximates to Rs 42 crores In spite of the war with its attendant difficulties of freight and finance, the exports of gunny cloth showed an increase of Rs 241 lakhs of which Rs 163 lakhs were due to higher prices and Rs 78 lakhs to an increase in the volume of exports There were also an increase of Rs 118 lakhs in the value of gunny bags exported The number of bags shipped increased while the weight decreased, sand bags for war purposes being lighter than the ordinary bags for transporting grain Exports to Australia in 1916-17 were a record The United Kingdom with Australia took more than half of the number of bags exported while the United States took more than half of the quantity of cloth exported

There were 74 mills at work throughout the year with 41,292 looms and 863,339 spindles The number of persons employed was 285,881 There were no difficulties as regards the supply of labour

The number of gunny bags shipped from Calcutta during 1922-23 declined from 386 million bags to 342 million bags, but the value increased from Rs 13,87 lakhs to Rs 15,82 lakhs Shipments of gunny cloth rose from 1,120 million yards to 1,251 million yards valued at Rs 15,92 lakhs and Rs 24,24 lakhs respectively

Hemp and Jute Substitutes

Experiments have been made during the last few years by the Agricultural Department of the Government of India with the **Deccan hemp** plant (*Hibiscus cannabinus*), which yields a fibre very similar to jute As a result, a new variety of the plant, known as Type 3, has been obtained, which it is now proposed to introduce into several parts of India, and, as a beginning, the variety is to be grown on a number of estates in Bihar A sample of the fibre prepared from this variety by the usual methods of retting was 10 ft to 12 ft long, of an exceptionally light colour, well cleaned, and of good strength it was valued at £18 per ton with Bimlipatam jute at £12 10s, and Bengal first mark jute at £17 per ton Deccan hemp has been grown fairly extensively in Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Madras, where it is used for ropes and cordage and also for the manufacture of a coarse sackcloth A valuable feature of the plant is its suitability for cultivation in such parts of India as are not suitable for jute

Prior to the war, the United Kingdom's requirements of hemp were mainly supplied by the following countries in order of importance — the Philippine Islands, New Zealand, India, Russia, Italy and Germany The opinion appears to be held that the effect of the war will be to cause very considerable changes in the character of the fibre market There will probably be labour difficulties, it is thought, in the preparation of the hemp crops of Russia and Hungary and it is not unlikely that the world will look to countries such as India for the supply of fibres which may be used as substitutes for the European varieties of hemp There can be no doubt that one of the early effects of the war was to firm up hemp prices As far as Indian hemp is concerned, values were persistently depreciated during the first six months of 1914 owing to large stocks held, but the closure of the Russian hemp market on the outbreak of war resulted in a marked improvement in values, and there was a keen demand and a considerable rise in price Exports from Calcutta during 1922-23 made a great recovery from the previous year The quantity advanced by 37 per cent from 197,412 cwts to 269,487 cwts and the value from Rs 26 93 lakhs to Rs 36 68 lakhs

THE WOOL INDUSTRY

Wool exported from India consists not only of wool grown in India itself but of imports from foreign sources, these latter coming into India both by land and by sea. Imports by sea come mainly from Persia but a certain quantity from Persia also comes by land, while the main imports are from Afghanistan, Central Asia, Tibet and Nepal. Quetta, Shikarpur, Amritsar and Multan are the main collecting centres for wool received by land from Afghanistan and Persia whence it is almost invariably carried to Karachi for subsequent export.

Imports and Exports—A considerable amount of wool is imported annually from Tibet and in normal years from Afghanistan. Imports by sea in the year 1930-31 amounted to 3,17,[illegible] cwt. valued at Rs. 18½ lakhs, showing a marked decline compared with the previous year. Imports from Australia showed a proportionately smaller decline than those from other countries, amounting to 1.6 million lbs. valued at a little under Rs. 10 lakhs.

Production in India—The production of wool in India is estimated at 60 million lbs., the estimate being arrived at from the available figures of the number of sheep in the country and their estimated yield per fleece, the average quantity of wool yielded per sheep per annum being taken at only 2 lbs.

All Indian wools are classed in the grade of carpet wools and it is correct to say of perhaps fully half the breeds of sheep found on the plains of India that they yield a kind of hair rather than of wool. They are reared chiefly on account of the mutton, and the fleece has been generally regarded as of subsidiary interest. In many respects in actual fact, the Indian plains sheep approximate more nearly to the accepted type of the goat rather than of the sheep. Short remarks in his manual on Indian cattle and sheep, particularly with respect to the Madras type, that they "resemble a greyhound with tucked up belly, having some coarseness of form, the feet light, the limbs bony, sides flat and the tail short."

Mill manufacture—The number of woollen mills at work in British India in 1902 was three, with an authorised capital of Rs. 38,50,000, and employing 23,800 spindles and 624 looms. The number of persons employed in the industry then was 2,559, and the quantity of woollen goods produced 2,148,000, lbs. At the end of 1917 the number of mills had risen to five, with an authorised capital of Rs. 2,56,50,000, employing 39,608 spindles and 1,155 looms. The weight of goods produced then was 9,744,264 lbs. and the number of persons employed 7,824. With regard to Indian States, there was one mill in Mysore in 1903 with a capital of Rs. 6,00,000, employing 1,430 spindles and 45 looms. The quantity of goods produced was 1,136,000 lbs. and the number of persons employed 297. In 1907 there was still only the one mill working in an Indian State—the authorised capital had been increased to Rs. 15,00,000, the quantity of goods produced to 1,724,087 lbs., and the number of persons employed to 563. Three of the mills manufacture all classes of woollen and worsted goods, the remainder manufacturing blankets only. The existence of these mills in India proved of great service to Government in the meeting of war requirements, and they were all employed to their fullest capacity in supplying army demands for great coat cloth, serges puttees, flannels, blankets and hosiery. Their total capacity, however, was not sufficient to meet the full requirements of the army, and consequently their supplies had to be supplemented by large imports from home. The bulk of the wool used by the Indian mills is Indian wool, although it is supplemented to some extent by the importation of merinos and cross-breds from Australia for the manufacture of the finer classes of goods. Their market for manufactured goods is almost entirely in India itself.

Blanket weaving and carpet manufacture are carried on in various parts of the country, notably in the Punjab and the United Provinces. Woollen pile carpets are made in many of the jails. Amritsar had a considerable trade at one time in weaving shawls from *pashm*, the fine under fleece of the Tibetan goat, but its place has been taken to some degree by the manufacture of shawls from imported worsted yarns, but more generally by the manufacture of carpets of a fine quality which find a ready sale in the world market. This work is done entirely on hand looms and the carpets fetch a high price.

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Silk.

In the early days of the East India Company the Indian Silk trade prospered greatly, and various sub-tropical races of the Silkworm were introduced But the trade gradually declined for the following reasons —

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries India's chief competitor in the silk trade was the Levant Company Successful efforts, however, were made to acclimatise in Europe one or two races of a temperate worm, procured from China and Japan When sericulture became part of the agriculture of France and Italy, a quality of silk was produced entirely different from that of India and Turkey, and its appearance created a new demand and organized new markets

All subsequent experience seems to have established the belief that the plains of India, or at all events of Bengal, are never likely to produce silk that could compete with this new industry On the lower hills of Northern India, on the other hand, a fair amount of success has been attained with this (to India) new worm, as, for example, in Dehra Dun and Kashmir In Manipur, it would appear probable that *Bombyx mori*, possibly obtained from China, has been reared for centuries The caprice of fashion has, from time to time, powerfully modified the Indian silk trade The special properties of the *korah* silk were formerly much appreciated but the demand for them has now declined This circumstance, together with defective systems of rearing and of hand-reeling and weaving, accounts largely for the present depression in the mulberry silk trade of India

Mulberry-feeding worms —Sir George Watt states that in no other country does the necessity exist so pressingly as in India to treat the subject of silk and the silk industries under two sections, *viz.*, Bombycidae, the domesticated or mulberry feeding silkworms, and Saturnilidae, the wild or non-mulberry-feeding worms In India the mulberry worm (*Bombyx Mori*) has been systematically reared for many centuries, there being six chief forms of it In the temperate tracts of India various forms of *Morus alba*, (the mulberry of the European silk-producing countries), are grown specially as food for the silkworm This is the case in many parts of the plains of Northern India, Baluchistan, Afghanistan, Kashmir, and along the Himalaya at altitudes up to 11,000 feet The other species even more largely grown for the Indian silkworm is *M Indica* of which there are many distinctive varieties or races This is the most common mulberry of Bengal and Assam as also of the Nilgiri hills

India has three well known purely indigenous silkworms, the *tasar*, the *muga* and the *eri* The first is widely distributed on the lower hills, more especially these of the great central table-land, and feeds on several jungle trees The second is confined to Assam and Eastern Bengal, and feeds on a laurel The third exists in a state of semi-domestication, being reared on the castor-oil plant From an art point of view the *muga* silk is the most interesting and attractive, and the cocoon can be reeled readily The eri silk, on the other hand, is so extremely difficult to reel that it is nearly always carded and span—an art which was practised in the Khasi Hills of Assam long before it was thought of in Europe

Experiments and results —Numerous experiments have been made with a view to improving sericulture in India French and other experts are agreed that one of the causes of the decline of the silk industry in India has been the prevalence of diseases and parasites among the worms, the most prevalent disease being pebrine M Lafont, who has conducted experiments in cross breeding, believes that improvement in the crops will be obtained as soon as the fight against pebrine and other diseases of the worms is taken up vigorously by the producers of seed and the rearers of worms, while improvement in the quality of the cocoons will be obtained by rearing various races, pure and cross breeds

In Kashmir and Mysore satisfactory results have been obtained In the former State sericulture has been fostered on approved European principles with Italian reeling machinery, seed being imported annually on a large scale In 1897 in Mysore Mr Tata, after selecting a plantation and site for rearing houses, sent to Japan for a Superintendent and trained operatives The Mysore authorities have made a grant of Rs 3,000 a year to the Tata farm in return for instruction given to the people of Mysore in Japanese methods of growing the mulberry and rearing the insects The products of the Mysore State are exported to foreign countries from Madras The work of the Salvation Army is also noteworthy in various parts of India They have furnished experts, encouraged the planting of mulberry trees, and subsidised several silk schools The draft prospectus has been issued of a silk farm and institute to be started at Simla under the auspices of the Salvation Army The Lieut-Governor of the Punjab has permitted the school to be called after his name, and the Punjab Government made a grant of Rs 2,000 towards the expenses Sir Dorabji Tata has also made a donation of Rs 1,000 The Bengal Silk Committee under the guidance of some French experts have conducted cross-breeding experiments with a view to establish a multi voltine hybrid of European quality There is a Government sericultural farm at Berhampore, where, it is said, a pure white multi-voltine of silk worm is reared The results of the Bengal Committee's labours may be summed up as follows the only really effective method of dealing with the problem is to work up gradually to a point at which the whole of the seed cocoon necessary for the province will be supplied to rearers under Government supervision, and to establish gradually a sufficient number of large nurseries throughout the silk districts of the province

In 1915 there was issued by the Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, a *Bulletin* (No 48 of 1915) entitled "First Report on the Experiments carried out at Pusa to improve the Mulberry

Silk Industry" In a short Prefatory note Mr Bainbrigge Fletcher (Imperial Entomologist) explains that the object of the Bulletin is to place on record some of the more important experiments which were commenced at Pusa, in the year 1910 and have since been carried on in the endeavour to fix a superior multivoltine race of the Mulberry Silkworm which would not degenerate and which would yield silk better both in quality and outturn than that supplied by the multivoltine races which are reared at present

Central Nurseries—The report of the Agricultural Department, Bengal, for the year ending June 30, 1913, gives an account of a scheme which has been devised with the object of reclaiming the silk industry The aim of the scheme is gradually to establish throughout the silk districts a sufficient number of central nurseries with rearing houses and thus enable the whole of the seed cocoons required in the province to be supplied under Government supervision. It is believed that this is the only really effective method of dealing with the problem A number of the existing smaller nurseries were closed during 1913 and others are being converted into enlarged and improved central nurseries with rearing houses complete The ultimate success of the scheme depends largely on the willingness of the rearers to pay an adequate price for pure seed

A pamphlet was published in 1915, by Mr M N De, Sericultural Assistant at Pusa, which contains practical hints on improved methods which are recommended to be used for reeling mulberry silk in Bengal and other silk producing districts It has been found that, by the provision of two small pulleys to the ordinary Bengal type of reeling machine, superior thread can be obtained, the cost of the extra apparatus is merely nominal (five or six annas per machine) whilst the suitability of the machine for cottage workers is maintained By attention to such simple points as the stifling and storage of cocoons and the temperature and quality of the water used in the reeling pans, great improvements can be effected in most silk centres in Bengal and other districts

Exports of Silk—As a result of the war the trade has shown in some degree signs of revival from its decadent condition, both as regards its volume and value The value of exports during 1915-16 improved by Rs 12 lakhs to Rs 27¼ lakhs, of which raw silk accounted for Rs 24 lakhs In 1916 17 the total exports rose to Rs 54¾ lakhs In 1930 31 exports of raw silk and silk manufactures amounted to Rs 10 lakhs in value, or a third of that of the previous year

Indigo.

Indigo dyes are obtained from the Indigofera a genus of Leguminosae which comprises some 300 species, distributed throughout the tropical and warm temperate regions of the globe, India having about 40 Western India may be described as the headquarters of the species, so far as India is concerned, 25 being peculiar to that Presidency On the eastern side of India, in Bihar, Bengal, Assam and Burma, there is a marked decrease in the number of species but a visible increase in the prevalence of those that are met with

There is evidence that when Europeans first began to export the dye from India, it was procured from the Western Presidency and shipped from Surat It was carried by the Portuguese to Lisbon and sold by them to the dyers of Holland, and it was the desire to obtain a more ample supply of dye stuff that led to the formation of the Dutch East India Company and so to the overthrow of the Portuguese supremacy in the East Opposition to indigo in 17th century Europe was keen owing to its interference with the wood industry, but it was competition to obtain indigo from other sources than India that led on the first decline of the Indian Indigo Industry In the middle of the eighteenth century, when the cultivation of indigo in the West Indies had been given up—partly on account of the high duties imposed upon it and partly because sugar and coffee were found to be more profitable—the industry was revived in India, and as one of the many surprises of the industry, the province of Bengal was selected for this revival It had no sooner been organised, however, than troubles next arose in Bengal itself through misunderstandings between the planters, their cultivators and the Government, which may be said to have culminated in Lord Macaulay's famous *Memorandum* of 1837 This led to another migration of the industry from Lower and Eastern Bengal to Tirhut and the United Provinces Here the troubles of the industry did not end, for the researches of the chemical laboratories of Germany threatened the very existence of any natural vegetable dye The first killed the maddar dye of Europe, then the safflower, the lac and the *al* dyes of India, and are now advancing rapidly with synthetic indigo, intent on the complete annihilation of the natural dye Opinions differ on many aspects of the present vicissitude, meanwhile the exports from India have seriously declined and salvation admittedly lies in the path of cheaper production both in cultivation and manufacture These issues are being vigorously faced and some progress has been accomplished, but the future of the industry can scarcely help being described as of great uncertainty The issue is not the advantage of new regulations of land tenure but one exclusively of natural versus synthetic indigo (See Watt's 'Commercial Products of India') In this connection it may be noted that increase in the price of coal in England, due to labour difficulties, have greatly strengthened the position of natural indigo In February 1915 a conference was held at Delhi when the possibility of assisting the natural indigo industry was considered from [illegible] points of view—agricultural, [illegible] and commercial The agricultural or botanical [illegible] the question is fully discussed by Mr A and Mrs Howard of Pusa in Bulletins No [illegible] and 54 of

the Agricultural Research Institute Other aspects of the question were fully examined last year in the Agricultural Journal of India by Mr. W A. Davis, Indigo Research Chemist to the Government of India. An Indigo Cess Bill was passed in the Imperial Legislative Council in 1918 It provides for a cess on indigo exported from India for the scientific investigation of the methods of cultivation and manufacture of indigo, the proceeds of the cess being received and expended by Government

Decline of the Industry —Since synthetic indigo was put upon the market, in 1897, the natural indigo industry of India has declined very rapidly, apart from slight recoveries in 1906-07 and 1911-12, the decline continued without a break until the revival due to the impossibility of obtaining artificial dyes in sufficient quantities during the war

The total yield in 1930 31 was estimated at 13 500 cwts The exports, which are no longer of much importance, amounted only to 934 cwts

OILS AND OIL CAKES.

Oilseeds, which had ranked fourth among India's exports in the two preceding years, occupied in 1930-31 the fifth position, giving place to tea, the first three groups being, as usual, cotton and jute, raw and manufactured, and foodgrains The total exports of oilseeds fell from 1,195,000 tons valued at Rs 26 46 lakhs to 1,037,000 tons valued at Rs 17 86 lakhs Details of oilseeds exported during 1930-31 appear in the section of the Year Book dealing with exports

A pamphlet on the subject recently published by the Commercial Intelligence Department points out that it is both economically and industrially unsound for India to export her oil seeds instead of manufacturing the oils and oil cakes in India It allows other countries to reap the manufacturers' profits and at the same time deprives Indian agriculture of the great potential wealth, as cattle-food and manure, contained in the oil cakes An immense quantity of oil is, as a matter of fact, already manufactured in this country by more or less crude processes Village oil mills worked by bullocks and presses worked by hand exist in all parts of the country and supply most of the local demand for oil There has also been a great increase in recent years in the number of oil mills worked by steam or other mechanical power These crush all the commoner oil seeds and development has been especially marked in the case of mustard oil, castor oil and groundnut oil In spite of all this there has been a perceptible diminution in the export of oil from India, particularly of cocoanut oil and linseed oil, and an increase in the export of oil seeds, which is particularly marked in the case of copra and groundnuts The situation created by the War has naturally led to too much discussion of the possibility of developing on a large scale the existing oil-milling industry in India

There are three difficulties with which any proposal to develop in India an **oil-milling industry** on a great scale is faced In the first place, there exist high protective tariffs in European countries which encourage the export from India of the raw material rather than the manufactured product Secondly, there is a better market for the oil cake in Europe than in India and the freight on oil seeds is less than the freight on cake Thirdly, it is much easier and less expensive to transport oil seeds by sea than it is to transport oil While this has been the position in the European markets, Indian made oils, other than cocoanut oil, have made enough headway in Eastern markets to suggest the possibility of a development of those markets

The problem of finding a market for **oil cakes** is equally important The value of oil cakes is much better appreciated in Europe than in India The Indian cultivator is prejudiced against the use of machine made cake as a cattle food or as manure because he considers that it contains less oil and therefore less nourishment than the village-made cake He is therefore unwilling to buy it except at a reduced price His prejudices on this point have no justification in fact since experts are agreed that mill cake is a better food for cattle than village-made cake Even when the mill cake contains less oil than the village cake, there is still more oil in the cake than cattle can digest The excess of oil in the village cake where it exists, is a drawback and not an advantage to the use of the cake as food A considerable amount of demonstration work has been done by the Agricultural Departments of Government in order to remove the cultivator's prejudices and there is said now to be an increasing demand for most classes of mill cake.

Tea.

Among plantation crops in India tea is the most important. The indigenous tea plant, growing in a wild condition was first discovered in Assam about 1820. It soon drew the attention of the East India Company, which after some enquiries started an experimental garden in 18[illegible]. After working for five years it was handed over to the Assam Company. It may be said, however, that the foundations of the present tea industry were laid between 1856 and 1859. Since the latter date the growth of the industry has been phenomenal and "in less than a hundred years the British Empire has become the tea garden and tea shop of the world."

The following table shows the growth of the industry since 1875.

Progress of the Industry

Year	Area under tea in 000 acres	Production in 000,000 lbs	Year	Area under tea in 000 acres	Production in 000,000 lbs
1875 [illegible]	173	34	1920	654	322
1880-84	241	57	1925	672	335
1885-89	307	90	1926	679	364
1900-1904	500	195	1927	690	361
1910	533	249	1928	702	372
1915	594	352	1929	712	401

It will be seen from the above table that during the last fifty years while the area under tea has risen by over 300 per cent the production has increased more than ten times.

Assam and Bengal are the two most important centres of the tea industry in India. Assam alone accounting for more than half the total production.

The following table shows the various centres of the industry in the country and their relative importance —

Provinces	Area under crop '000 acres	Production '000 lbs	Average daily working strength (permanent and temporary)
Assam —			
Surma Valley	145	73,784	156,489
Assam Valley	285	185,157	400,995
Total	430	258,941	557,484
Bengal —			
Darjeeling	61	23,009	65,522
Jalpaiguri	128	85,427	125,632
Chittagong	6	1,517	5,745
Total	195	109,953	196,899
Madras —			
Nilgiris	32	11,403	30,759
Malabar	13	6,493	12,832
Coimbatore	22	9,700	27,217
Others	*	34	44
Total	67	27,630	70,852
Coorg	*	169	620
Punjab	10	1,930	10,995
United Provinces	6	1,489	3,871
Bihar and Orissa	4	853	2,902
Total British India	712	400,965	843,623
Indian States	77	32,033	86,849
Total India	789	432,998	930,472

* Less than 500 acres

Although India produces such large quantities of tea its consumption of tea is comparatively very little, about 57 million lbs as compared with 421 million lbs in the United Kingdom and the consumption per head is only 18 lb as compared with 9 20 lbs in the United Kingdom The low domestic consumption however enables India to export large quantities to other countries the principal among which is the United Kingdom It is estimated that India supplies about 40 per cent of the world demand of this commodity

The following table explains briefly the position as regards the *export of tea* from India —

Year	Amount exported (million of lbs)	Value in lakhs of rupees	Col 3 as percentage of value of total exports
1	2	3	4
1926–27	349	29,04	9
1927–28	362	32 48	10
1928–29	360	26 60	8
1929–30	377	26,01	8

The following figures show the proportion of exports of tea from India by sea sent to different parts of the world to the total exports —

	1928-29 per cent	1929-30 per cent
To United Kingdom	83 0	84 2
To Rest of Eurpoe	2 0	2 2
To Asia	5 8	3 8
To America	5 7	5 8
To Australia	1 6	1 3
To Africa	1 9	2 7
	100	100

A considerable quantity of Indian tea imported into the United Kingdom is normally re-exported to other foreign countries

The year 1931 was one of the most critical throgh which the tea industry has passed since its early difficulties From 1923 to 1927 the prices obtained for tea were good , but in 1928 a decline set in, and in 1929 and 1930 prices fell further still The price of Indian common tea particularly fell more than that of others While as compared to 1923, ' all tea ' fluctuated in the London market within a range of 25 per cent , Indian common tea fell by about 50 per cent

The following table gives the average wholesale prices of tea in Mincing Lane from 1922-30, in pence per lb

Average Wholesale Prices of Tea, in Mincing Lane, 1922 30, *in Pence per lb*

Year	North India	South India
1922	15 46	14 00
1923	18 76	18 14
1924	19 92	19 02
1925	17 68	17 62
1926	19 36	19 00
1927	19 01	18 88
1928	16 49	15 40
1929	15 72	15 35
1930	14 69	14 52

The following table shows the variations in the average prices of Indian tea sold at auction sales in Calcutta and the index numbers of these prices with base 1901-02 to 1910-11 100

	Average price at auction sales	
	Price per lb	Index Number.
	As p	
1901-02 to 1910-11	6 0	100
1927-28	14 10	247
1928-29	11 4	189
1929 30	9 11	165

The fall in tea prices greatly affected the profits of tea companies The following table which shows the profit per acre of 65 tea companies gives an idea of the effect on profits of the fall, in prices

Profit per Acre of 65 *Indian Tea Companies*

	1913	1924	1928	1929
Average profit per mature acre	£ 6–10–7	£ 15–2–0	£ 10–0–0	£ 6–9–0
Average profit in pence per lb	2 6	6 4	3 84	2 26
Average crop per mature acre	599 lbs	560 lbs	625 lbs	684 lbs

Taking allowance for the re exports from la of imported Coffee, the consumption of fee in India in 1930 was approaching four es the amount consumed in 1925

The daily average number of persons employed the Coffee plantations in 1929-30 was returned 92,504 of whom 55,972 were permanently ployed and 36,532 temporarily employed as ipared with 94,865 persons (44,744 garden 19,094 outside labour permanently employed 31,027 temporary outside labour) in 1928-20

The general trade depression did not fail to affect the coffee industry but in addition to the general slump in trade there was an additional factor which depressed coffee prices and this was the exceptionally heavy crops of Brazilian Coffee Since the year 1925 there has been a general downward trend in Coffee prices but until the end of 1929 the fall was comparatively slow, but since then it has been very rapid This will be clearly seen from the fact that while the average wholesale price of Indian Coffee in London was 140 in 1923 and 127s in 1929 it fell to 86s in 1930

INDIAN TOBACCO

The tobacco plant was introduced into India the Portuguese about the year 1605 As other parts of the world, it passed through period of persecution but its ultimate distri- ion over India is one of the numerous ex- ples of the avidity with which advantageous v crops or appliances are adopted by the lian agriculturist Five or six species of *cotiana* are cultivated, but only two are ind in India, namely, *N Tabacum* and *rustica* The former is a native of South Central America, and is the common tobacco India About the year 1829 experiments re conducted by the East India Company vards improving the quality of leaf and per- ting the native methods of curing and manu- cturing tobacco These were often repeated, d gradually the industry became identified th three great centres namely, (1) Eastern d Northern Bengal (more especially the strict of Rangpur), (2) Madras, Trichi- poly, Dindigul, Coconada and Calicut in uthern India, and (3) Rangoon and Moul- ein in Burma Bengal is the chief tobacco owing Province, but little or no tobacco manufactured there The chief factories e near Dindigul in the Madras Presidency, ough owing to the imposition of heavy port duties on the foreign leaf used as a gar wrapper, some cigar factories have been oved to the French territory of Pondicherry

The question of improving the quality of dian tobaccos has received the attention the Botanical section of the Agricultural esearch Institute, Pusa, and three Memoirs ve been published recording the results of vestigations in that direction The imme- ate problem at Pusa is the production of a od cigarette tobacco Many attempts have en made in the past to introduce into India e best varieties of cigarette tobacco from nerica, but the results have been disappoint- g It is now hoped to build up by hybridiza- on new kinds of tobacco, suited to Indian nditions of growth, which possess in addition e qualities necessary to obtain a better price

Area under Cultivation —The cultivation tobacco is very widespread in Burma The o main varieties are called "Burmese to- cco" and "Havana tobacco" Of the rmese tobacco there are two main varieties Seywet-gyi,' the large-leaved variety and Seywet-gyun," a smaller-leaved variety with pointed leaves The former yields a heavier crop, but the latter gives better quality There is always a great demand on the market for both the Havana and the Burma tobacco The smooth leaves of the Havana plant are used for the wrappers and the coarser Burmese leaf for the filling

The most important tobacco tracts in British India are —(i) the Coimbatore and Dindigal tract of Madras, where the *Usi-Kappal* and *Wara Kappal* varieties are largely grown, the former supplying the Trichinopoly cigar, (ii) the Godavari Delta of Madras (iii) the Rangpur tract of Bengal, (iv) the Districts of Bihar and Orissa, (v) Gujerat in Bombay and (vi) the delta tract of Burma

The season for harvesting varies in different localities ranging from December to June, but the bulk of the crop is harvested during the months of February, March and April The leaves when quite dry, are assorted and placed in heaps in stacks to ferment They are then tied into bundles of 25 or 30, a useless leaf being employed for tying each bundle The leaves are laid perfectly flat, the bundles being fan-shaped In this condition they are baled, the broom-like ends projecting outwards By varying the degree of fermentation of the leaves different qualities of tobacco are obtained A black variety is used in India for cake tobacco, and this is the most common product, but a certain amount of yellow leaf is grown for cigar making

Exports —Exports of unmanufactured tobacco rose from 26 million lbs during 1929-30 to 28 million lbs in 1930 31, but owing to the fall in prices the value dropped from Rs 99½ lakhs to Rs 96¾ lakhs The bulk of the shipments were as usual from Madras, which raised its exports by 1½ million lbs. Bengal and Bombay also increased their contributions but those from Burma shrank substantially The United Kingdom continues to be India's best customer and in 1930-31 took ten million lbs Owing to the preference accorded to Empire grown tobacco, there has been a remarkable increase in the use of Indian tobacco in the United Kingdom although there is yet room for further improvement in the direction of curing, packing and grading of the Indian leaf Before the war the average exports of unmanufactured tobacco from India to the United Kingdom amounted to 135,000 lbs only

The Opium Trade.

Mention opium and half the Western world directs its thought to India, as though India were a most unscrupulous producer of the most noxious drug on earth Refer to the League of Nations' proceedings in regard to opium and again, mainly under the leadership of American representatives, one finds India and the Government of India held up to humanity as traffickers in opium and as thereby obstacles to making the world a better place to live in In fact, neither India nor the Government of India has anything to be ashamed of in its opium history Whatever may be the case in other countries, centuries of inherited experience have taught the people of India discretion in the use of the drug and its misuse is a negligible feature in Indian life Abuse of its properties is rarer in India than the abuse of alcohol in Western countries So much for the internal position

The record as regards exports is equally clean India has never driven hard bargains to secure the sale of the product overseas Where it has been bought the reason is its superiority over other supplies because of the stringent regulations by which its manufacture has always under the British authorities, been regulated in India, in order to secure the purity and cleanliness of the finished product Directly any importing country has expressed a desire to have the trade reduced, the Government of India have responded by stiffening their restrictions on export There have, in recent years, mainly at the instance of America, been numerous International conferences with a view to making opium and drugs derived from it more difficult to obtain and in every case it has been found that India had already given the lead in the special regulations which it was proposed to lay down

The China Trade —The classic case of Indian restriction of her export opium trade is provided by China There is a long history of Indo-Chinese negotiations on the subject, but it is unnecessary to go further back into these than 1911 On 8th May of that year, there was drawn up between India and China an agreement under which the Government of India assented to (1) the payment of an import duty three times the existing amount in return for the promised abolition of provincial taxes, (2) the partial closure of China to Indian opium by provinces, including not only stoppage of transit passes, but also treaty port closure, Shanghai and Canton excepted, (3) the total extinction of trade before 1917 on proof of total cessation of opium production in China, and (4) revision of the agreement on due notice by either party This agreement, as its terms indicate, was on the side of China the outcome of a professed desire to stamp out the opium trade and opium consumption in her midst And on her side China, in the agreement, undertook, among other things, to reduce production in China *pari passu* with the reduction of exports from India

In addition to the limit to the China trade imposed by the agreement, the Government of India undertook in order to lessen the danger of smuggling into China, and as an earnest of their desire to assist that country, strictly to confine the remainder of Indian opium export to the legitimate demands of the non China markets A figure was elaborately calculated for these markets and India drastically cut her non-China exports down to ii in 1911 In subsequent years she progressively reduced the permissible export limit and in 1913 she stopped exports to China altogether

The financial sacrifice thereby undertaken by India in order to help the Chinese in their professed desire for reform amounted to many millions sterling a year China never carried out her side of the bargain She is still demonstrably the greatest opium producing country in the world and the only effect of the reduction, and eventual abolition of imports from India is better trade for Chinese opium producers and merchants and largely increased imports of opium into China from Persia and Turkey

Agreements observed by India —The Government of India have carried out to the letter their side of the 1911 agreement They have gone further. Not only were exports to China stopped and exports to non China countries in the East limited in accordance with the agreement with China, but exports to non-China countries have, on the voluntary initiative of India, been subjected to successive restraining agreements with the countries concerned The Government of India introduced, with effect from 1st January 1923, a certificate system recommended by the League of Nations, whereby all exports of opium must be covered by certificates from the Government of the importing country that its consignment is approved and is required for legitimate purposes The pressure exerted by the League of Nations in this regard was not pressure upon the Government of India but upon the Governments of the importing countries and, so far as India was concerned, the new system was welcomed because it removed from the shoulders of the Government of India all responsibility in regard to opium consumption in the importing countries and laid it upon their own respective Governments In 1926, in order to fulfil the spirit of her international agreements India decided, though she was in no way bound by their letter to do so, to reduce her exports to Far Eastern countries for other than medical and scientific purposes by 10 per cent yearly, so as to extinguish them altogether by December 1935, and effect has been given to that policy at considerable financial sacrifice India is the only country that has made any considerable sacrifices of the kind

International Aspect of the Problem — It was only during the processes and negotiations by which the Indian opium export trade to China was being suppressed that the Opium question began to assume a widely international aspect This happened on the initiative of the U S A, at whose instance an International Opium Commission met at Shanghai in 1909 and formulated a series of recommendations for the suppression of opium smoking and the regulation of the use of opium and morphia The United States thereafter advanced a further proposal for an International Conference at the Hague This met on 1st December 1911,

treasured household medicine of the people, to whom qualified medical assistance is inaccessible It is also taken as a solace, as a tonic and as a restorative to lessen or avert fatigue and in other ways in which, when moderately used it is relatively innocuous

Present Policy—The current attitude and policy of the Government of India were lately explained in their behalf to the League of Nations at Geneva Their representative declared that any genuine measure of reform initiated by a Provincial Minister in connection with it would receive encouragement and support from the Central Government and showed that the policy of that Government is, and has been, one of non-interference with the moderate use of raw opium, whether the object of the consumer be some real or supposed physical benefit or merely the indulgence of the almost universal desire of human beings, particularly those whose occupations involve exposure or severe bodily exertion, for a stimulant or narcotic Excessive indulgence it is and always has been the desire of Government to express

Opium is under the current Indian constitution a Provincial Transferred Subject Nevertheless, owing to the jealous watching and criticism by observers in every continent, the Government of India called an official All-India Conference, which was opened at Simla by Lord Irwin, on 5th May 1930, to consider the question of certain areas where opium consumption was alleged to be unduly high This followed on the prosecution of special provincial inquiries by committees set up by the Local Governments at the special instance of His Majesty's Government The Conference, after an exhaustive discussion of the phenomena presented by the various areas selected for investigation, and in the light of the personal knowledge of the representatives of the different Provinces and of the reports of the local committees, concluded that it appeared that certain parts of Assam and Calcutta might correctly be regarded as having excessive consumption and that Orissa and the Ferozepore District of the Punjab might be held to provide cases for further inquiry In other cases the Conference considered that there was no evidence of prevalent excess But they gave a series of examples to show that there were simple explanations showing harmless causes for what appeared to be excessive consumption in many places.

While speaking at the Second Geneva Opium Conference on 19th January 1925, Lord Cecil stated that he had seen figures apparently taken from a report made by the United States Treasury, to the effect that consumption was greater in America than in India The estimate framed by the Advisory Committee of the League of the annual requirements of opium for strictly medicinal and scientific purposes is 600 milligrammes or 9 25 grains per capital which is roughly equivalent to 6 Indian seers per 10,000 The Health Committee of the League opined that this could be reduced to 450 milligrammes, or 6 94 grains in countries possessing a well developed medical service The consumption per capita in British India during 1924-25 worked out at 17 2 grains per head The rate of consumption has certainly fallen since the compilation of this published figure The amount includes veterinary uses and these are extensive, though to secure statistics of the quantity of opium given to animals is impossible Allowance also has to be made for the poor morphine content of Indian opium, which is about 9 per cent at 90 deg consistence, and the limited number of medical practitioner trained on Western lines to administer strictly measured doses Lord Cecil's statement at the League of Nations was received with extreme criticism by Mr Porter of the American delegation Mr Porter said the American statistics cited had been disavowed and that Lord Cecil's observations were a "vile slander upon the people of the United States" Lord Cecil apologised and withdraw his statement But Mr Frederick Wallis, Commissioner of Correction, New York, writing in the Current History Magazine for February, 1925, showed the annual per capita consumption in Italy to be one grain, in Germany 2 grains, in England 3 grains, in France 4 grains and in the United States 36 grains In "Current History" for March, 1925, Mr Wallis defended this last figure and said that in view of the smuggling into the United States "it would appear to me that the consumption would be much larger than the Government officially gave as 36 grains"

Opium policy has on several occasions during the past few years come under discussion in the Central Indian Legislature and in regard to it the Government of India and the non-official members of the Legislature have been in accord

GLASS AND GLASSWARE

The **imports** of glass and glassware in 1930-31 showed, in common with other articles, a heavy decline compared with the previous year, receding in value from Rs 2,52 lakhs to Rs 1,85 lakhs Japan continues to occupy the foremost position in the trade with Czechoslovakia next Details appear in the Exports Section of the Year Book.

Manufacture of Glass in India—Glass was manufactured in India in centuries before Christ and Pliny makes mention of "Indian Glass" as being of superior quality As a result of recent archæological explorations, a number of small crude glass vessels have been discovered indicative of the very primitive stage of the Industry But no further traces of ancient Indian Glass Industry as such survive, yet, it is certain that by the sixteenth century it was an established Industry producing mainly bangles and small bottles The quality of the material was inferior and the articles turned out were rough Beyond this stage the Industry had not progressed until the nineties of the last century Manufacture of glass in India on modern European lines dates from the nineties of the last century, when some pioneer efforts were made in this line Since then a number of concerns have been started, a number of them have failed, while some are still clinging to life owing to war conditions They mainly devote themselves to the manufacture

of bangles and lampware side by side with bottle-making on a small scale This, therefore, is the criterion which determines the two well-defined classes of the industry in its present stage, (i) Indigenous Cottage Industry and (ii) the modern Factory Industry

(i) The indigenous Cottage Industry which is representated in all parts of the country, but has its chief centres in Firozabad District of U P, and Belgaum District, in the South, is mainly concerned with the manufacture of cheap bangles made from glass cakes or blocks ' made in larger Factories The industry is at present in a flourishing state and supplies nearly one-third of the Indian demand for bangles The quality has been improved by the discovery of new glazing processes and for the present the turnover in this line has gone up to 20 lakhs of rupees a year But these bangles have now to face a very hard competition from Japan whose "silky bangles are ousting the old type Indian ones

(ii) The modern Factory type of organization of this Industry is just in its infancy at present The existing factories either stop at producing glass cakes for bangles as in Firozabad or simple kind of lampwares and bottles With the existing state of knowledge and machinery in India they can neither produce sheet and plate glass, nor do they pretend to manufa ture laboratory or table glass Artistic glassware is out of the question and the private capitalists who have to run their concerns mostly with commercial ends do not think it worth their while to spend money and labour on it War caused a great decrease in volume—though not so much in value which was much increased—of the imports of the lampware, etc, and in order to meet the Indian demand for them new Factories were started and old revived which produced only cheap and simple kind of lampware and bottles on small scale The total production of these Indian Glass Works has not been exactly estimated, but it is generally supposed that they were able to meet in these war years nearly half the Indian demand for this kind of glassware There are at present 14 Factories engaged in the production of lampware, of which two or three only produce bottle and carboys also The chief centres for the former kind are Bombay, Jubbulpore Allahabad and Bijhor and Ambala, while bottles are only manufac tured t Naini and Lahore, and recently at Calcutta

During the later years of the war period a number of Glass Works were opened in the Bombay Presidency and adjoining districts local manufacture having been stimulated by the cessation of imports of German, Austrian and Belgian glass

Causes of failure—Records of the earlier ventures have shown that the failures in some cases were due in part at least to preventible causes, prominent among which were (1) Lack of enlightened management (2) Lack of proper commercial basis, as in some cases the proprietors had a number of other more larger concerns to look to (3) Bad selection of site An ideal site for a Glass Factory would be determined by the (a) nearness of quartz and fire-clay, (b) nearness of fuel, and (c) by the nearness of market At least two must be present In some concerns, two were absent (4) Specialisation was lacking, some factories in their initial stages trying to manufacture three or four different kinds of glassware simultaneously like lampware, bottles, and bangles, etc (5) Paucity of sufficient fluid capital for initial expenses for machinery or other improvements or even in some cases for running the concern in the beginning

But beyond these there are certain real and special causes that contributed to the failure of some of these and hinder the progress of the rest Chief among them are (1) The industry i in its infant stage and hence such failures are but incidental (2) No expert guidance in this line, there is a lack of men and good literature (3) Paucity of skilled labour of higher type The present Indian workmen in this line and blowers are few in number and illiterate They, therefore, master the situation and are unamendable to management (4) Heavy cost of good fuel, the works usually being situated where good sand and quartz can be obtained, and consequently, in most cases, at a great distance from the coal-fields (5) To a certain extent, competition from Japan and European countries

Alkali used is almost entirely of English manufacture being Carbonate of Soda 98-99% in a powdered form This Alkali has almost completely taken place of the various Alkaline Earths formerly employed by the Glass Bangle manufactures as the latter cannot be used in the manufacture of glass which is to compete with the imported article These points must be carefully noted for future guidance

The Industry developed considerably under war conditions, but in peace times, in this transition stage, immediate efforts must be made in the direction of what the Indian Industrial Commission say in their Report (Appendix E) viz "The Glass Industry, even in its simplest form is highly technical and can be efficiently carried on only by scientifically trained managers and expert workmen The present stage has been reached by importing men, only partially equipped with the necessary qualifications, from Europe and Japan, and by sending Indian students abroad to pick up what knowledge they can The glass industry is a closed trade and its secrets are carefully guarded, so that the latter method has not proved conspicuously successful."

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HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER.

India's local manufactures of skins and leather have steadily increased in recent years Previous to the outbreak of war, the trade in raw hides in this country was good, there was a large demand for hides, and prices ruled high On the declaration of war, the trade which had up till then been brisk was seriously dislocated Exports to enemy countries especially to the great emporium of Indian hides, Hamburg, were stopped, and exporters had to find new markets for the raw material The raw hide business of India had up to that time been largely, if not quite entirely, in the hands of German firms or firms of German origin and Germany had the largest share of India's raw hides In the four months before the outbreak of war she took 39 per cent of the total exports In 1912-13 she took 32 per cent and in 1913-14, 35 per cent Germany still takes the major share of India's raw hides while America takes the bulk of goat skin exports Shipments of tanned hides go mostly to Great Britain

The trade in hides and skins slumped heavily in 1930-31, exports falling from Rs 16,04 lakhs in value in 1929 30 to Rs 11,74 lakhs Details are given in the Export Section of the Year Book

Conditions of the Trade—The trade in hides and skins and the craft in leather manufacture are in the hands either of Mahomedans or of low caste Hindus, and are on that account participated in by a comparatively small community The traffic is subject to considerable fluctuations concomitant with the vicissitudes of the seasons In famine years for instance the exports of untanned hides rise to an abnormal figure The traffic is also peculiarly affected by the difficulty of obtaining capital and by the religious objection which assigns it to a position of degradation and neglect it has thus become a monopoly within a restricted community and suffers from the loss of competition and popular interest and favour

Uses of Indian Hides.—The fifteenth report of the Imperial Economic Committee states that Indian hides, both raw and partially tanned, are largely used for the upper leather of boots, partially tanned skins are used for fancy leather articles, bookbinding and for covering the small rollers used in cotton mills for drawing the thread Raw sheepskins are used for similar articles and also for gloves They are exported mostly to Germany, France and Italy Raw goatskins are used almost entirely in the manufacture of glace kid, of which commodity the United States is the chief producer Eighty-five per cent of exports of Indian raw goatskins are sent direct to the United States The consumption of glace kid in the United Kingdom has remained stationary during the last five years none the less production up to 1928 increased somewhat and exports have slightly grown

The chief markets for Indian raw hides are in Central and Southern Europe, Hamburg being an important distributing centre Directly after the war an effort was made to direct more of this trade to the United Kingdom, but it has drifted back to Germany The assortment and grading of raw hides exported from Calcutta before the war, largely the result of the work of German firms established there, had reached a high standard After the war the trade became somewhat disorganised from a variety of causes, among which may be cited fiscal changes, the entry into the trade of new and at first inexperienced firms, the increased cost of arranging for supervision at up country points It has, however, been recovering its reputation

Protecting the Industry.—The report of the Industrial Commission pointed out that the principal difficulty at present in the hides and leather industry was the lack of organisation and expert skill Government action to foster the industry was first taken in September 1919, when a Bill was introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 The effect of this Bill was officially described as follows "It is to impose an export duty of 15 per cent on hides and skins with a rebate of 10 per cent on hides and skins exported to other parts of the Empire, and there tanned Its object is to ensure that our hides and skins shall be converted into fully tanned leather or articles of leather so far as possible in India and failing this in other parts of the Empire, instead of being exported in a raw state for manufacture in foreign countries" Sir George Barnes who was in charge of the Bill and described the tanning industry as one of the most promising Indian industries explained that "the present position is that we have in India at the present time some hundreds of tanneries for the tanning of hides, a large number of which have come into existence in order to satisfy military requirements during the war. We have in fact the foundations of a flourishing tanning industry, but there is reason to fear that it may tend to dwindle and disappear with the diminution of military requirements, if some other support is not given We want to keep this industry alive, and we believe that in this case protection in the shape of a 15 per cent. export duty is justifiable and ought to be effective It is clearly just also that the same measure of protection should be extended to the tanners of skins whose business, as I have already stated, was injured by the necessities of the war Though Indian tanneries have enormously increased in number during the past three years, they can only deal with a comparatively small proportion of the raw hides and skins which India produces, and it is to the advantage of India and the security of the Empire generally that this large surplus should, so far as possible, be tanned within the Empire, and with this end in view the Bill proposes a 10 per cent rebate in respect of hides and skins exported to any place within the Empire I should add that it is proposed to limit by notification the benefit of this rebate to hides and skins actually tanned within the Empire, and Indian hides and skins re-exported from an Empire port for the purpose of being tanned abroad will not be entitled to any rebate."

Indigenous methods—India possesses a large selection of excellent tanning materials such as Acacia pods and bark, Indian sumach, the Tanner's cassia, Mangroves, and Myrabolams By these and such like materials and by various methods and contrivances, hides and skins are extensively cured and tanned and the leather worked up in response to an immense, though purely local, demand.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

A handbook to the **Patent Office** in India for some twenty years Difficulties arising which is published by the Government from an uncertainty as to the effect of the Press, Calcutta, gives the various Acts, rules, Royal Prerogative prevented earlier action, and instructions bearing on the subject together and, owing to some informalities the Act itself with hints for the preparation of specifications was repealed in the following year In 1859 and drawings, hints for searchers and other it was re-enacted with modifications, and in valuable information that has not hitherto 1872 the Patterns and Designs Protection Act been readily accessible to the general public was passed The protection of Inventions Act in so convenient a form In the preface the of 1883, dealing with exhibitions, followed, and Controller of Patents and Designs explains then the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 the scope of the Patent laws in India and All these are now replaced by the present Act indicates where in they differ from English law and procedure of 1911

The foundation of patent legislation throughout the world lies in the English Statute of Monopolies' which was enacted in 1623, the 21st year of King James the First In part this Act has been repealed, but the extant portion of the more important section 6 is as follows — "Provided also that any declaration before mentioned shall not extend to any letters patent and grants of privilege for the term of fourteen years or under, hereafter to be made of the sole working or making of any manner of new manufactures within this realm to the true and first inventor and inventors of such manufactures, which others at the time of making of such letters patent and grants shall not use, so as also they be not contrary to the law nor mischievous to the State by raising prices of commodities at home, or hurt of trade, or generally inconvenient, the said fourteen years to be accomplished from the date of the first letters patent or grants of such privilege hereafter to be made, but that the same shall be of such force as they should be if this Act had never been made, and of none other"

The **existing Indian Patent Law** is contained in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 supplemented by the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act 1915 and by the Rules made under those Acts The Patent Office does not deal with trade mark or with copyright generally in books, pictures, music and other matters which fall under the Indian Copyright Act III of 1914 There is, in fact, no provision of law in British India for the registration of Trade Marks which are protected under the Merchandise Marks Act (IV of 1889) which forms Chapter XVIII of the Indian Penal Code

On the whole, Indian law and procedure closely follow that in the United Kingdom for the protection of inventions and the registration of designs, as they always have done in matters of major interest One main difference exists, however, as owing to the absence of provision of law for the **registration of trade marks**, India cannot become a party to the International Convention under which certain rights of priority are obtainable in other countries

The first Indian Act for granting exclusive privileges to inventors was passed in 1856, after an agitation that had been carried on fitfully

The existing Acts extend to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas This of course includes Burma, but it does not embrace the Native States Of the latter three, *viz*, (1) Hyderabad (Deccan), (2) Mysore, (3) Gwalior have ordinances of their own for which particulars must be obtained from the Government of the States in question as they are not administered by the Indian Patent Office in Calcutta The object of the Act of 1911 was to provide a simpler more direct, and more effective procedure in regard both to the grant of patent rights and to their subsequent existence and operation The changes made in the law need not here be referred to in detail They gave further protection both to the inventor, by providing that his application should be kept secret until acceptance, and to the public, by increasing the facilities for opposition at an effective period At the same time a Controller of Patents and Designs was established, with power to dispose of many matters previously referred to the Governor-General in Council, and provision was made for the grant of a sealed "patent" instead of for the mere recognition of an "exclusive privilege" The provisions of the Act follow with the necessary modifications those of the British Inventions and Designs Act of 1907

New Legislation.—Important amendments have been made in the Indian Patents and Designs Act since 1911, the most important being the priority given to Indian Inventors over others to apply for British patents within 12 months from the date of the Indian application Similarly an applicant for a British patent has priority over other applicants in India for 12 months from the date of his British application

Part I (Patents) of the Act of 1911 has been further amended by Act VII of 1936 and includes the following

If an Application comprises more than one invention the additional inventions may be made the subject matter of additional applications bearing the same date as the original application

The term of the Patent will be 16 years instead of 14 years

Insurance in India.

According to the report by Mr N Mukarji Actuary to the Government of India, contained in the Indian Insurance Year Book, 1930, the number of companies subject to the provisions of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act of 1912 and the Indian Insurance Companies Act of 1928 is 257, of which 108 companies are constituted in India and 149 companies are constituted outside India Of the 108 Indian companies, 46 are established in the Bombay Presidency, 20 in Bengal, 19 in the Madras Presidency, 12 in the Punjab, 4 in Delhi, 2 each in the United Provinces and the Central Provinces, 1 in Ajmer and 2 in Burma Of the 149 non-Indian companies, 72 are constituted in the United Kingdom, 30 in the British Dominions and Colonies, 19 in the Continent of Europe, 13 in the United States of America, 10 in Japan and 5 in Java

Most of the Indian companies carry on life assurance business only They are 71 in number and of the remaining 37 Indian companies, 18 carry on life business along with other insurance business and 19 carry on insurance business other than life As regards non-Indian companies, most of them carry on insurance business other than life Out of the total number of 149 non-Indian companies, 125 carry on insurance business other than life, 9 carry on life business only and 15 carry on life business along with other insurance business Of the latter 24 companies, 17 are constituted in the United Kingdom, 6 in the British Dominions and Colonies and 1 in Germany

The total new **life assurance business** effected in India during 1929 amounted to 143 thousand policies assuring a sum of 28¾ crores and yielding a premium income of 1¾ crore, or which the new business done by Indian companies amounted to 103 thousand policies assuring a sum of about 16½ crores and having a premium income of nearly a crore The share of the British companies in respect of new sums assured is 4¾ crores, of the Dominion and Colonial companies about 7½ crores and of the single German company ¼ crore

The **average sum assured** under the new policies issued by Indian companies is Rs 1,628 and under those issued by non-Indian companies Rs 3,086 and the average annual premium per Rs 1,000 sum assured is Rs 55 in the case of Indian companies and Rs 57 in the case of non-Indian companies

The total life assurance business effected in India and remaining in force at the end of 1929 amounted to 656 thousand policies assuring a total sum of 142 crores including reversionary bonus additions and having a premium income of 7-1/3 crores Of this the share of Indian companies is represented by 472 thousand policies assuring a sum of 78 crores and having a premium income of nearly 4 crores

Most of the Indian companies now transact life assurance business on the scientific principle but there are still some which carry on business on the **dividing plan** under which the sum assured is not fixed but depends on the division of a portion of each year's premium income amongst the claims arising in that year This form of life assurance business is unsound Before the Act of 1912 was passed there were numerous companies which transacted life assurance business on the dividing plan and most of them came to grief Of such companies which were in existence at the time of the passing of the Act the majority have disappeared and some have stopped issuing policies on the dividing plan A few new companies have taken up this dividing insurance business and it will not be long before they realise their mistake

Some Indian life offices have extended their operations outside India, mostly in British East Africa and in the Near East The total new sums assured by these offices outside India in 1929 amounted to about a crore and the average sum assured under each policy was Rs 2,848

A striking feature of the Indian companies is the almost negligible amount of business done by them under **annuity contracts**, while in the case of the non-Indian companies annuity contracts constitute an appreciable portion of their total life assurance business Even the small amount of annuity business the Indian companies were getting in the past is gradually decreasing Evidently annuity contracts have not yet found favour with Indians in general

The life assurance business of Indian companies has steadily increased during the last ten years The following table shows the **new business effected** since 1920 in each year and the total business remaining in force at the end of the year

Year	New business written during the year	Total business remaining in force at the end of the year
1920	5,17 lakhs	31 crores
1921	5,47 ,,	34 ,,
1922	5,64 ,,	37 ,,
1923	5,85 ,,	39 ,,
1924	6,89 ,,	42 ,,
1925	8,15 ,,	47 ,,
1926	10,35 ,,	53 ,,
1927	12,77 ,,	60 ,,
1928	15,41 ,,	71 ,,
1929	17,29 ,,	82 ,,

The **net income** of the Indian companies under their life assurance business from premiums and interest amounted to 1 7/8 crores in 1929 and was in excess of 2 3 crore over the corresponding income of the previous year Claims amounted to 1 2 3 crore and exceeded the previous year's figure by ¼ crore Claims by death showed an increase of 8¾ lakhs and claims by survivance of 1 ¼ lakhs For the first time during 1929 claims by survivance were larger than claims by death

The life assurance funds increased by over 1½ crore during 1929 and amounted to 18¾ crores at the end of that year The average rate of interest earned on the life funds during the year was nearly 5¼ per cent as against 5 1/3 per cent realised in the previous year

The **Post Office Insurance Fund** was instituted by the Government of India in 1883 for the benefit of the postal employes but gradually admission to it has been thrown open to almost all classes of Government servants who are employed on civil duties

The following are some of the important particulars relating to the business of the Fund during the two years 1929 and 1930 —

Year ending 31st March	New business effected during the year		Total business remaining in force at the end of the year		Total income	Life Assurance fund at the end of the year
	Number of policies	Total sums assured	Number of policies	Total sums assured and bonuses		
1929	7,582	1 43,41 000	61 474	13 02,47 000	63,17,000	3,64,44,000
1930	8 891	1 49 58 000	71,179	14 17 81 000	69,36 000	4,02,80,000

Fire, Marine and Miscellaneous Insurance Business. The net Indian premium income of all companies under insurance business other than life assurance during 1929 was nearly 3 crores of which the Indian companies' share was over ½ crore and that of the non Indian companies nearly 2½ crores The total amount is composed of—

1,55 lakhs from fire,

68 lakhs from marine, and

76 lakhs from miscellaneous insurance business

The Indian companies received—

23 lakhs from fire,

11 lakhs from marine, and

18 lakhs from miscellaneous insurance business

The total assets of Indian companies amount to 25 crores of which the stock exchange securities form the bulk These securities are shown in the accounts at a net value of 18 crores Loans on policies and mortgages are shown at 2¾ crores land and house property are valued at 1¼ crore deposits, cash, stamps, etc are shown at 1¼ crore agents' balances and other outstanding items at 1 crore, and loans on personal security and other miscellaneous assets at ¾ crore Over half a crore of the total assets of the Indian companies is invested outside India

Customs Tariff.

General Import duties are levied for fiscal purposes and not for the protection of Indian industries But the tariff has been modified with a view to admitting free or at favourable rates articles, the cheap import of which was considered necessary in the interests of the country Thus certain raw materials, manures, agricultural implements and dairy appliances are admitted free Machinery, printing materials, etc, are assessed at 2½ per cent and iron and steel railway material and ships at 10 per cent High duties are imposed on tobacco, liquors and matches

Re-Imports —Articles of foreign production on which import duty has been once paid, if subsequently exported, are on re-import exempted from duty on the following conditions —

The Collector of Customs must be satisfied—

(1) of the identity of the articles,

(2) that no drawback of duty was paid on their export,

(3) that the ownership has not changed between the time of re-export and subsequent re import,

(4) that they are private personal property re-imported for personal use, not merchandise for sale,

(5) that not more than three years have passed since they were re exported

Duty is, however, charged on the cost of repairs done to the articles while abroad which should be declared by the person re-importing the articles in a form which will be supplied to him at the time of re-importation

To facilitate identification on re-importation an export certificate giving the necessary particulars should be obtained from the Customs Department at the time of shipment of the articles which should be tendered for examination

This concession of free entry on re-importation is not extended for the benefit of Companies or Corporate Bodies

Drawbacks —When any goods, capable of being easily identified which have been imported by sea into any Customs port from any foreign port, and upon which duties of Customs have been paid on importation, are re-exported by sea from such Customs port to any foreign port, or as provisions or stores for use on board a ship proceeding to a foreign port seven-eights of such duties shall, except as otherwise hereinafter provided, be repaid as drawback

Provided that, in every such case, the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector at such Customs port and that the re-export be made within two years from the date of importation, as shown by the records of the Custom House, or within such extended term as the Chief Customs Authority, or Chief Customs Officer on sufficient cause being shown in any case determines, provided further that the Chief Customs Officer shall not extend the term to a period exceeding 3 years

When any goods, having been charged with Import duty at one Customs port and thence exported to another, are re exported by sea as aforesaid, drawback shall be allowed on such goods as if they had been so re-exported from the former port

Provided that, in every such case, the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the Officer in-Charge of the Custom House at the port of final exportation, and that such final exportation be made within three years from the date on which they were first imported into British India

No drawback shall be allowed unless the claim to receive such drawback be made and established at the time of re export

No such payment of drawback shall be made until the vessel carrying the goods has put out to sea, or unless payment be demanded within six months from the date of entry for shipment.

Every person, or his duly authorised agent, claiming drawback on any goods duly exported, shall make and subscribe a declaration that such goods have been actually exported, and have not been re landed and are not intended to be re-landed at any Customs port, and that such person was at the time of entry outwards and shipment, and continues to be, entitled to drawback thereon

Merchandise Marks —Importers into India especially from countries other than the United Kingdom, would do well to make themselves acquainted with the law and regulations relating to merchandise marks In Appendix II will be found the principal provisions of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, and connected Acts and the notifications issued thereunder The following summary of the regulations in force does not claim to be exhaustive For those seeking more complete information a reference is suggested to the Merchandise Marks Manual which is published under the authority of the Government of India and obtainable of all agents for the sale of Indian Government publications

Infringements or offences may be classified conveniently under four heads —

1 Counterfeit trade marks,

2 Trade descriptions that are false in respect of the country of origin,

3 Trade descriptions that are false in other respects, and

4 Lengths not properly stamped on piece-goods

Schedule II—(Import Tariff).

[illegible] Schedules the reference is to "real value" [illegible] of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), unless an article [illegible]

[illegible] the ordinary trade description of each article and cover [illegible] they are separately provided for

[illegible]	[illegible]	Rate	Tariff Values	Duty
	I Food, Drink and Tobacco		Rs a p	
	I H			
[illegible]	[illegible]	Indian maund of 82 lbs avoirdupois weight		Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding one rupee as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, from time to time prescribe,* *p r* 6¼ per cent *ad valorem*
2	[illegible] (see Serial No 1)		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
[illegible]	[illegible]		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES			
[illegible]	[illegible]	cwt		Re 1 4
4	[illegible] all sorts fresh, [illegible] not otherwise [illegible]		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
	Dry fruits			
	Almonds without hull	cwt	58 0 0	25 per cent
	Almonds in the shell Persian	,,	55 0 0	25 ,,
	Almonds in the shell Persian	,,	12 12 0	25 ,,
	Cashew or cajou kernel not shelled	,,	31 0 0	25 ,,
	Coconuts, Straits, Dutch East Indies and Siam—			
	Husked	thousand	66 0 0	25 ,,
	Unhusked	,,	104 0 0	25 ,,
	Coconuts, Maldives	,,	21 0 0	25 ,,
	Coconuts other	,,	33 0 0	25 ,,
	Coconut kernel (copra)	cwt	11 12 0	25 ,,
	Dates, dry, in bags	,,	9 8 0	25 ,,
	Dates, wet, in bags, baskets and bundles	,,	4 8 0	25 ,,
	Dates, wet, packed in other receptacles	,,	11 4 0	25 ,,
	Figs, dried, Persian	,,	9 12 0	25 ,,
	Figs, dried, European	,,	16 0 0	25 ,,
	Garlic	,,	9 8 0	25 ,,
	Pistachio nuts	,,	53 0 0	25 ,,
	Raisins, red, Persian Gulf	,,	10 8 0	25 ,,

* The rate on the 1st January, 1932 and until further notice is annas 0¾

† Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No 56 dated the 5th December 1931, raw cashew nuts are liable to import duty at 20 per cent *ad valorem*

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—*continued*

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	I —Food, Drink and Tobacco—*contd*		Rs a p	
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR			
5	FLOUR except sago flour			Wheat flour—Rs 2-8 per cwt, all others—25 per cent *ad valorem*
	Tariff value —			
	Cassava or Taploca flour	cwt	7 4 0	25 per cent
6	GRAIN AND PULSES, all sorts, including broken grains and pulse, but excluding flour (*see* Serial Nos 5 and 7)			Wheat—Rs 2-8 per cwt, all others—free
7	SAGO FLOUR			Free
	LIQUORS			
8	ALE beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	In barrels or other containers containing 27 oz or more, per imperial gallon		Fifteen annas
		In bottles containing less than 27 oz but not less than 20 less than 13½ oz, per bottle		Two annas and six pies
		In bottles containing oz but not less than 10 oz, per bottle		One anna and three pies
		In bottles containing less than 6¾ oz but not less than 5 oz, per bottle		⅝ anna
		In other containers, per imperial gallon		Re 1 4
9	DENATURED SPIRIT		*Ad valorem*	9⅜ per cent
	Tariff value —			
	Spirit from Java denatured before clearance	Imperial gallon	1 0 0	9⅜ per cent

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—*continued.*

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	I—Food, Drink and Tobacco—*contd*		Rs a p	
	LIQUORS—*contd*			
10	SPIRITS (other than denatured spirit)—			
	(1) Brandy, gin, rum, whisky, and other sorts of spirits not otherwise specified, including wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit	Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof		Rs 37-8
	(2) LIQUEURS, cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing spirit (other than drugs and medicines)—			
	(*i*) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested	Imperial gallon		Rs 50
	(*ii*) not so entered	Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof		Rs 37-8
	(3) Drugs and medicines containing spirit			
	(*i*) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested	Imperial gallon		Rs 37 8
	(*ii*) not so entered	Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof		Rs 27-5-6
	(4) PERFUMED SPIRITS	Imperial gallon		Rs 60
	PROVIDED THAT—			
	(*a*) the duty on any article included in this Item shall in no case be less than the duty which would be charged if the article were included in Part V of the Statutory Schedule (*i e*, 25 per cent *ad valorem*)			
	(*b*) where the unit of assessment is the imperial gallon of the strength of London proof, the duty shall be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength is greater or less than London proof			
11	WINES, not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit—			
	(1) Champagne and other sparkling wines	Imperial gallon		Rs 13-2
*	(2) Other Sorts	Do		Rs 7-8

* There are no entries bearing Serial Nos 12 and 13

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—*continued*

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	I—Food, Drink and Tobacco—*contd*		Rs a p	
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES			
14	Provisions and Oilman's Stores and Groceries, all sorts, excluding vinegar in casks (*see* Serial No 15)		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
	Tariff values—			
	Butter	lb	1 6 0	25 per cent
	Cassava, Taploca or Sago (whole)	cwt	8 8 0	25 ,,
	China preserves in syrup	box of six large or twelve small jars	6 12 0	25 ,,
	China preserves, dry, candied	lb	0 4 6	25 ,,
	China canned fruit	case of 4 doz	9 0 0	25 ,,
	Cocum	cwt	8 0 0	25 ,,
	Ghi	,,	64 0 0	25 ,,
	Vegetable product	lb	0 5 6	25 ,,
	Vermicelli, flour, from China and the Far East	cwt	19 0 0	25 ,,
	Vermicelli, peas, from China and the Far East	,,	21 12 0	25 ,,
	Vermicelli, rice, from China and the Far East	,,	17 12 0	25 ,,
	Yeast, from China and the Far East	,,	20 8 0	25 ,,
15	VINEGAR, in casks		*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent
	SACCHARINE			
16	SACCHARINE (except in tablets) and such other substances as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be of a like nature or use to saccharine	lb		Rs 6-4
17	SACCHARINE TABLETS		*Ad valorem*	18¾ per cent or Rs 6-4 per pound of saccharine contents whichever is higher
	SPICES			
18	THE FOLLOWING SPICES, namely — Cardamoms, cassia, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs and pepper		*Ad valorem*	37½ per cent
	Tariff values—			
	Cardamom seed	cwt	55 0 0	37½ per cent
	Cassia lignea	,,	11 0 0	37½ ,,
	Cloves	,,	60 0 0	37½ ,,
	Cloves, exhausted	,,	23 0 0	37½ ,,
	Cloves stems and heads	,,	10 0 0	37½ ,,
	Cloves in seeds, narlavang	,,	20 0 0	37½ ,,
	Nutmegs	lb	0 7 0	37½ ,,
	Nutmegs in shell	,,	0 4 0	37½ ,,
	Pepper, black	cwt	49 0 0	37½ ,,
	Pepper, long	,,	42 8 0	37½ ,,
	Pepper, white	,,	65 0 0	37½ ,,

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—*continued*

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	I.—Food Drink and Tobacco—*contd*		Rs a p	
	SUGAR			
19	CONFECTIONERY		*Ad valorem*	50 per cent
20	SUGAR, excluding confectionery (*see* Serial No 19)—			
	(1) Sugar, crystallised or soft 8 Dutch Standard and above	cwt		Rs 9-1
	(2) Sugar, below 8 Dutch Standard and sugar candy		*Ad valorem*	31¼ per cent *plus* Rs 3-7 per cwt
	(3) Molasses		,,	31¼ per cent
	Tariff value—			
	Molasses—			
	(i) Imported in bulk by tank steamer	cwt	2 1 0	31¼ ,,
	(ii) Otherwise imported	,,	2 9 0	31¼ ,,
	Sugar candy	,,	10 0 0	31¼ per cent *plus* Rs 3-7 per cwt
	TEA			
21	TEA		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
	Tariff values—			
	Tea, black	lb	0 11 0	25 ,,
	Tea, green	,,	0 13 0	25 ,,
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK			
22	COFFEE		*Ad valorem*	25 ,,
23	HOPS			Free
24	SALT, excluding Salt exempted under Serial No 25	Indian maund of 82 2/7lbs avoirdupois weight		The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place * *plus* 4½† annas per maund if manufactured outside India
25	SALT imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture, also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stoneware, also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces			Free
	(For the general duty on salt, *see* Serial No 24)			
26	ALL OTHER SORTS OF FOOD AND DRINK not otherwise specified		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
	Tariff values—			
	Chillies, dry	cwt	21 0 0	25 ,,
	Ginger, dry	,,	26 0 0	25 ,,
	Mace	lb	1 4 0	25 ,,

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1932 and until further notice is Re 1-9-0

† Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No 44, dated the 16th November 1931, salt imported into British India and liable to the additional duty of customs imposed by section 3 of the Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act 1931 (XVI of 1931) is exempt from so much of the additional customs duty imposed by clause 5 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931, as is equal to one-fourth of the additional duty imposed by section 3 of the said Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act, 1931

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—*continued*

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	II —Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—*contd*		Rs a p	
	SEEDS			
41	OIL-SEEDS, imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India			Free
42	SEEDS, all sorts not otherwise specified *		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
	TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX			
43	TALLOW			Free
44	All sorts of stearine, wax grease and animal fat not otherwise specified		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
	Tariff value —			
	Mineral grease	lb	0 3 3	25 per cent
	Vegetable wax, other than carnauba wax	cwt	40 0 0	25 ,,
	TEXTILE MATERIALS			
45	COTTON, raw	pound		Six pies
46	TEXTILE MATERIALS, the following — Silk waste, and raw silk including cocoons, raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified		*Ad valorem*	Raw hemp—18¾ per cent all others—25 per cent
	Tariff values —			
	Coir fibre	cwt	4 10 0	25 per cent
	Hemp, raw	,,	17 0 0	18¾ ,,
	Silk, raw—			
	(*a*) Bokhara	lb	12 0 0	25 ,,
	(*b*) Chinese—			
	Mathow	,,	2 10 0	25 ,,
	Panjam	,,	1 13 0	25 ,,
	White Shanghai, Thonkoon or Duppion	,,	2 14 0	25 ,,
	White Shanghai, other kinds	,	4 8 0	25 ,,
	White other kinds	,,	4 8 0	25 ,,
	Yellow Shanghai	,,	4 1 0	25 ,,
	Yellow other kinds	,,	4 6 0	25 ,,
	(*c*) Persian	,,	7 0 0	25 ,,
	(*d*) Siam	,,	5 0 0	25 ,,
47	WOOL, raw, and wool-tops			Free
	WOOD AND TIMBER			
48	FIREWOOD		*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent
49	WOOD AND TIMBER, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood		,,	25 ,,

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No 51, dated the 17th October 1931, tung oil seeds are exempt from payment of import duty for a period of three years with effect from the date of the notification

Schedule II —(Import Tariff)—*continued*

Serial No.	Name of Article	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	II — Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—*contd.*		Rs a p	
	MISCELLANEOUS			
[illegible]	Cassia lignea		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent.
	Tariff rates			
	Cassia			
	Whole	100 pieces	22 8 0	25 ,,
	[illegible]		9 8 0	25 ,,
	[illegible]		6 8 0	25 ,,
	[illegible]	,,	17 8 0	25 ,,
	[illegible]	,,	15 0 0	25 ,,
	[illegible]			
	Not exceeding 10 feet in length		55 0 0	25 ,,
	Exceeding 10 feet in length		80 0 0	25 ,,
	Total	cwt	20 0 0	25 ,,
	Lettuce			
	Crude	cwt	18 12 0	25 ,,
	Dust		9 8 0	25 ,,
	Other		67 0 0	25 ,,
	Lettuce		46 0 0	25 ,,
[illegible]	Cowries and shells		*Ad valorem*	25 ,,
	Tariff rates			
	Cowries, other common	cwt	4 12 0	25 ,,
	Cowries, yellow superior quality	,,	5 4 0	25 ,,
	Cowries, Maldive	,,	10 4 0	25 ,,
	Cowries, Sankhli	,,	87 0 0	25 ,,
	Mother of pearl nacre	,,	25 4 0	25 ,,
	Nautilus	,,	115 0 0	25 ,,
	Tortoise shell	lb	7 0 0	25 ,,
	Tortoise shell nails	,,	2 0 0	25 ,,
52	Ivory, unmanufactured		*Ad valorem*	25 ,,
	Tariff rates			
	Elephants' cinder	cwt	300 0 0	25 ,,
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows centres and points) each exceeding 20 lb in weight and hollows, centres and points each weighing 10 lb and over	,,	600 0 0	25 ,,
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows centres, and points) not less than 10 lb and not exceeding 20 lb each, and hollows, centres and points each weighing less than 10 lb	,,	525 0 0	25 ,,
	Elephants' tusks each less than 10 lb (other than hollows, centres, and points)	,,	260 0 0	25 ,,
	Sea cow or move teeth, each not less than 4 lb	,,	275 0 0	25 ,,
	Sea cow or move teeth, each not less than 3 lb and under 4 lb	,,	220 0 0	25 ,,
	Sea cow or move teeth, each less than 3 lb		130 0 0	25 ,,
53	Manures, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures — Basic slag, nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, carbo lime, urea, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, ammonium phosphates, mineral phosphates and mineral surphosphates			Free

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—*continued*

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—*concld*			
	MISCELLANEOUS—*contd*			
54	Precious Stones, unset and imported uncut, and Pearls, unset			Free
55	PRECIOUS STONES, unset and imported cut (*see* Serial No 54)		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
56	PULP OF WOOD, rags and other paper-making materials			Free
57	RUBBER STUMPS, rubber seeds and raw rubber			Free
58	All other raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified *		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
	III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured APPAREL			
59	Apparel, including drapery, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements, but excluding uniforms and accoutrements exempted from duty under Serial No 60 and articles made of gold or silver thread, and articles made of silk or silk mixtures or of artificial silk or artificial silk mixtures, and boots and shoes		*Ad valorem*	25 ,,
59A	BOOTS AND SHOES		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent or 5 annas per pair whichever is higher
60	UNIFORMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use			Free
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES			
61	Subject to the exemptions specified in Serial No 64—			
	(1) Firearms, including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified (*see* Serial Nos 65 and 165)	each		Rs 18-12
	(2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double,	,,		Rs 18-12
	(3) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas guns, gas rifles and gas pistols			Rs 6-4
	(4) Gun stocks and breech blocks	each		Rs 3-12
	(5) Revolver-cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry	,,		Rs 2-8
	(6) Actions (including skeleton and water) breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks for muzzle loading arms	,,		Re 1-4
	(7) Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges for rifled arms		*Ad valorem*	50 per cent
	(8) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms		,,	50 ,,
62	GUNPOWDER for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes		,,	50 ,,

(Rs 18-12 to Re 1-4: or 37½ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* 12½ per cent *ad valorem*)

* Under Government of India, Commerce Department Notification No 4317, dated the 2nd July 1921, unmanufactured Mica is exempt from payment of import duty

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—*continued*

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd*		Rs a p	
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES—*contd*			
63	Subject to the exemptions specified in Serial No 64 all articles other than those specified in Serial Nos 61, 65 and 165 which are arms or parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (excluding springs used for air-guns which are dutiable as hardware under Serial No 84), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act		*Ad valorem*	50 per cent
64	The following Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores — (*a*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of a commissioned or gazetted officer in His Majesty s Service entitled to wear diplomatic, military naval, Royal Air Force or police uniform (*b*) A revolver and an automatic pistol and ammunition for such revolver and pistol up to a maximum of 100 round per revolver or pistol, (i) when accompanying a commissioned officer of His Majesty s regular forces, or of the Indian Auxiliary Force or the Indian Territorial Force or a gazetted police officer, or (ii) certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving or, in the case of a police officer, by an Inspector General or Commissioner of Police, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment (*c*) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes (*d*) Arms, ammunition, and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a State in India being a unit notified in pursuance of the First Schedule to the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (*e*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men *			Free

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No 36, dated the 23rd May 1931, .22 inch Adapters imported by officers commanding a unit of the Army in India for the instruction of their men are also exempt from payment of import duty

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—*continued.*

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd*		Rs a p	
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES—*concld*			
65	Ornamental Arms of an obsolete pattern possessing only a antiquarian value, masonic and theatrical and fancy dress swords, provided they are virtually useless for offensive or defensive purposes, and *dahs* intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
66	EXPLOSIVES, namely blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roburite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuse *		*Ad valorem*	25 ,,
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES			
67				
67	ANTI-PLAGUE SERUM			Free
68	BLEACHING PASTE and bleaching powder			Free
68A	CAMPHOR		*Ad valorem*	50 per cent
	Tariff values —			
	Camphor, refined, other than powder	lb	1 14 0	50 per cent
	Camphor, powder, other than synthetic	,,	1 6 0	50 ,,
	Camphor, synthetic, tablets and slabs	,,	1 11 0	50 ,,
	Camphor, synthetic, powder	,,	1 1 0	50 ,,
69	COPPERAS, GREEN		*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent
	Tariff value —			
	Copperas, green, if imported in bulk	cwt	4 8 0	2½ per cent
70	OPIUM and its alkaloids and their derivatives	seer of 80 tolas		Rs 30 or 18¾ per cent *ad valorem* whichever is higher
71	CINCHONA BARK and the alkaloids extracted therefrom including Quinine and alkaloids derived from other sources which are chemically identical with alkaloids extracted from cinchona bark			Free
72	HEAVY CHEMICALS, the following —			
	(1) Acid, hydrochloric	cwt		Rs 3-3-3
	(2) Acid, nitric—			
	having a density at 15° C of not more than 1 42 grammes per cubic centimetre,	,,		Rs 4-8-6
	having a density at 15° C of more than 1 42 grammes per cubic centimetre	,,		Rs 6-7-9
	(3) Acid, sulphuric	,,		Re 1-9-0
	(4) Alum, namely, ammonia alum, potash alum or soda alum	,,		Re 1-2-9

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No 16, dated the 28th March 1931, certain specified explosives specially adapted for use in dangerous coal mines are exempt from payment of import duty

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—*continued.*

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	III —Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd*		Rs a p	
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES —*contd*			
72—*ctd*	HEAVY CHEMICALS—*contd*			
	(5) Aluminium sulphate or hydrated aluminium sulphate including, aluminoferric and alum cake—			
	containing not more than 0 01 per cent of iron	cwt		Re 1-0 3
	containing more than 0 01 per cent of iron	,,		Re 0-11-3
	(6) Copper sulphate or hydrated copper sulphate	,,		Rs 3-12-0
	(7) Magnesium chloride	,,		Re 0-8-9
	(8) Magnesium sulphate or hydrated magnesium sulphate—			
	containing not more than 50 per cent of magnesium sulphate	,,		Re 1-9-0
	containing more than 50 per cent of magnesium sulphate	,,		Rs 3-2-0
	(9) Sodium sulphate or hydrated sodium sulphate—			
	containing not more than 50 per cent of sodium sulphate,	,,		Re 0-7-6
	containing more than 50 per cent of sodium sulphate	,,		Re 1-0-3
	(10) Sodium sulphide or hydrated sodium sulphide	,,		Re 1-12-9
	(11) Zinc chloride or zinc chloride solution Provided that the duty on any article included in this item shall in no case be less than the duty which would be charged if the article were included in Part V of the Statutory Schedule (i e 25 per cent *ad valorem*)	,,		Rs 5 6-3
73	SULPHUR			Free
74	CHEMICALS, Drugs and Medicines, all sorts, not otherwise specified *		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
	Tariff values —			
	Alkali, Indian (sajji-khar)	cwt	3 8 0	25 ,,
	Ammonia gas, anhydrous, including compressed or liquified gas	lb	0 9 0	25 ,,
	Ammonium carbonate or bicarbonate	cwt	24 0 0	25 ,,
	Ammonium chloride—			
	Muriate of Ammonia, crystalline	,,	15 0 0	25 ,,
	Salammoniac, sublimed	,,	23 8 0	25 ,,
	Other sorts, including compressed	,,	17 8 0	25 ,,
	Arsenic (China mansil)	,,	55 0 0	25 ,,
	Calcium carbide	,,	14 0 0	25 ,,
	Calcium chloride	,,	4 4 0	25 ,,
	Carbonic acid gas including compressed or liquified gas	lb	0 3 6	25 ,,
	Chlorate of potash	cwt	20 0 0	25 ,,
	Chlorine	lb	0 5 6	25 ,,

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notifications Nos 4 and 28, dated the 6th February and 9th August 1930 respectively, calcium acetate and radium Salts are exempt from payment of import duty

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—*continued*

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	III —Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd*		Rs a p	
74—	*Tariff values—contd*			
ctd	Menthol (peppermint) crystals	oz	0 12 0	25 per cent
	Naphthalene balls	cwt	12 8 0	25 ,,
	Potassium bichromate	,,	30 0 0	25 ,,
	Soda ash including calcined natural soda and manufactured sesqui-carbonates	,,	6 0 0	25 ,,
	Soda, caustic, flake	,	14 0 0	25 ,,
	Soda, caustic, powdered	,,	14 4 0	25 ,,
	Soda, caustic, solid	,,	11 0 0	25 ,,
	Soda crystals	,	6 8 0	25 ,
	Sodium bicarbonate	,,	7 8 0	25 ,,
	Sodium bichromate	,,	24 8 0	25 ,,
	Sodium silicate (in liquid form)	,,	8 0 0	25 ,,
	Tartaric acid in kegs or in bulk	,	84 0 0	25 ,,
	Trona or natural soda uncalcined	,,	4 0 0	25 ,,
	Asafœtida (hing)	,,	93 0 0	25 ,,
	Asafœtida, coarse (hingra)	,	28 0 0	25 ,
	Banslochan (bamboo camphor)	lb	1 4 0	25 ,,
	Calumba root	cwt	5 0 0	25 ,,
	China root (Chobchini) rough	,,	15 0 0	25 ,,
	China root (Chobchini) scraped	,,	27 0 0	25 ,,
	Cubebs	,,	52 0 0	25 ,,
	Galangal, China	,,	11 4 0	25 ,,
	Saiep	,,	200 0 0	25 ,,
	Storax, liquid (rose mellos or salaras)	,,	30 8 0	25 ,,
	CONVEYANCES			
75	COAL TUBS, tipping wagons and the like conveyances designed for use on light rail track, if adapted to be worked by manual or animal labour and if made mainly of iron or steel, and component parts thereof made of iron or steel—			
	(*a*) if of British manufacture	ton		Rs 26-4 or 21¼ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher
	(*b*) if not of British manufacture	ton		Rs 26-4 or 21¼ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher *plus* Rs 18-12 per ton
76	CONVEYANCES NOT SPECIFIED in Serial No 75, namely, tramcars, motor-omnibuses, motor-lorries, motor-vans, passenger lifts, carriages, carts, jinrikshas, bath-chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheelbarrows, bicycles, tricycles and all other sorts of conveyances not otherwise specified, and component parts and accessories thereof, except such parts and accessories of the motor vehicles above-mentioned as are also adapted for use as parts or accessories of motor cars, motor cycles or motor scooters (*see* Serial No 77)		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—*continued*

Serial No.	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd*		Rs a p	
	CONVEYANCES—*contd*			
77	MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES, and motor scooters, and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof provided that such articles as are ordinarily also used for other purposes than as parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item or in Serial No 76 shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified for such articles		*Ad valorem*	37½ per cent
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS			
78	The following Agricultural Implements, namely, winowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, binding machines, elevators, seed and corn crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, ensilage-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, hay presses, potato diggers, latex spouts, spraying machines, power-blowers, white ant exterminating machines, beet pullers, broadcast seeders, corn pickers, corn shellers, culti-packers, drag scrapers, stalk cutters, huskers and shredders, potato planters, lime sowers, manure spreaders, listers, soil graders and rakes, also agricultural tractors, also component parts of these implements, machines or tractors, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the implements, machines or tractors for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture*			Free
79	ARTICLES plated with gold and silver excluding surgical instruments †		*Ad valorem*	50 per cent
80	CLOCKS AND WATCHES and parts thereof		*Ad valorem*	50 per cent
81	CUTLERY, excluding plated cutlery (*see* Serial No 79)		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
82	The following Dairy and Poultry Farming Appliances, namely, cream separators, milking machines, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, butter workers, milk-bottle fillers and cappers, apparatus specially designed for testing milk and other dairy produce, and incubators, also component parts of these appliances, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the appliances for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for other than dairy and poultry farming purposes			Free

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notifications Nos 37 and 41, dated the 13th September and 29th November 1930, respectively, the following agricultural machines and implements, namely, flame throwers for attachment to spraying machines designed for the extermination of locusts, and latex cups are exempt from payment of import duty

† Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No 18, dated the 30th March 1929, read with section 4 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931, articles of imitation jewellery (including buttons and other fasteners), which consist of, or include, base metal plated with gold or silver and in which the proportion of precious metal to total metallic contents is less than 1 5 per cent are liable to duty at 25 per cent *ad valorem*

Schedule II —(Import Tariff)—*continued*

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	III —Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd*		Rs a p	
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS—*contd*			
82A	DOMESTIC REFRIGERATORS		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
82B	ELECTRIC BULBS		*Ad valorem*	50 per cent
83	ELECTRICAL CONTROL GEAR AND TRANSMISSION GEAR, namely, switches, fuses and current-breaking devices of all sorts and descriptions, designed for use in circuits of less than ten *amperes* and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts, and regulators for use with motors designed to consume less than 187 watts, bare or insulated copper wires and cables, any one core of which, not being one specially designed as a pilot core, has a sectional area of less than one-eightieth part of a square inch, and wires and cables of other metals of not more than equivalent conductivity, and line insulators, including also cleats, connectors, leading in tubes and the like, of types and sizes such as are ordinarily used in connection with the transmission of power for other than industrial purposes, and the fittings thereof		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
84	HARDWARE, ironmongery and tools, all sorts, not otherwise specified		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
	Tariff value —			
	Crown corks	gross	0 10 0	25 per cent
85	INSTRUMENTS, apparatus and appliances, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling			Free
86	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and parts thereof		*Ad valorem*	50 per cent
87	TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS and APPARATUS, and parts thereof imported by, or under the orders of, a Railway Administration		*Ad valorem*	15⅝ per cent
88	WATER-LIFTS, sugar-mills, sugar centrifuges, sugar pugmills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, and pans for boiling sugar-cane juice			Free
89	All other sorts of implements, instruments, apparatus and appliances (including plated surgical instruments) and parts thereof, not otherwise specified *		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No 17, dated the 14th April 1931, read with section 4 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931, appartans for wireless telegraphy or telephony other than apparatus designed solely for the reception of broadcast wireless, and component parts for wireless telegraphy or telephony other than such parts as can be used as parts of apparatus for the reception of broadcast wireless are liable to duty at 3⅛ per cent *ad valorem* provided that nothing shall be deemed to be a component part of apparatus for wireless telegraphy or telephony for the purpose of this Notification unless it is essential for the working of such apparatus and has been given for that purpose some special shape or quality that would not be essential for its use for any other purpose

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—*continued.*

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd*			
90	DYES AND COLOURS			
	Dyes derived from coal tar and coal tar derivatives, used in any dyeing process			
	Tariff values—			
	Alizarine moist—			
	(a) not exceeding 16 per cent		*Ad valorem*	10 per cent
	(b) over 16 per cent not exceeding 20 per cent	cwt	50 0 0	10 per cent
	(c) exceeding 20 per cent	,,	60 0 0	10 ,,
	Alizarine dry—			
	(a) not exceeding 40 per cent	lb	120 0 0	10 ,,
	(b) exceeding 40 per cent	,,	1 8 0	10 ,,
	Congo red	,,	3 0 0	10 ,,
	Coupling dyes of the naphthol group—		0 10 0	10 ,,
	(a) Naphthols (rapid salts) and bases	,,	5 0 0	10 ,,
	(b) Other salts	,,	1 12 0	10 ,,
	Vats—			
	(a) Indigo	,,	1 4 0	10 ,,
	(b) Other sorts—			
	(i) Paste	,,	2 8 0	10 ,,
	(ii) Powder	,,	8 0 0	10 ,,
	Sulphur black	,,	0 7 0	10 ,,
	Metanil yellow	,,	0 13 0	10 ,,
	Auramine of concentration of 15 per cent or less	,,	0 11 0	10 ,,
	Rhodamine of concentration of 15 per cent or less (Carthamines)	,,	0 11 0	10 ,,
	Aniline salts	,,	0 7 0	10 ,,
	All others	,,	1 5 0	10 ,,
91	DYEING AND TANNING SUBSTANCES all sorts not otherwise specified and paints and colours and painters materials, all sorts		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
	Tariff values—			
	Cochineal	lb	1 7 0	25 per cent
	Gallnuts Persian	cwt	46 8 0	25 ,,
	Gamboge	lb	1 6 0	25 ,,
	Turmeric	cwt	25 0 0	25 ,,
	Vermilion, Canton	box of 90 bundles	250 0 0	25 ,,
92	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD			
	FURNITURE, Cabinetware and all other manufactures of wood not otherwise specified		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
93	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE			
	GLASS and GLASSWARE, lacquerewdware earthenware, china and porcelain, all sorts except glass bangles and beads and false pearls (*see* Serial No 129A)		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
	Tariff values—			
	Aerated water bottles, empty—			
	Codd's pattern—			
	Under 10 ozs	gross	26 0 0	25 per cent
	10 ozs	,,	27 0 0	25 ,,
	Over 10 ozs	,,	29 0 0	25 ,,
	Crown cork pattern—			
	7 ozs and under	,,	15 8 0	25 ,,
	Over 7 ozs up to and including 10 ozs	,,	17 12 0	25 ,,
	Over 10 ozs	,,	20 0 0	25 ,,

There is no entry bearing Serial No 94

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—*continued.*

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd*		Rs a p	
	HIDES AND SKINS AND LEATHER			
95	HIDES and SKINS not otherwise specified. Leather and Leather Manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent.
	MACHINERY			
96	MACHINERY, namely, such of the following articles as are not otherwise specified —		*Ad valorem*	10 per cent.
	(1) prime-movers, boilers, locomotive engines and tenders for the same, portable engines (including power-driven road rollers, fire engines and tractors), and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts,			
	(2) machines and sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power, not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts,			
	(3) apparatus and appliances, not to be operated by manual or animal labour, which are designed for use in an industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose,			
	(4) control gear, self-acting or otherwise, and transmission-gear designed for use with any machinery above specified, including belting of all materials (other than cotton, hair and canvas ply) and driving chains, but excluding driving ropes not made of cotton,			
	(5) bare hard-drawn electrolytic copper wire and cables and other electrical wires and cables, insulated or not and poles, troughs, conduits and insulators designed as parts of a transmission system, and the fittings thereof			
	NOTE —The term "industrial system" used in sub clause (3) means an installation designed to be employed directly in the performance of any process or series of processes necessary for the manufacture, production or extraction of any commodity			

Schedule II —(Import Tariff)—*continued.*

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd*			
	MACHINERY—*contd*		Rs a p	
97	The following textile machinery and apparatus by whatever power operated namely, healds, heald cords and heald knitting needles reeds and shuttles warp and weft preparation machinery and looms bobbins and pirns, dobbies Jacquard machines Jacquard harness linen cords Jacquard cards, punching plates for Jacquard cards warping mills, multiple box sleys, solid border sleys, tape sleys swivel sleys tape looms, wool carding machines wool spinning machines, hosiery machinery coir mat shearing machines, coir fibre willowing machines heald knitting machines, dobby cards, lattices and lags for dobbies, wooden winders, silk looms, silk throwing and reeling machines cotton yarn reeling machines sizing machines doubling machines, silk twisting machines cone winding machines plano card cutting machines, harness building frames card lacing frames, drawing and denting hooks, sewing thread balls making machines, cumbil finishing machinery, hank boilers cotton carding and spinning machines, mall eyes, lingoes, comber boards and comber board frames, take up motions, temples and pickers picking bands picking sticks, printing machines, roller cloth, clearer cloth, sizing flannel, and roller skins	*Ad valorem*		10 per cent
98	Printing and Lithographic Material, namely, presses, litographic plates, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, litographic stones, stereo-blocks, wood blocks, half-tone blocks, electrotype blocks, process blocks and highly polished copper or zinc sheets specially prepared for making process blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, lithographic nap rollers, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copper plate printing presses, rolling presses, ruling machines, ruling pen making machines, lead cutters, rule cutters, slug cutters, type casting machines, type setting and casting machines, paper in rolls with side perforations to be used after further perforation for type casting, rule bending machines, rule mitreing machines, bronzing machines, stereotyping apparatus, paper folding machines, paging machines and clarified liquid glue but excluding ink and paper	*Ad valorem*		10 per cent.

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—*continued*

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd*		Rs a p	
	MACHINERY—*concld*			
99	Component Parts of Machinery, as defined in Serial Nos 96, 97 and 98, namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of the machine or apparatus and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the machine to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable		*Ad valorem*	10 per cent
99A	COTTON, hair and canvas ply belting for machinery		*Ad valorem*	6¼ per cent
99B	Rubber-Insulated Copper Wires and Cables, no core of which, other than one specially designed as a pilot core, has a sectional area of less than one-eightieth part of a square inch, whether made with any additional insulating or covering material or not		*Ad valorem*	6¼ per cent
100	MACHINERY and component parts thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour, not otherwise specified and any machines (except such as are designed to be used exclusively in industrial processes) which require for their operation less than one quarter of one brake-horse-power		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
	METALS, IRON AND STEEL			
101A	IRON ALLOYS		*Ad valorem*	15⅝ per cent
101B	IRON ANGLE, channel and tee— (*a*) fabricated, all qualities— (*i*) of British manufacture	ton		Rs 26-4 or 21¼ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher
	(*ii*) not of British manufacture	ton		Rs 26-4 or 21¼ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher *plus* Rs 18-12, per ton
	(*b*) not fabricated, kinds other than galvanized, tinned or lead-coated and other than Crown or superior qualities— (*i*) of British manufacture	ton		Rs 23-12
	(*ii*) not of British manufacture	ton		Rs 37-8
101C	IRON ANGLE, channel and tee not otherwise specified (*see* Serial No 101B)		*Ad valorem*	15⅝ per cent
	Tariff values— Angle, channel and tee— Crown and superior qualities, not fabricated	ton	210 0 0	15⅝ per cent
	Other kinds, not fabricated, if galvanized tinned, or lead-coated	ton	210 0 0	15⅝ ,,

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—*continued.*

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd*		Rs a p	
	METALS, IRON AND STEEL—*contd*			
101D	IRON, common bar not galvanized tinned or lead-coated if not of any shape and dimension specified in clause (*a*) or clause (*c*) of Serial No 102*c*—			
	(i) of British manufacture	ton		Rs 32-8
	(ii) not of British manufacture	,,		Rs 46 4
101E	IRON BAR AND ROD not otherwise specified (*see* Serial No 101*d*)		*Ad valorem*	15⅝ per cent
	Tariff values—			
	Bar and rod—			
	Qualities superior to Grade A of the British Engineering Standard Association	ton	375 0 0	15⅝ per cent
	Grade A of the British Engineering Standard Association and Crown quality and intermediate qualities—			
	Over ½ inch in diameter or thickness	,,	210 0 0	15⅝ ,,
	½ inch and under in diameter or thickness	,,	240 0 0	15⅝ ,,
	Common if galvanized, tinned, or lead-coated	,,	220 0 0	15⅝ ,,
101F	IRON, PIG		*Ad valorem*	15⅝ per cent
	Tariff value—			
	Iron, pig	ton	73 0 0	15⅝ per cent
101G	IRON rice bowls		*Ad valorem*	15⅝ per cent
	Tariff value—			
	Iron rice bowls	cwt	10 8 0	15⅝ per cent
102A	STEEL, angle and tee, if galvanized, tinned or lead coated		*Ad valorem*	15⅝ per cent
	Tariff value—			
	Angle and tee, if galvanized, tinned or lead-coated, not fabricated	ton	210 0 0	15⅝ per cent
102B	STEEL angle and tee, not otherwise specified (*see* Serial No 102*a*) and beam, channel, zed, trough and piling—			
	(*a*) fabricated—			
	(i) of British manufacture	ton		Rs 26-4 or 21¼ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher
	(ii) not of British manufacture	,,		Rs 26-4 or 21¼ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs 18-12 per ton
	(*b*) not fabricated—			
	(i) of British manufacture	ton		Rs 23-12
	(ii) not of British manufacture	,,		Rs 37-8

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—*continued*

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd*		Rs a p	
	METALS, IRON AND STEEL—*contd*			
102C	STEEL, BAR AND ROD, the following kinds—		*Ad valorem*	15⅝ per cent
	(*a*) shapes specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete, if the smallest dimension is under ½ inch,			
	(*b*) all shapes and sizes, if—			
	(*i*) of alloy, crucible, shear, blister or tub steel, or			
	(*ii*) galvanized or coated with other metals, or			
	(*iii*) planished or polished, including bright steel shafting,			
	(*c*) other qualities, if of any of the following shapes and sizes—			
	(*i*) rounds not over 7/16 inch diameter,			
	(*ii*) squares not over 7/16 inch side,			
	(*iii*) flats, if under 1 inch wide and not over ⅛ inch thick,			
	(*iv*) flats not under 8 inches wide and not over ½ inch thick,			
	(*v*) ovals, if the dimension of the major axis is not less than twice that of the minor axis,			
	(*vi*) all other shapes, any size			
	Tariff values —			
	Bar and rod—			
	Galvanized or coated with other metals, all shapes and sizes	ton	210 0 0	15⅝ per cent
	Planished or polished, including bright steel shafting, all shapes and sizes	,,	200 0 0	15⅝ ,,
102D	STEEL, BAR AND ROD, not otherwise specified (*see* Serial No 102*c*)—			
	(*i*) of British manufacture	ton		Rs 32-8
	(*ii*) not of British manufacture			Rs 46-4
102E	STEEL (other than bars), alloys, crucible, shear, blister and tub		*Ad valorem*	15⅝ per cent
102F	STEEL (other than bars) made for springs and cutting tools by any process		*Ad valorem*	15⅝ per cent
102G	STEEL, ingots, blooms and billets, and slabs of a thickness of 1½ inches or more		*Ad valorem*	15⅝ per cent

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—*continued*

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	III —Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd*		Rs a p	
	METALS, IRON AND STEEL—*contd*			
	(*b*) not galvanized—			
	(*i*) not under ⅛ inch thick—			
	of British manufacture	ton		Rs 26-4 or 21¼ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher
	not of British manufacture	,,		Rs 26-4 or 21¼ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs 18-12 per ton
	(*ii*) under ⅛ inch thick—			
	of British manufacture	ton		Rs 48-12 or 21¼ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher
	not of British manufacture	,,		Rs 48-12 or 21¼ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs 32-8 per ton
103H	IRON OR STEEL PIPES AND TUBES, also fittings therefor, that is to say, bends, boots, elbows, sockets, flanges, plugs, valves, cocks and the like, excluding pipes, tubes and fittings therefor otherwise specified (*see* Serial No 103*g*)		*Ad valorem*	15⅝ per cent
103I	IRON OR STEEL PLATES OR SHEETS (including cuttings, discs and circles) not under ⅛ inch thick and not of cast iron—			
	(*a*) fabricated, all qualities—			
	(*i*) of British manufacture	ton		Rs 26-4 or 21¼ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher
	(*ii*) not of British manufacture	,,		Rs 26-4 or 21¼ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs 18-12 per ton
	(*b*) not fabricated, chequered and ship, tank, bridge and common qualities—			
	(*i*) of British manufacture	ton		Rs 25
	(*ii*) not of British manufacture	,,		Rs 45
103J	IRON OR STEEL PLATES AND SHEETS (including cuttings, discs and circles) not under ⅛ inch thick, not otherwise specified (*see* Serial Nos 102*h*, 102*i*, 103*g*, and 103*i*), whether fabricated or not		*Ad valorem*	15⅝ per cent
	Tariff values —			
	Plates and sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) not under ⅛ inch thick—			
	Boiler fire-box and special qualities, not fabricated	ton	240 0 0	15⅝ per cent
	Galvanized, plain, not fabricated	,,	205 0 0	15⅝ ,,

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—*continued.*

Serial No.	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd*		Rs a p	
	METALS, IRON AND STEEL—*contd*			
103 h	IRON OR STEEL SHEETS (including cuttings, discs and circles) under ⅛ inch thick whether fabricated or not if coated with metals other than tin or zinc		*Ad valorem*	15⅝ per cent
103 i	IRON OR STEEL SHEETS (including cuttings, discs and circles) under ⅛ inch thick—			
	(a) fabricated—			
	(i) galvanized *	ton		Rs 41-4 or 21¼ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher
	(ii) all other sorts not otherwise specified (*see* Serial No. 103*l*)—			
	of British manufacture	ton		Rs 48-12 or 21¼ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher
	not of British manufacture	ton		Rs 48-12 or 12¼ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs 32-8 per ton
	(b) not fabricated—			
	(i) galvanized *	ton		Rs 37-8
	(ii) all other sorts not otherwise specified (*see* Serial Nos 102*i* and 103*h*)—			
	of British manufacture	ton		Rs 43-12
	not of British manufacture	ton		Rs 73-12
103 j	IRON OR STEEL RAILWAY TRACK MATERIAL—			
	A Rails (including tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved)—			
	(a) (i) 30 lbs per yard and over	ton		Rs 16 4
	(ii) fish plates therefor	ton		Rs 7-8 or 12½ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher
	(b) under 30 lbs per yard, and fish plates therefor—			
	if of British manufacture	ton		Rs 32-8
	if not of British manufacture	ton		Rs 46-4

* Under Government of India, Commerce Department Notification No 260-T (127), dated the 30th December 1930, as amended by Notification No 260-T (127), dated the 21st March 1931, and read with section 4 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931, galvanized iron or steel sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) under ⅛ inch thick are liable to duty, if fabricated, at Rs 91-4 per ton or 21¼ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, and if not fabricated, at Rs 83-12 per ton, till the 31st March 1932

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—*continued.*

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	III —Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*		Rs a p	
	METALS, IRON AND STEEL—*contd*			
103 M-*ctd*	IRON OR STEEL RAILWAY TRACK MATERIAL —*contd*			
	B Switches and crossings including stretcher bars and other component parts, and switches and crossings including stretcher bars and other component parts for tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved—			
	(i) for rails 30 lbs per yard and over	ton		Rs 17-8 or 21¼ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher
	(ii) for rails under 30 lbs per yard —of British manufacture	ton		Rs 36-4 or 21¼ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher
	not of British manufacture	ton		Rs 36-4 or 21¼ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs 15 per ton
	C Sleepers, other than cast iron	ton		Rs 12-8 or 12½ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher
	D Spikes (other than dogspikes) and tie-bars—			
	of British manufacture	ton		Rs 32-8
	not of British manufacture	ton		Rs 46-4
	E Dogspikes	cwt		Rs 2-13
	F Gibs, cotters, keys, distance pieces and other fastenings for use with iron or steel sleepers	cwt		Rs 2-8
103 N	IRON OR STEEL RAILWAY track material not otherwise specified including bearing plates, cast iron sleepers and lever-boxes		*Ad valorem*	15⅝ per cent
*103 P	IRON OR STEEL TRAMWAY track material, not otherwise specified (*see* Serial No 103M), including rails, fishplates, tie-bars, switches, crossings and the like materials of shapes and sizes specially adapted for tramway tracks		*Ad valorem*	15⅝ per cent
103 Q	IRON OR STEEL wire including fencing-wire and wire-rope, but excluding wire netting		*Ad valorem*	15⅝ per cent
*103 S	IRON OR STEEL (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete		*Ad valorem*	15⅝ per cent
103T	IRON OR STEEL, the original material (but not including machinery) of any ship or other vessel intended for inland or harbour navigation which has been assembled abroad, taken to pieces and shipped for reassembly in India Provided that articles dutiable under this item shall not be deemed to be dutiable under any other item	ton		Rs 28-12 or 12½ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher

* There are no entries bearing Serial Nos 103O and 103R

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—*continued.*

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values			Duty
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*		Rs	a	p	
	METALS, OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL—*contd*					
	Tariff values—contd					
	Copper, braziers, sheets, plates and sheathing	cwt	41	4	0	25 per cent
	Copper, old	,,	32	8	0	25 ,,
	Copper, pigs, tiles, ingots, bricks, and slabs	,,	43	0	0	25 ,,
	Copper, foil or dankpana, white, 10 to 11 in × 4 to 5 in	hundred leaves	1	6	0	25 ,,
	Copper, foil or dankpana, plain, coloured, 10 to 11 in × 4 to 5 in	,,	1	6	0	25 ,,
	Lead, pig	cwt	15	0	0	25 ,,
	Quicksilver	lb	4	0	0	25 ,,
	PAPER, PASTEBOARD, AND STATIONERY					
112	Paper and articles made of paper and papier mache, pasteboard, millboard, and cardboard, all sorts, and stationery, including drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste paper and old newspapers for packing, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post and postage stamps whether used and paper money and paper and stationery otherwise specified		*Ad valorem*			25 per cent
	Tariff values—					
	Old newspapers in bales and bags	cwt	3	14	0	25 per cent
	Printing paper (excluding chrome, marble, flint, poster and stereo) in which the mechanical wood pulp amounts to not less than 65 per cent of the fibre content, glazed or unglazed, white or grey	lb	0	1	6	25 ,,
	Packing and wrapping paper—					
	Machine-glazed pressings	,,	0	1	9	25 ,,
	Manilla, machine-glazed or unglazed, and sulphite envelope	,,	0	2	0	25 ,,
	Kraft and imitation kraft	,,	0	2	0	25 ,,
	Straw boards	cwt	5	8	0	25 ,,
113	Printing paper (excluding chrome, marble, flint, poster and stereo), all sorts which contain no mechanical wood pulp or in which the mechanical wood pulp amounts to less than 65 per cent of the fibre content	lb				One anna and three pies
114	WRITING PAPER—					
	(*a*) Ruled or printed forms (including letter paper with printed headings) and account and manuscript books and the binding thereof	lb				One anna and three pies or 18¾ per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher
	(*b*) All other sorts	lb				One anna and three pies
115	TRADE CATALOGUES and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post					Free
116	POSTAGE STAMPS, whether used or unused					Free
116A	PAPER MONEY					Free

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—*continued*

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd*		Rs a p	
	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK			
117	Railway materials for permanent way and rolling stock namely sleepers other than iron and steel and fastenings therefor bearing plates chairs interlocking apparatus trak gear shunting skids couplings and springs signals turn tables weighbridges carriages wagons travers or rail removers scooters trolleys trucks ballast water cranes and water tanks when imported by or under the orders of a railway administration Provided that for the purpose of this entry 'railway' means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act 1890 and includes a railway constructed in a state in India and also such tramways as the Governor General in Council may by notification in the *Gazette of India* specially include therein Provided also that articles of machinery as defined in Serial No 96 or No 99 shall not be deemed to be included hereunder		*Ad valorem*	15⅝ per cent
118	Component Parts of Railway Materials as defined in Serial No 117 namely such parts only as are essential for the working of railways and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be *component* parts of the railway material to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable		*Ad valorem*	15⅝ per cent.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS			
119	ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN AND THREAD		*Ad valorem*	18¾ per cent
120	Cotton piece goods (other than fents of not more than nine yards in length)— (a) plain grey, that is, not bleached or dyed in the piece, if imported in pieces which either are without woven headings or contain any length of more than nine yards which is not divided by transverse woven headings—			
	(i) of British manufacture		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent or 4⅜ annas per pound, whichever is higher
	(ii) not of British manufacture		*Ad valorem*	31¼ per cent or 4⅞ annas per pound, whichever is higher

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—*concluded.*

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd*		Rs a p	
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS—*contd*			
120	Cotton piece-goods (other than fents of not more than nine yards in length)—*contd*			
	(*b*) others—			
	(*i*) of British manufacture		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
	(*ii*) not of British manufacture		*Ad valorem*	31¼ per cent
121	COTTON TWIST AND YARN, and cotton sewing or darning thread		*Ad valorem*	6¼ per cent or 1⅞ annas per lb, whichever is higher
122	SECOND-HAND or used gunny bag or cloth made of jute			Free
122A	YARN (excluding cotton yarn) such as is ordinarily used for the manufacture of belting for machinery		*Ad valorem*	6¼ per cent
123	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS, that is to say		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
	Cotton thread other than sewing or darning thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified			
	FLAX, twist and yarn, and manufactures of flax			
	Haberdashery and millinery, excluding articles made of silk or artificial silk and silk or artificial silk mixtures			
	Hemp manufactures			
	Hosiery, excluding articles made of silk or artificial silk			
	Jute, twist and yarn, and jute manufactures, excluding second-hand or used gunny bags or cloth			
	Silk yarn, noils and warps and silk thread			
	Woollen yarn, knitting wool, and other manufactures of wool, including felt *			
	All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics, not otherwise specified			
124	SILK OR ARTIFICIAL SILK goods used or required for medical purposes, namely — silk or artificial silk ligatures, elastic silk or artificial silk hosiery, elbow pieces, thigh pieces, knee caps, leggings, socks, anklets, stockings, suspensory bandages, silk or artificial silk abdominal belts, silk or artificial silk web catheter tubes, and oiled silk or artificial silk.		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
125	SILK or artificial silk mixtures, that is to say,—		*Ad valorem*	34¾ per cent.
	(*a*) fabrics composed in part of some other textile than silk or artificial silk and in which any portion either of the warp or of the weft but not of both is silk or artificial silk,			
	(*b*) fabrics not being silk or artificial silk on which silk or artificial silk is superimposed such as embroidered fabrics,			
	(*c*) articles made from such fabrics and not otherwise specified (*see* Serial No 124)			
	N.B—For tariff values under this item *see* those marked with an asterisk (*) under Serial No 126 below			

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No 54, dated the 21st November 1931, woollen waste and rags are exempt from payment of import duty

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—*continued.*

Serial No.	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*			
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS—*concld.*		Rs. a. p.	
126	SILK OR ARTIFICIAL SILK PIECE GOODS and other manufactures of silk or artificial silk not otherwise specified (see Serial Nos. 124 and 125)		*Ad valorem*	50 per cent
	Tariff values—			
	Silk piece goods (white or coloured, plain or figured, all lengths and all widths) and other manufactures of silk from Japan and China (including Hongkong)			
	Japan—			
	Paj, all kinds, including Habutai, Thai-tai, Junken and Nankin and included plain, striped, printed, woven so-called (i.e. swivel weave work or Khakho embroidered), embossed and pineapples but excluding all kinds of Shioji or Shin Paj	lb.	12 9 0	
	Satins, Taffetas and Kohakus, all kinds including striped, printed, woven so-called (i.e. swivel weave work or Khakho embroidered) and embossed	,,	13 12 0	
	Twill, all kinds	,,	13 12 0	
	Jarina (gold embroidered)	,,	16 0 0	
	Fugi and Boseki, all kinds	,,	6 8 0	
	Fancies, printed and woven so-called (i.e. swivel weave work or Khakho embroidered) including Georgettes, crepes, linens, gauzes, and all kinds of Shioji or Shin Paj	,,	18 8 0	
	Spun crepe, all kinds	,,	11 8 0	
	Silk embroideries and silk embroidered piece goods (excluding Burmese scarves)	,,	33 0 0	
	Dhuties, handkerchiefs, hosiery, muffiers, shawls and scarves, excluding shawls with artificial silk fringes and Burmese scarves	,,	22 8 0	
	Dupatts and China silk pathas	,,	14 8 0	
	Burmese scarves—(*a*) Paj or Habutai	,,	31 0 0	
	(*b*) Other kinds	,,	38 0 0	
	*Cotton and silk mixed satins, embroidered	,,	14 0 0	
	*Cotton and silk mixed satins, other kinds	,,	5 4 0	
	Cotton and silk mixed hosiery	,,	28 0 0	
	*Cotton and silk mixed Fugi and Boseki, all kinds	,,	4 8 0	
	Silk Pents	,,	5 0 0	
	China (including Hongkong but excluding Canton)—			
	Honans, all kinds, and pathas	,,	6 4 0	
	Shantungs and Tussores, all kinds, including pathas	,,	4 8 0	
	Corded, all kinds, excepting white cords	,,	3 4 0	
	White cords, all kinds	,,	7 12 0	
	Crepe, gauze, and paj, all kinds	,,	14 8 0	
	Satins and fancies, all kinds, including loongies and stripes, Taffetas and Pagris, all kinds	,,	13 0 0	
	Fugi and Boseki, all kinds	,,	6 8 0	

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—*continued*

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd*		Rs a p	
	MISCELLANEOUS			
	N B—The tariff values marked with an asterisk (*) are also applicable to silk mixtures under Serial No 125 above			
127	AEROPLANES, aeroplane parts, aeroplane engines, aeroplane engine parts and rubber tyres and tubes used exclusively for aeroplanes		*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent
128	ART, the following works of —(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not			Free
129	ART, works of, excluding those specified in Serial No 128 and Serial No 155		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
129A	Bangles, beads and false pearls		*Ad valorem*	50 per cent
	Tariff values —			
	Celluloid bangles—			
	Celluloid, plain, flat, with border and without border and grooved but excluding double border and those under ¼ inch (*i e* 2 lines) width	doz pairs	0 12 0	50 per cent
	Celluloid (rubber) rings excluding coils	,,	0 3 0	50 ,,
	Celluloid, zigzag, all colours	,,	0 3 0	50 ,,
	Glass bangles—			
	China—			
	Nimuchi and pasalal	100 pairs	2 0 0	50 ,,
	Bracelet, Jadi and fancy, all kinds	,,	4 0 0	50 ,,
	Rajawarakh, all kinds	,,	6 0 0	50 ,,
	Japan—			
	Reshmi or lustre, all colours—			
	Fancy (including all kinds of Vakmel or zigzag)	doz pairs	0 1 9	50 ,,
	All others	,,	0 1 0	50 ,,
	Hollow or tube, all colours	,,	0 2 1	50 ,,
	Sonerikada (golbala)—			
	Containing gold in their composition	,,	1 0 0	50 ,,
	All others	,,	0 2 3	50 ,,
130	BOOKS PRINTED, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music, manuscripts, and illustrations specially made for binding in books			Free
131	Brushes and brooms		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
132	Building and Engineering Materials, including asphalt, bricks, cement (excluding Portland cement other than white Portland cement), chalk and lime, clay, pipes of earthenware, tiles, firebricks not being component parts of any article included in Serial No 96 or No 117 and all other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified including bitumen and other insulating materials		,,	25 ,,

Schedule II—(Import Tariff)—*continued*

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd*		Rs a p	
	MISCELLANEOUS—*contd*			
133	CANDLES		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
134	CHINA CLAY			Free
135	CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS not exposed		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
135A	CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS EXPOSED		*Ad valorem*	37½ per cent
	Tariff value—			
	Exposed standard positive films new or used	foot	0 4 6	37½ per cent
136	Cordage and rope and twine of vegetable fibre not otherwise specified		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
	Tariff value—			
	Coir yarn	cwt	13 0 0	25 per cent
137	Fireworks specially prepared as danger or distress lights for the use of ships		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
138	Fireworks not otherwise specified (*see* Serial No 137)		*Ad valorem*	50 per cent
139	FURNITURE tackle and apparel not otherwise described for steam, sailing rowing and other vessels		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
140	IVORY manufactured not otherwise specified		*Ad valorem*	50 per cent
141	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS *		*Ad valorem*	50 per cent
141 A	LIGHT SHIPS			Free
142	MATCHES—			
	(1) In boxes containing on the average not more than 100 matches	gross of boxes		Re 1-14
	(2) In boxes containing on the average more than 100 matches	For every 25 matches or fraction thereof in each box per gross of boxes		Seven annas and six pies
143	Undipped Splints such as are ordinarily used for match making	lb		Five annas and seven and half pies
144	Veneers such as are ordinarily used for making boxes, including boxes and parts of boxes made of such veneers	lb		Seven annas and six pies
145	MATS AND MATTINGS		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
146	OILCAKES		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
147	OIL CLOTH AND FLOOR CLOTH		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
148	PACKING—Engine and Boiler—all sorts, excluding packing forming a component part of any article included in Serial Nos 96 and 117		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No 18, dated the 30th March 1929, read with section 4 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931, articles of imitaton jewellery including buttons and other fasteners), which consist of, or include, base metal plated with gold or silver and in which the proportion of precious metal to total metallic contents is less than 1 5 per cent, are liable to duty at 25 per cent *ad valorem*

Schedule II.—(Import Tariff)—*continued*

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd*		Rs a p	
	MISCELLANEOUS—*contd*			
149	PERFUMERY, not otherwise specified		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
	Tariff values —			
	Gowla, husked and unhusked	cwt	58 0 0	25 per cent
	Kapurkachri (zedoary)	,,	21 0 0	25 ,,
	Patch leaves (patchouli)	,,	20 0 0	25 ,,
	Rose-flowers, dried	,,	21 0 0	25 ,,
150	PITCH, tar and dammer		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
	Tariff values —			
	Coal pitch	cwt	3 6 0	25 per cent
	Stockholm pitch	,,	15 0 0	25 ,,
	Stockholm tar	,,	14 12 0	25 ,,
	Dammer Batu, unrefined	,,	7 4 0	25 ,,
151	POLISHES and compositions		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
152	PORTLAND CEMENT excluding white Portland cement	ton		Rs 13-12
153	PRINTER'S INK		*Ad valorem*	10 per cent
153 A	Printing Type	lb		One anna and three pies
154	The following printing material, namely, leads, brass rules, wooden and metal quoins, shooting sticks and galleys and metal furniture		*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent
155	PRINTS, Engravings and Pictures (including photographs and picture post cards), not otherwise specified		*Ad valorem*	50 per cent
156	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf		*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent
157	ROPES, cotton			Free
158	RUBBER TYRES and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified (*see* Serial No 127)		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
159	Ships and other vessels for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges imported entire or in sections Provided that articles of machinery as defined in Serial No 96 or No 99 shall, when separately imported, not be deemed to be included hereunder		*Ad valorem*	15¾ per cent
160	SMOKERS' requisites, excluding tobacco (Serial Nos 27 to 30) and matches (Serial No 142)		*Ad valorem*	50 per cent
161	SOAP		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
	Tariff value —			
	Soft soap	cwt	14 0 0	25 per cent
162	STARCH and farina			Free
162A	STONE prepared as for road metalling			Free
163	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble but excluding stone prepared as for road metalling		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
164	TOILET REQUISITES, not otherwise specified		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent

Schedule II —(Import Tariff)—*concluded*

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	III —Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured—*concld*		Rs a p	
	MISCELLANEOUS—*concld*			
165	TOYS, games, playing cards and requisites for games and sports, including bird-shot, toy cannons, air guns and air pistols for the time being excluded, in any part of British India, from the operation of all the prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and bows and arrows		*Ad valorem*	50 per cent
	Tariff value — Bird-shot	cwt	30 0 0	50 per cent
166	All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
	IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified			
167	ANIMALS, living, all sorts			Free
167A	BETELNUTS		*Ad valorem*	37½ per cent
	Tariff values — Betelnuts (husked)—			
	Raw, or boiled whole, from Goa	cwt	13 8 0	37½ per cent
	Raw, or boiled whole, from Straits, Dutch East Indies and Siam	,,	11 8 0	37½ ,,
	Raw, whole, from Ceylon	,,	16 0 0	37½ ,,
	Raw, split (sun-dried) from Ceylon	,,	29 8 0	37½ ,,
	Boiled, split or sliced	,,	23 0 0	37½ ,,
168	CORAL		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
169	FODDER, bran and pollards		*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent
169A	INSIGNIA and badges of official British and Foreign Orders			Free
169B	PLANTS, living, all sorts			Free
170	Specimens, Models and Wall Diagrams illustrative of natural science, and medals and antique coins			Free
171	UMBRELLAS, including parasols and sunshades, and fittings therefor		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent
	Tariff values —			
	Umbrella ribs other than nickelled, brassed, fluted or metal tipped— Solid Flexus, all sizes—			
	From Japan	dozen sets of 8	1 4 0	25 per cent
	From other countries	,,	2 4 0	25 ,,
	Solids, 23, 25 and 27 inches	dozen sets of 12	2 3 0	25 ,,
	Solids, 16, 19 and 21 inches	dozen sets of 8	1 2 0	25 ,,
172	All other articles not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post		*Ad valorem*	25 per cent

Schedule III—(Export Tariff).

Serial No	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Values	Duty
	JUTE, OTHER THAN BIMLIPATAM JUTE		Rs a p	Rs a p
1	RAW JUTE—			
	(1) Cuttings	Bale of 400 lbs		1 4 0
	(2) All other descriptions	,,		4 8 0
2	JUTE MANUFACTURES, when not in actual use as coverings, receptacles or bindings, for other goods—			
	(1) Sacking (cloth, bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine)*	Ton of 2,240 lbs		20 0 0
	(2) Hessians and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified †	,,		32 0 0
	HIDES AND SKINS			
3	RAW HIDES AND SKINS §		*Ad valorem*	5 per cent
	Tariff values —			
	If exported from Burma—			
	(1) Arsenicated and air-dried hides—			
	(*a*) Cows (including calf skins)	lb	0 3 3	5 per cent
	(*b*) Buffaloes (including calf skins)	,,	0 2 3	5 ,,
	(2) Dry salted hides—			
	(*a*) Cows (including calf skins)	,,	0 2 9	5 ,,
	(*b*) Buffaloes(including calf skins)	,,	0 2 3	5 ,,
	(3) Wet salted hides—			
	(*a*) Cows (including calf skins)	,,	0 1 9	5 ,,
	(*b*) Buffaloes (including calf skins)	,,	0 1 6	5 ,,
	(4) Goat and kid skins	Piece	0 10 0	5 ,,
	(5) Sheep skins	,,	0 6 0	5 ,,
	If exported from any place in British India other than Burma—			
	(1) Arsenicated and air-dried hides—			
	(*a*) Cows (including calf skins) Framed	lb	0 6 0	5 ,,
	(*a*) Cows (including calf skins) Unframed	,,	0 3 3	5 ,,
	(*b*) Buffaloes (including calf skins) Framed	,,	0 4 0	5 ,,
	(*b*) Buffaloes (including calf skins) Unframed	,,	0 2 3	5 ,,
	(2) Dry salted hides—			
	(*a*) Cows (including calf skins)	,,	0 4 0	5 ,,
	(*b*) Buffaloes (including calf skins)	,,	0 2 6	5 ,,
	(3) Wet salted hides—			
	(*a*) Cows (including calf skins)	,,	0 2 6	5 ,,
	(*b*) Buffaloes (including calf skins)	,,	0 2 0	5 ,,
	(4) Goat and kid skins	Piece	1 0 0	5 ,,
	(5) Sheep skins	,,	0 8 0	5 ,,
	RICE			
4	RICE, husked or unhusked, including rice flour, but excluding rice bran and rice dust, which are free	Indian maund of 82 2°7 lbs avoirdupois weight		Two annas and three pies

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No 19, dated the 17th May 1930, bagging for raw cotton made from jute rove, weighing not less than 1¼ lbs per square yard and having a total of not more than 250 warp and weft threads per square yard, is liable to duty at Rs 5-8-0 per ton

† Under Government of India, Finance Department Notification No 1428, dated the 17th November 1923, Jute Rags such as are used for paper making, are exempt from payment of export duty provided that the Customs Collector is satisfied that they are useless for any purpose to which cloth or ropr is ordinarily put

§ Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No 35, dated the 25th September 1926, hide and skin cuttings and fleshings such as are used for glue-making, are exempt from payment of export duty

Finance.

The gradual evolution of the present financial so the contributions were reduced as fast as organisation of India is in many respects a the finances of the Government of India reflection of her constitutional development permitted They finally disappeared from the Budget in 1928 29 But this did not end the discussion; indeed Those who take a broad view of the history of it was only the first phase A large issue Federal States—and by whatever name it remains and despite the extinction of the may be called India must in its political struc Provincial contributions the finances of some ture be a Federal State—nothing is more of the Provinces are in an unsatisfactory state impressive than the ebb and flow in what may Broadly the issue may be put in this way The be called the adjustment of Federal and State Government of India has taken the growing heads rights There is a constant mutation in the of revenue those which issue from taxes on in- powers of the central government and the come and customs The Provinces are left with federal component though in India we use revenue or which are actually declining, like land the terms Government of India and Pro excise where steps are being taken to reduce vincial Government to describe them In the consumption of alcoholic liquor in response the earliest days of British rule the Province- to the strong Indian sentiment towards prohi- and especially the older Presidencies were for bition At the same time the Provinces are con- all practical purposes independent of the cen fronted with the great growing sources of expen- tral government and responsible only to the diture like those on education and sanitation authority sitting in London After the middle which bulk largely in the Provincial budgets The of the nineteenth century the process was burden is heaviest in the industrial provinces reversed and the Government of India was all such as Bombay and Bengal The standard powerful in reducing the Provinces down to of living is high wages and costs are a good deal the smallest items of their expenditure This above those of the agricultural provinces This centralisation reached its highest point during means an expensive administration On the the long viceroyalty of Lord Curzon who was other hand the industrial progress which induces so jealous of his supreme authority that he this costlier administration pours all its taxable sought to deprive the Presidency Governors product into the coffers of the Government of of their right to correspond direct with the India Rules made to give Bombay and Bengal Secretary of State for India This system some share in the Income Tax receipts have been was found top heavy in the days of his succes- inoperative in practice Whilst therefore re- sors and a continuous process of devolution lief is felt at the abolition of the Provincial set in In the matter of finance the measures Contributions under the 1919 settlement it is took the form of long term contracts felt that this does not go far enough, and there is the Provincial Governments with the still this pressure for some share in the revenues assignment of definite heads of revenue to the from the taxes on income which it is believed Provincial Governments thus removing the alone can put the industrial Provinces on a dual authority and responsibility which had satisfactory basis The question was remitted, clogged progress A much clearer cut with others to the Parliamentary Commission made when the great reform scheme embodied which under the chairmanship of Sir John in the Government of India Act of 1919 was Simon is charged with the duty of inquiring passed Here for all practical reasons Pro- into the working of the Indian constitution and vincial finance was entirely separated from the making proposals for the future In 1925 a finances of the Government of India and with financial expert Mr Layton was added to the one reservation the Local Governments were Secretariat for this duty because all the evi- made masters in their own financial houses dence went to show that the adjustment of these The reservation arose from the circumstance differences was an integral part of the working that the funds of the Government of India did constitutional machine not then permit them to do entirely without contributions from the Provinces These con- tributions were fixed in the shape of definite sums, which the Provincial Governments had to find from their own resources and pay to the Government of India in cash They varied between Province and Province, on a scale which at first sight seemed inequitable, but which had a definite logical basis The total of these contributions was a little less than ten crores of rupees This was admittedly a tem- porary expedient to last only so long as was necessary for the Government of India to reduce its post-war expenditure and develop its re- venues to the point when they would balance without drawing from the Provinces They were an open sore, each Province claiming that it paid an undue proportion of the total contribution, and that it was starved in consequence There was no possibility of adjusting these differences, on commercial principles

Railway Finance.—The year 1924-25 was marked by a step of great importance in the better organisation of Indian finance As is explained in detail under the section Railways (q v) the Government of India is a great railway owner It owns and operates itself a very large proportion of the railway system through what are called State Railways, It is the principal shareholder in other lines which are leased to Companies which operate them Prior to the year in question, the railway finances were incorporated in the general finances of the country The effects of this were unfortunate As the finances of a State are not managed on commercial lines, the railways were not conducted commercially Then the annual

Triennium The differentiation in favour of Great Britain was adopted as a convenient means of classification for the purpose in view which was to impose a protective duty on goods competing with Indian mill products and to leave alone goods not competing with them To have imposed the new duty on all goods would have been to lay a heavy burden on the consumer without producing a particle of benefit for the Indian manufacturer Political extremists vehemently opposed the protective differential duty because it nominally gave advantage to Great Britain and put forward an amendment to make it applicable to all imported piecegoods Government declined to make the change in their proposals on the ground that a general duty would impose a colossal further burden on the consumer without serving any useful purpose Government on the other hand accepted an amendment from Moderate political critics, abolishing the differentiation in so far as it affected plain grey goods, in regard to which there was shown to be competition between British and Indian mills This amendment the Assembly adopted by 62 votes to 42 in preference to the extremist amendment The Bill was also passed by the Council of State The Assembly made only one substantial cut in the appropriation grants demanded by Government That was the reduction of the grant required for the Army Department from Rs 5,47,000 to one rupee When the remaining grant for one rupee was submitted to the House the President declared that he heard none shout "aye" and that therefore that also was cut The grant was restored by the Governor-General The annual Finance Bill was passed without serious amendment

The 1931-32 Budgets —India, in common with other countries of the world, felt the full force of the economic blizzard which began in 1930 and attained its maximum the following year The net result from the Government of India's point of view was the introduction during 1931 of two Budgets, the ordinary Budget in the spring of the year and a supplementary Budget containing fresh taxation proposals in September When Sir George Schuster faced the Legislative Assembly at the end of February, he had a sorry tale to tell Trade depression, coupled with civil disobedience movement, had completely vitiated the estimates made for 1930-31 These estimates showed a surplus of Rs 86 lakhs, the revised estimates worked up to a deficit of Rs 13 56 crores, which the Finance Member said would remain uncovered and would be added to the unproductive debt The main items of deterioration as compared with the Budget can be summarised as follows —

	Lakhs
Important revenue heads, viz, Customs, Taxes on Income, Salt and Opium (net)	12,10
Posts and Telegraphs (including the Indo-European Telegraph Department)	89
Finance headings, viz, Debt services, Currency and Mint	1,38
Other heads	5
Total Rs	14,42

Turning to the estimates for 1931-32, the Finance Member said they must face a fall in tax revenue, as compared with the current Budget estimates, of no less than Rs 13 16 crores, including a drop of Rs 8 crores in Customs and 4½ crores in income tax The total deterioration under Finance headings was Rs 376 lakhs and on commercial departments Rs 118 lakhs This meant a total deterioration of Rs 18 10 crores as compared with the Budget estimates for the current year and as those provided for a surplus of Rs 86 lakhs the net deficit would be Rs 17 24 crores To meet this deficit the Finance Member announced a cut of Rs 175 lakhs in army expenditure and retrenchment to the extent of Rs 98 lakhs in civil expenditure, making a total saving of Rs 273 lakhs The estimated deficit was reduced thereby to Rs 14 51 crores, which he proposed to cover by fresh taxation

New Taxation Proposals —His proposals were grouped under two heads, Customs and Income Tax Referring to the first the Finance Member said "The heads in respect of which I propose alterations of the substantive tariff itself, are liquors, sugar, silver bullion, betelnuts, spices and exposed cinematograph films The liquor duties are to be enhanced appreciably, the duty on beer and the like is at present undoubtedly low relatively to those on other alcoholic beverages and will be raised by about 66 per cent above the present level, while those on wines and spirits (except denatured spirit and spirit used in drugs and medicines) will be raised by between 30 and 40 per cent The duty on silver bullion I propose to increase from 4 to 6 annas per ounce The other items mentioned will be transferred from the general rate of duty (now 15 per cent *ad valorem*) to the "luxury" rate at 30 per cent Of the surcharges, we have at a stroke added to the 10 per cent schedule a surcharge of 2½ per cent, to the general or 15 per cent schedule one of 5 per cent, and to the "luxury" or 30 per cent schedule one of 10 per cent By far the most important of these surcharges is that 5 per cent on the general revenue schedule of 15 per cent, and connected with this, I must mention a feature of particular importance We propose for this purpose to treat the basic duty of 15 per cent on cotton piece-goods on the same lines as the general 15 per cent schedule and to place the surcharge of 5 per cent on these goods also The surcharge on the 15 per cent schedule is expected to yield 90 lakhs for cotton piece-goods and 2,63 lakhs for other goods Coming now to the schedule of non-protective special duties, here we have made additions appropriate to the general scheme, and I need only mention specially the surcharges that I propose to levy upon kerosene and motor spirit Both customs and excise duty on kerosene are to be raised by 9 pies per gallon, while motor spirit is to bear a surcharge of 2 annas per gallon Finally, I must explain my proposals as regards sugar The position is special, because, while I am now proposing an increase in the duty for revenue purposes, we had received, just when my budget proposals were on the point of completion, the recommendations of the Tariff Board for

even in the current year, will be up to this average, so that the total absorption in 6 years will be about 650 million ounces As against this the Government of India have sold out of their own holdings a total of only about 90 million ounces since 1926 Yet it is suggested that even this moderate realisation is to stop and that India is to stand aside and keep her own home market free to absorb the production from the Mines of Mexico and the United States This is a clearly unacceptable idea, and however anxious we may be—as indeed we are—to help, we must, as a condition of co operation secure fair consideration of India's interests In the meanwhile, we must retain a free hand "

WAYS AND MEANS.

The Ways and Means position was explained as follows —

	(In crores of rupees) Revised, 1930-31	Budget, 1931-32
Liabilities		
Railway capital outlay (construction)	14 50	11 45
Other capital outlay	5 53	1 93
Provincial drawings	11 50	9 50
Discharge of permanent debt (net)	18 88	29 54
Discharge of India Sterling Bills	8 00	
Contraction against rupee securities	28 02	
Other transactions	76	— 18
	86 09	52 24

	(In crores of rupees) Revised, 1930-31	Budget, 1931-32
Resources		
Revenue surplus	—12 68	31
Rupee loan (net)	29 71	15 00
Sterling loan (net)	35 64	24 76
Treasury bills with public	8 96	
Loan from Imperial Bank	5 40	5 40
Post office cash certificates and savings bank	2 46	4 06
Other unfunded debt	2 46	5 64
Appropriation for reduction, etc , of debt	5 00	6 17
Depreciation and Reserve Funds	—5 92	98
Reduction of cash balances	15 06	72
	86 09	52 24

Reception by the Assembly —Strong opposition was manifested in the Assembly to the new income tax and super tax rates, and on the plea that Government's duty was to retrench expenditure still further, an amendment was passed reducing the proposed revenue from this source by Rs 240 lakhs Government found themselves unable to accept this ent, and the Finance Bill was returned to the Assembly by the Governor-General with the recommendation that it should be passed with an amendment to the Finance Member's original scheme involving a reduction in the lowest grades of income tax and leaving the higher grades untouched The estimated decrease in revenue was about a crore of rupees compared with nearly two and a half crores created by the Assembly's vote The following were the rates recommended by the Governor-General —

to deal with the situation on three distinct lines, firstly, to reduce expenditure, secondly, to impose an emergency cut in salaries, and thirdly, to impose fresh taxation Retrenchment measures in civil expenditure he estimated would save about Rs 30 lakhs in the current year, and Rs 250 lakhs next year, while military expenditure next year would be curtailed by Rs 450 lakhs A ten per cent cut in pay in both civil and military departments would lead to a saving of Rs 60 lakhs in the current year and Rs 190 lakhs next year Turning to new methods of raising revenue the Finance Member said his first proposal would be an immediate increase in the salt revenue by abolishing the credit system, which would mean that the revenue would be increased by a crore of rupees each year on this account The main plank of his new taxation proposals was to put a temporary surcharge on all existing taxes with the exception of Customs export duties, the surcharge being 25 per cent on the existing rates in each case He proposed that the surcharge for the current year in income-tax should only be 12½ per cent, but it would be collected at this rate on the whole year's income Government held that in the present emergency they were justified in reducing the income tax exemption limit and imposing a small tax of four pies in the rupee on incomes between Rs 1,000 and Rs 2,000 per annum Dealing with special increases and new taxes, the Finance Member said "We propose to increase the import duty on artificial silk piece-goods from 20 to 40 per cent and on artificial silk yarn from 10 per cent to 15 per cent We also propose to increase the duty on brown sugar from Rs 6-12-0 to Rs 7-4-0 per cwt This follows the Tariff Board's recommendation As regards boots and shoes, we propose that there should be imposed as an alternative to the 20 per cent duty a minimum of 4 annas per pair The duty will thus be 20 per cent or 4 annas a pair, whichever is the higher We also propose to increase the duty on camphor and on electric bulbs from 20 to 40 per cent As regards all these articles the surcharge will be levied on the increased duty"

"Then there are three items formerly on the free list on which we think it justifiable to impose a small duty on revenue grounds The result of the surcharges imposed in last Budget and proposed now is that the level of the general revenue tariff has been increased from 15 to 25 per cent There is, therefore, some justification for adding a 10 per cent duty to articles hitherto free We propose to put duties of 10 per cent on machinery and dyes, and of ½ anna per lb on raw cotton I must expect criticism of these duties especially from the cotton mills, and I must acknowledge that their imposition may appear to be in some ways inconsistent with previous policy The justification must be the need for revenue, while as regards the cotton mills we may claim that on balance their position will be improved by our surcharge proposals, for under these the import duties on cotton piece-goods will be increased by one quarter This more than offsets the burden of ½ anna per lb on goods made from imported cotton, and affords an effective answer to possible criticisms on the grounds to which I have referred I have one more word to say as regards the income-tax proposals In considering the cut to be applied to the salaries of Government officials we considered what total reduction of their emoluments could fairly be imposed If the general rate of reduction is to be 10 per cent, that represents what we think fair, and if further increases of income tax were to be added, that would go beyond the reasonable limit We therefore propose that increases of income tax both by way of surcharge on existing rates or by way of imposition of a tax for the first time on salaries from Rs 1,000 to Rs 2,000 should be merged in any general cut which we are imposing or which the Provincial Governments may impose"

The Finance Member's final proposal was to increase the postage for inland letters to 1½ annas instead of 1 anna and for postcards to 9 pies instead of 6 pies That enhancement was expected to produce Rs 7 3 lakhs in a full year and go a long way to cover the deficit of Rs 92 lakhs in the working results of the Posts and Telegraphs Department which would be left even if the recommendations of the Posts and Telegraphs Accounts Enquiry Committee were accepted

Need for Solvency —The net result for the current year was an estimated increase in taxation of Rs 711 lakhs which, together with Rs 37 lakhs from increased postal charges and Rs 100 lakhs from salt revenue, meant, with retrenchment measures, an improvement of Rs 938 lakhs as against an estimated deficit of Rs 19 55 crores They would thus close the year with a deficit of Rs 10 17 crores On the other hand, in 1932-33 they would feel the full benefit of the retrenchment measures and the extra taxation, making a toal improvement of Rs 24 73 crores against an estimated deficit of Rs 19 50 crores They should thus close the year with a surplus of Rs 5 23 crores The combined result of the two years would be a deficit of Rs 4 94 crores, which they were justified in regarding as covered by making during this period of exceptional stress a reduction of about Rs 247 lakhs in each year for the provision for reduction or avoidance of debt The net administrative expenditure would according to their plans, proceed as follows —

1930—31	Rs 79 67 crores
1931—32	Rs 74 66 crores
1932—33	Rs 65 95 crores

Concluding his speech Sir George Schuster said "I referred at the outset of my speech to the dangers now that we are divorced from a gold standard, of any inflationary action for the purposes of meeting the current expenditure of the Government If once that process starts, it may be impossible to save the country from a complete collapse of its currency That has been the experience of all countries whose currencies collapsed after the War They all went through the same process Budgetary deficits, met first by borrowing, then a reluctance of the public to subscribe to government loans or treasury bills, then recourse to the note-printing press and inflation to provide funds to meet current public expenditure, then collapse in confidence in the currency, notes printed faster and faster until the amounts reached astronomical figures and finally the complete disappearance of any value to the currency at all We want to erect a solid barrier against the possibility of India getting on to that slippery slope That is the essential justification for our proposals We have heard

Statement showing the interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India, outstanding at the close of each financial year—concld

	31st March 1926	31st March 1927	31st March 1928	31st March 1929	31st March 1930	31st March 1931
In England—						
Loans	266 35	265 09	272 32	283 31	289 03	315 97
War Contribution	18 32	17 81	17 28	16 72	16 72	16 72
Capital value of liabilities undergoing redemption by way of terminable railway annuities	57 53	56 19	54 79	53 35	51 86	50 32
India bills					6 00	
Imperial Bank of India Loans						40 5
Provident Funds, etc	21	27	19	48	2 54	70
Total in England	342 41	339 36	344 58	353 81	366 15	387 76
Equivalent at 1*s* 6*d* to the Rupee	456 55	452 48	459 44	471 75	488 20	517 01
Total Interest-bearing obligations	996 36	1,006 19	1,026 37	1,074 46	1,136 48	1,171 96
Interest-yielding assets held against the above obligations—						
(i) Capital advanced to Railways	605 61	635 46	668 60	700 69	730 79	745 29
(ii) Capital advanced to other Commercial Departments	17 77	19 16	20 60	21 81	22 70	23 41
(iii) Capital advanced to Provinces	114 60	120 17	126 34	137 52	142 60	149 14
(iv) Capital advanced to Indian States and other interest-bearing loans	11 84	12 11	13 91	15 49	17 65	19 60
Total Interest-yielding assets	749 82	786 90	829 45	875 51	913 74	937 44
Cash, bullion and securities held on Treasury account	51 96	37 48	24 26	28 34	45 36	35 18
Balance of total interest-bearing obligations not covered by above assets	194 58	181 81	172 66	170 61	177 38	199 34

THE LAND REVENUE.

The principle underlying the Land Revenue system in India has operated from time immemorial It may be roughly formulated thus—the Government is the supreme landlord and the revenue derived from the land is equivalent to rent. On strictly theoretical grounds, exception may be taken to this statement of the case It serves, however, as a substantially correct description of the relation between the Government and the cultivator The former gives protection and legal security The latter pays for it according to the value of his holding The official term for the method by which the Land Revenue is determined is "Settlement" There are two kinds of settlements in India—Permanent and Temporary Under the former the amount of revenue has been fixed in perpetuity, and is payable by the landlord as distinguished from the actual cultivator The Permanent Settlement was introduced into India by Lord Cornwallis at the close of the eighteenth century It had the effect intended of converting a number of large revenue farmers in Bengal into landlords occupying a similar status to that of landowners in Europe The actual cultivators became the tenants of the landlords While the latter became solely responsible for the payment of the revenue, the former lost the advantage of holding from the State This system has prevailed in Bengal since 1795 and in the greater part of Oudh since 1859 It also obtains in certain districts of Madras

Temporary Settlements.

Elsewhere the system of Temporary Settlements is in operation. At intervals of thirty years, more or less, the land in a given district is subjected to a thorough economic survey, on the basis of the trigonometrical and topographic surveys carried out by the Survey Department of the Government of India. Each village area, wherever the Temporary Settlement is in vogue, has been carefully mapped, property-boundaries accurately delineated, and records of rights made and preserved. Under the Permanent Settlement in Bengal the occupant does not enjoy these advantages The duty of assessing the revenue of a district is entrusted to Settlement Officers, members of the Indian Civil Service specially delegated for this work The duties of a Settlement Officer are thus described in Strachey's *India* (revised edition, 1911) —"He has to determine the amount of the Government demand and to make a record of all existing rights and responsibilities in the land He has a staff of experienced subordinates, almost all of whom are natives of the country, and the settlement of the district assigned to him is a work which formerly required several years of constant work The establishment of agricultural departments and other reforms have however led to much simplification of the Settlement Officer's Proceedings, and to much greater rapidity in the completion of the Settlements. All the work of the Settlement Officer is liable to the supervision of superior officers, the assessments proposed by him require the sanction of the Government before they become finally binding and his judicial decisions may be reviewed by the Civil Courts. It is the duty of the settlement officer to make a record of every right which may form the subject of future dispute, whether affecting the interests of the State or of the people The intention is to alter nothing, but to maintain and place on record that which exists"

The Two Tenures

Under the Temporary Settlement land tenures fall into two classes—peasant-holdings and landlord-holdings, or *Ryotwari* and *Zemindari* tenures Broadly speaking, the difference between the two in a fiscal sense is that in Ryotwari tracts the *ryot* or cultivator pays the revenue direct, in *Zemindari* tracts the landlord pays on a rental assessment In the case of the former, however, there are two kinds of *Ryotwari* holdings—those in which each individual occupant holds directly from Government, and those in which the land is held by village communities, the heads of the village being responsible for the payment of revenue on the whole village area This latter system prevails in the North In Madras, Bombay, Burma and Assam, ryotwari tenure is on an individual basis, and the Government enters into a separate agreement with every single occupant The basis of assessment on all classes of holdings is now more favourable to the cultivator than it used to be Formerly what was believed to be a fair average sum was levied on the anticipated yield of the land during the ensuing period of settlement Now the actual yield at the time of assessment alone is considered, so that the cultivator gets the whole of the benefit of improvements in his holding subsequently brought about either by his own enterprise or by "unearned increment" The Government, however, may at a new settlement re-classify a holding so as to secure for itself a fair share in an increment that may have resulted from public works in the vicinity, such as canals and railways, or from a general enhancement of values But the principle that improvements effected by private enterprise shall be exempt from assessment is now accepted by the Government and provided for in definite rules

Incidence of the Revenue.

The incidence of the revenue charges varies according to the nature of the settlement, the class of tenure, and the character and circumstances of the holding Under the Permanent Settlement in Bengal Government derive rather less than £3,000,000 from a total rental estimated at £12,000,000 Under Temporary

EXCISE.

The Excise revenue in British India is derived from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, hemp drugs, toddy and opium It is a common place amongst certain sections of temperance reformers to represent the traffic in intoxicating liquors as one result of British rule There is, however, abundant evidence to show that in pre-British days the drinking of spirituous liquors was commonly practised and was a source of revenue

The forms of intoxicating liquor chiefly consumed are country spirit, fermented palm juice, beer made from grain, country brands of rum, brandy, etc, locally manufactured malt beer and imported wine, beer and spirits Country spirit is the main source of revenue, except in the Madras Presidency, and yields about two-thirds of the total receipts from liquors It is usually prepared by distillation from the Mhowra flower, molasses and other forms of unrefined sugar, fermented palm juice and rice In Madras a very large revenue is derived from fresh toddy The British inherited from the Native Administration either an uncontrolled Out-Still System or in some cases a crude Farming System and the first steps to bring these systems under control were the limitation of the number of shops in the area farmed, and the establishment of an improved Out-Still System under which the combined right of manufacture and sale at a special shop was annually granted This of course was a kind of control, but it only enabled Government to impose haphazard taxation on the liquor traffic as a whole by means of vend fees It did not enable Government to graduate the taxation accurately on the still-head duty principle nor to insist upon a standard of purity or a fixed strength of liquor Moreover for political and other reasons the extent of control could not at first be complete There were tribes of aborigines who regarded the privilege of making their own liquor in their private homes as a long established right and who believed that liquor poured as libations to their god should be such as had been made by their own hands The introduction of any system amongst those peoples had to be worked very cautiously Gradually as the Administration began to be consolidated the numerous native pot-stills scattered all over the country under the crude arrangements then in force began to be collected into Central Government enclosures called Distilleries, thus enabling Government to perfect its control by narrowing the limits of supervision, and to regularize its taxation by imposing a direct still-head duty on every gallon issued from the Distillery Under Distillery arrangements it has also been possible to regulate and supervise thoroughly the manufacture of its liquor and its disposal subsequent to leaving the Distillery by means of a system of transport passes, establishment supervision, improved distribution and vend arrangements

Various Systems.

The Out-Still System may be taken to include all systems prior in order of development to the imposition of Still-head duty Briefly stated the stages of development have been—First farms of large tracts, Second farmes of smaller areas, Third farms of the combined right to manufacture and sell at particular places without any exclusive privilege over a definite area, Fourth farms of similar right subject to control of means and times for distilling and the like The Provincial Governments have had to deal with the subject in different ways suited to local conditions, and so the order of development from the lower forms of systems to the higher has not been always everywhere identical in details Yet in its essence and main features the Excise Administration in most provinces of British India has progressed on uniform lines the keynote lying in attempts, where it has not been possible to work with the fixed duty system in its simplest forms, to combine the farming and fixed duty systems with the object of securing that every gallon of spirit should bear a certain amount of taxation The Out-Still System has in its turn been superseded by either the Free-supply system or the District Monopoly system The Free-supply system is one of free competition among the licensed distillers in respect of manufacture The right of vend is separately disposed of The District monopoly system on the other hand is one in which the combined monopoly of manufacture and sale in a district is leased to a farmer subject to a certain amount of minimum still-head duty revenue in the monopoly area being guaranteed to the State during the term of the lease

The recommendations of the Indian Excise Committee of 1905-06 resulted in numerous reforms in British India, one of them being that the various systems have been or are gradually being superseded by the Contract Distillery System under which the manufacture of spirit for supply to a district is disposed of by tender, the rate of still-head duty and the supply price to be charged are fixed in the contract and the right of vend is separately disposed of This is the system that now prevails over the greater portion of British India. The other significant reforms have been the revision of the Provincial Excise Laws and Regulations, and the conditions of manufacture, vend, storage and transport, an improvement in the quality of the spirit, an improved system of disposal of vend licenses, reductions and re-distributions of shops under the guidance and control of Local Advisory Committees and gradual enhancement of taxation with a view to checking consumption

Since the issue of the report of the Excise Committee 1905-06, no less than 213,000 square miles of territory were transferred from the out-still to the distilling system In 1905-06 39 per cent of the total excise area and 28 per cent of the population of that area were served by out-stills, the proportions in 1912-13 were only 15 and 8 per cent respectively

Excise has now been made over entirely to the Provincial Governments, and the duties

vary from province to province The governing principle in fixing these rates is the highest duty compatible with the prevention of illicit distillation In the Bombay Presidency the issue of spirit to all country spirit shops has been rationed on the basis of consumption for the year 1920-21 From that consumption reduced to proof gallons 10 per cent is deducted in the case of shops in Bombay City and 5 per cent elsewhere and the ration is then fixed for each shop according to the issues in the corresponding month of 1920 21 This is the most important step taken by the new Government to reduce consumption Two large distilleries in the Presidency have been placed entirely under Government management, thus partially superseding the Contract Distilling system

Sap of the date, palmyra, and cocoanut palms called toddy, is used as a drink either fresh or after fermentation In Madras and Bombay the revenue is obtained from a fixed fee on every tree from which it is intended to draw the liquor and from shop license fees In Bengal and Burma the sale of shop licenses is the sole form of taxation Country brands of rum, and so called brandies and whiskies, are distilled from grape juice, etc The manufacture is carried out in private distilleries in various parts of India A number of breweries has been established, mostly in the hills, for the manufacture of a light beer for European and Eurasian consumption The uniform fee of 8 annas per gallon is levied all over India at the time of issue

Foreign liquor is subject to an import duty at the tariff rates, which are set out in the Customs Tariff (*q v*) It can only be sold under a license

Since the war Brandy and Whisky have been manufactured in considerable quantities at Baroda

The base used is the Mhowra flower It is drunk in big towns as a substitute for German spirit, and is excised at tariff rates

Drugs —The narcotic products of the hemp plant consumed in India fall under three main categories, namely, ganja or the dry flowering tops of the cultivated female hemp plant charas, or the resinous matter which forms an active drug when collected separately, and bhang, or the dried leaves of the hemp plant whether male or female cultivated or uncultivated The main features of the existing system are restricted cultivation under supervision, storage in Bonded Warehouses, payment of a quantitative duty before issue, retail sale under licenses and restriction on private possession Licenses to retail all forms of hemp drugs are usually sold by auction The sale of charas has been prohibited in the Bombay Presidency except Sindh from the 1st April 1922

Opium —Opium is consumed in all provinces in India The drug is commonly taken in the form of pills, but in some places, chiefly on social and ceremonial occasions, it is drunk dissolved in water Opium smoking also prevails in the City of Bombay and other large towns The general practice is to sell opium from the Government Treasury, or a Central Warehouse, to licensed vendors The right of retail to the public is sold by annual auction to one or several sanctioned shops Further legislation against opium smoking in clubs and dens is now under contemplation

The revenue from opium is derived mainly from exports of what is called provision opium to foreign countries and from the sale to Provincial Governments of excise opium for internal consumption in India The entire quantity is now exported under the system of direct sales to Foreign and Colonial governments, the system of auction sales in Calcutta to traders for export to foreign countries having been stopped with effect from 7th April, 1926 In no case are exports permitted without an import certificate by the Government of the country of import as prescribed by the League of Nations

It has been decided to reduce the total of the opium exported since the calendar year 1926 by 10 per cent annually in each subsequent year until exports are totally extinguished at the end of 1935

Excise opium is sold to Provincial Governments for internal consumption in India at a fixed price based on the cost of production This opium is retailed to licensed vendors at rates fixed by the Provincial Governments and varying from Provec into Province

SALT.

The salt revenue was inherited by the British Government from Native rule, together with a miscellaneous transit dues These transit dues were abolished and the salt duty consolidated and raised There are four great sources of supply, rock salt from the Salt range and Kohat Mines in the Punjab, brine salt from the Sambhar Lake in Rajputana, salt brine condensed on the borders of the lesser Rann of Cutch, and sea salt factories in Bombay, Madras and at the mouth of the Indus

The Salt Range mines contains an inexhaustible supply They are worked in chambers excavated in salt strata, some of which are 250 feet long, 45 feet wide and 200 feet high The Rajputana [illegible]y comes from the Sambhar Lake [illegible]cted and evaporated by solar heat In the Rann of Cutch the brine is also evaporated by solar heat and the product is known as Baragara salt Important works for the manufacture of that salt were opened in Dhrangadhra State in 1923 In Bombay and Madras sea water is let into shallow pans on the sea-coast and evaporated by solar heat and the product sold throughout India In Bengal the damp climate together with the large volume of fresh water from the Ganges and the Brahmaputra into the Bay of Bengal render the manufacture of sea-salt difficult and the bulk of the supply, both for Bengal and Burma is imported from Liverpool, Germany Aden, Bombay and Madras

Broadly, one-half of the indigenous salt is manufactured by Government Agency, and the remainder under license and excise systems

In the Punjab and Rajputana the salt manufactories are under the control of the Northern India Salt Department, a branch of the Commerce and Industry Department In Madras and Bombay the manufactories are under the supervision of Local Governments Special treaties with Native States permit of the free movement of salt throughout India, except from the Portuguese territories of Goa and Damaun, on the frontiers of which patrol lines are established to prevent the smuggling of salt into British India

From 1888-1903 the duty on salt was Rs 2-8 per maund of 82 lbs In 1903, it was reduced to Rs 2, in 1905 to Rs 1-8-0, in 1907 to Re 1 and in 1916 it was raised to Rs 1-4-0 The successive reductions in duty have led to a largely increased consumption, the figures rising by 25 per cent between 1903-1908 In 1923 the duty was doubled bringing it again to Rs 2 8 In 1924 it was reduced to Re 1-4-0. The duty remained at Rs 1-4-0 from March 1924 to 29th September, 1931 It was raised to Rs 1-9 0 with effect from 30th September 1931 Prior to 17th March, 1931, the excise duty and import duty on salt were always kept similar, but by the Indian Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act, XIV of 1931 the import duty on foreign salt was fixed at Rs 1-8-6 from 17th March 1931 and it was again raised to Rs 1-13-6 from the 30th September 1931

CUSTOMS.

The import duties have varied from time to time according to the financial condition of the country Before the Mutiny they were five per cent, in the days of financial stringency which followed they were raised to 10 and in some cases 20 per cent In 1875 they were reduced to five per cent, but the opinions of Free Traders, and the agitation of Lancashire manufacturers who felt the competition of the Indian Mills, induced a movement which led to the abolition of all customs dues in 1882. The continued fall in exchange compelled the Government of India to look for fresh sources of revenue and in 1894 five per cent. duties were re-imposed, yarns and cotton fabrics being excluded. Continued financial stringency brought piece-goods within the scope of the tariff, and after various expedients the demands of Lancashire were satisfied by a general duty of 3½ per cent on all woven goods—an import duty on goods by sea, an excise duty on goods produced in the country The products of the hand-looms are excluded These excise duties are intensely unpopular in India, for reasons set out in the special article dealing with the subject In 1910-11, in order to meet the deficit threatened by the loss of the revenue on opium exported to China, the silver duty was raised from 5 per cent to 4d an ounce, and higher duties levied on petroleum, tobacco, wines, spirits, and beer These were estimated to produce £1 million annually

The Customs Schedule was completely recast in the Budget of 1916-17 in order to provide additional revenue to meet the financial disturbance set up by the war The general import tariff, which had been at the rate of 5 per cent *ad valorem* since was raised to 7½ per cent *ad valorem*, except in the case of sugar, as India is the largest producer of sugar in the world the import duty on this staple was fixed at 10 per cent There was also a material curtailment of the free list The principal article of trade which was not touched was cotton manufactures For the past twenty years the position has been that cotton twists and yarns of all kinds are free of duty while a duty at the rate of 3½ per cent is imposed on woven goods of all kinds whether imported or manufactured in Indian mills The Budget left the position as it stood The Government of India would have been glad to see the tariff raised to 5 per cent. without any corresponding alteration of the excise, but were over-ruled by the Cabinet on the ground that this controversial matter must come up for discussion after the war Finally the Budget imposed export duties on tea and jute In the case of tea the duty was fixed at Re 1-8-0 per 100 lbs, in the case of jute the export duty on raw jute was fixed at Rs 2-4-0 per bale of 400 lbs, approximately equivalent to an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent, manufactured jute was charged at the rate of Rs 10 per ton on sacking and Rs 16 per ton on Hessians

The Customs Tariff was further materially modified in the Budget for 1917-18 In the previous year an export duty on jute was imposed at the rate of Rs 2-4-0 per bale of 400 lbs in the case of raw jute and Rs 10 per ton on sackings, and Rs 16 per ton on Hessians, these rates were doubled, with a view to obtaining an additional revenue of £500,000 The import duty on cotton goods was raised from 3½ per cent to 7½ per cent without any alteration in the Excise, which remained at 3½ per cent This change was expected to produce an additional revenue of £1,000,000 The question of the Excise was left untouched, for the reason, amongst others, that the Government could not possibly forego the revenue of £320,000, which it was expected to produce With these changes in operation the revenue from Customs in 1920–21 was Rs 32,37,29,000

The Customs Tariff was further raised in the Budget of 1921-22 in order to provide for the big deficit which had then to be faced The general *ad valorem* duty was raised from 7½ to 11 per cent, a special duty was levied on matches of 12 annas per gross boxes in place of the existing *ad valorem* duty of 7½ per cent the duties on imported liquors was raised to 8 annas per degree of proof per gallon, the *ad valorem* duty of 7½ per cent was raised to 20 per cent in the case of certain articles of luxury, the import duty on foreign sugar was increased from 10 to 15 per cent and the duty on manufactured tobacco was raised by 50 per cent The Customs duties were further increased in the Budget of 1922-23 The Government proposals in this direction have been described in an early passage They were to raise the general Customs duty from 11 to 15 per cent, the cotton excise duty from 3½ per cent to 7½ per cent, the duty on sugar from 15 to 25 per cent, a duty of 5 per cent on imported yarn, a rising duty on machinery, iron, steel and railway material from 2½ per cent to 10 per cent together with the general duty on articles of luxury from 20 per cent to 30 per cent In the course of the passage of the Budget through the Legislatures the cotton excise duty was

retained at 3½ per cent, the duty on machinery was retained at 2½ per cent and the duty on cotton piece-goods at 11 per cent, the other increases being accepted In 1925 the Cotton Excise duties were finally abolished Full details with regard to the customs duty are set out in the section on Indian Customs Tariff (*q v*) The Customs duties have been repeatedly raised in recent Budgets both as a protective measure and for revenue purposes The latest duties will be found in detail under the 1930 31 and 1932-33 taxation proposals in the Financial Section of the Year Book The estimated revenue from the Customs in 1930-31 is Rs 41 49 crores

The Senior Collectors were Covenanted Civilians specially chosen for this duty, before the introduction of the Imperial Customs Service in 1906 Since that date, of the five Collectorship at the principal ports (Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, and Karachi) three are ordinarily reserved for Members of the I C S (i e, "Covenanted Civilians") The other two are reserved for members of the Imperial Customs Service

Assistant Collectors in the Imperial Customs Service are recruited in two ways (*a*) from members of the Indian Civil Service—3 vacancies, and (*b*) by the Secretary of State—19 vacancies There are in addition a few Gazetted Officers in what is known as the Provincial Customs Service These posts are in the gift of the Government of India, and are usually filled by promotion from the subordinate (in the Government sense of the word) service The "subordinate" staff is recruited entirely in India

INCOME TAX.

The income tax was first imposed in India in 1860, in order to meet the financial dislocation caused by the Mutiny It was levied at the rate of four per cent or a little more than 9½d in the pound on all incomes of five hundred rupees and upwards Many changes have from time to time been made in the system, and the present schedule was consolidated in the Act of 1886 This imposed a tax on all incomes derived from sources other than agriculture which were exempted On incomes of 2,000 rupees and upwards it fell at the rate of five pies in the rupee, or about 6¼d in the pound, on incomes between 500 and 2,000 rupees at the rate of four pies in the rupee or about 5d in the pound In March 1903 the minimum taxable income was raised from 500 to 1,000 rupees The income tax schedule was completely revised raised, and graduated in the Budget of 1916-17 in the general scale of increased taxation imposed to meet the deficit arising out of war conditions

Since then the process has been almost continuous and in every financial difficulty the authorities turn to the Income Tax as a means of raising fresh revenue The last revision was in the Supplementary Finance Bill of 1931, when the scale was fixed as follows —

(RATES OF INCOME-TAX)

A In the case of every *individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm* and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or company —

		Rate (*Vide Footnote*)
(1)	When the *total* income is less than Rs 2 000	
(2)	When the total income is Rs 2,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs *5,000*	*Six pies* in the rupee
(3)	When the total income is Rs 5,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs *10 000*	*Nine pies* in the rupee
(4)	When the total income is Rs 10,000 or upwards but is less than Rs *15,000*	*One anna* in the rupee
(5)	When the total income is Rs 15,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs *20,000*	*One anna and nine pies* in the rupee
(6)	When the total income is Rs 20,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs *30,000*	*One anna and seven pies* in the rupee
(7)	When the total income is Rs 30,000 or upwards but is less than Rs *40 000*	*One anna and eleven pies* in the rupee
(8)	When the total income is Rs 40 000 or upwards, but is less than Rs *100,000*	*Two annas and one pie* in the rupee
(9)	When the total income is Rs *100,000 or upwards*	*Two annas and two pies* in the rupee
B	In the case of *every company and registered firm* whatever its total income	*Two annas and two pies* in the rupee

N B —Additional tax (Sur charge) for the financial year—

1931-32 at 12½ per cent
and
1932-33 at 25 per cent

over the rates prescribed by the Indian Finance Act, 1931, *except* in cases of income between Rs 1,000 to Rs 1,999,

Tax at 2 *pies* on incomes between Rs 1,000 to Rs 1,999 for the year *1931-32* and

Tax at 4 *pies* for the year *1932-33* on the same income

RATES OF SUPER-TAX.

In respect *of the excess over thirty thousand* of total income —

	RATE
(1) in the case of *every company*—	
(*a*) in respect of the *first twenty thousand* rupees of such excess	*Nil*
(*b*) for every rupee of the *remainder* of such excess	*One anna* in the rupee
(*b*) for every rupee of the *remainder* of such excess	*One anna* in the rupee
(2) (*a*) in the case of every Hindu undivided family —	
(*i*) in respect of the *first forty-five thousand* rupees of such excess	*One anna and three pies* in the rupee
(*ii*) for every rupee of the *next twenty-five thousand* rupees of such excess	*Nil*
(*b*) in the case of every *individual, unregistered firm and other* association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company —	
(*i*) for every rupee of the *first twenty thousand* rupees of such excess	*Nine pies* in the rupee
(*ii*) for every rupee of the *next fifty thousand* rupees of such excess	*One anna and three pies* in the rupee
(*c*) in the case of every *individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm* and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company	
(*i*) for every rupee of the *next fifty thousand* rupees of such excess	*One anna and nine pies* in the rupee
(*ii*) for every rupee of the *next fifty thousand* rupees of such excess	*Two annas and three pies* in the rupee
(*iii*) for every rupee of the *next fifty thousand* rupees of such excess	*Two annas and nine pies* in the rupee
(*iv*) for every rupee of the *next fifty thousand* rupees of such excess	*Three annas and three pies* in the rupee
(*v*) for every rupee of the *next fifty thousand* rupees of such excess	*Three annas and nine pies* in the rupee
(*vi*) for every rupee of the *next fifty thousand* rupees of such excess	*Four annas and three pies* in the rupee
(*vii*) for every rupee of the *next fifty thousand* rupees of such excess	*Four annas and three pies* in the rupee
(*viii*) for every rupee of the *next fifty thousand* rupees of such excess	*Five annas and three pies* in the rupee
(*ix*) for every rupee of the *next fifty thousand* rupees of such excess	*Five annas and nine pies* in the rupee
(*x*) *for every rupee of the remainder of such excess*	*Six annas and three pies* in the rupee

The head of the Income-Tax Department of a province is the Commissioner of Income-tax who is appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The rest of the income-tax staff in a province are subordinate to him and they are appointed and dismissed by him His power of appointment and dismissal is, under section 5 (4) 'subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council,' but the Governor-General in Council exercises this control through the local Government.

The estimated yield of Income-tax in 1929-30 was Rs. 16,59,60,000

HISTORY OF THE COINAGE.

The Indian mints were closed to the unrestricted coinage of silver for the public from the 26th June 1893, and Act VIII of 1893, passed on that date, repealed Sections 19 to 26 of the Indian Coinage Act of 1879, which provided for the coinage at the mints for the public of gold and silver coins of the Government of India After 1893 no Government rupees were coined until 1897, when, under arrangements made with the Native States of Bhopal and Kashmir, the currency of those States was replaced by Government rupees The re-coinage of these rupees proceeded through the two years 1897 and 1898 In 1899 there was no coinage of rupees, but in the following year it seemed that coinage was necessary, and it was begun in February 1900, the Government purchasing the silver required and paying for it mainly with the gold accumulated in the Paper Currency Reserve In that and the following month a crore of rupees was coined and over 17 crores of rupees in the year ending the 31st March 1910 including the rupees issued in connection with the conversion of the currencies of Native States From the profit accruing to Government on the coinage it was decided to constitute a separate fund called the Gold Reserve Fund as the most effective guarantee against temporary fluctuations of exchange The whole profit was invested in sterling securities, the interest from which was added to the fund In 1906 exchange had been practically stable for eight years, and it was decided that of the coinage profits devoted to this fund, six crores should be kept in rupees in India, instead of being invested in gold securities The Gold Reserve Fund was then named the Gold Standard Reserve It was ordered in 1907 that only

one-half of the coinage profits should be paid into the reserve, the remainder being used for capital expenditure on railways The Gold Standard Reserve was called into action before the year 1907-08 was out Exchange turned against India, and in March 1908, the Government of India offered bills on the Secretary of State up to half a million sterling, while the Secretary of State sold £1,000,000 Consols in order to meet such demands During April to August, further sterling bills were sold for a total amount of £8,058,000 On a representation by the Government of India, the Secretary of State agreed to defer the application of coinage profits to railway construction until the sterling assets of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted to £25,000,000 On the outbreak of the war in August 1914 the Reserve was drawn upon to meet the demands for sterling remittances, and Government offer to sell £1,000,000 of Bills weekly

Gold

Since 1870 there had been no coinage of double mohurs in India and the last coinage of single mohurs before 1918 in which year coinage was resumed, was in the year 1891-92

A Royal proclamation was issued in 1918 establishing a branch of the **Royal Mint at Bombay** It stated —Subject to the provision of this proclamation the Bombay Branch Mint shall for the purpose of the coinage of gold coins be deemed to be part of the Mint, and accordingly, (*a*) the Deputy Master of the Bombay Branch Mint shall comply with all directions he may receive from the Master of the Mint whether as regards the expenditure to be incurred or the returns to be made or the transmission of specimen coins to England or otherwise and (*b*) the said specimen coins shall be subject to the trial of the pyx under section 12 of the Coinage Act, 1870, so that they shall be examined separately from the coins coined in England or at any other branch of the Mint, and (*c*) the Deputy Master of the Bombay Branch Mint and other officers and persons employed for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Branch Mint may be appointed, promoted, suspended and removed and their duties assigned and salaries awarded and in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of the Coinage Act, 1870 Pending the completion of the arrangements at the Branch, Royal Mint, power was taken by legislation to coin in India gold mohurs of the same weight and fineness as the sovereign Altogether 2,109,703 pieces of these new coins of the nominal value of Rs 3 16,45,545, were struck at the Bombay Mint The actual coinage of sovereigns was begun in August, 1918, and 1,295,372 sovereigns were coined during the year This branch of the Royal Mint was closed in April, 1919, owing to difficulties in supplying the necessary staff

The Indian Currency Act of 1927 established a new ratio of the rupee to gold It established this ratio at one shilling and sixpence by enacting that Government would purchase gold at a price of twenty-one rupees three annas ten pies per tola of fine gold in the form of bars containing not less than forty tolas and would sell gold or, at the option of Government sterling, for immediate delivery in London at the same price after allowing for the normal cost of transport from Bombay to London A rate of one shilling and fivepence forty-nine sixty-fourths was notified as Government's selling rate for sterling to meet these obligations

With the receipt of large consignments of gold, the Bombay Mint made special arrangements for the **refining of gold** by the chlorine process and at the end of the year 1919 20 the Refinery Department was capable of refining a daily amount of 6,000 ounces of raw gold The Refinery turned out 16,62,466 fine tolas of refined gold in 1920-21

Silver

The weight and fineness of the silver coins are —

—	Fine Silver grains	Alloy grains	Total grains
Rupee .	165	15	180
Half-rupee .	82½	7½	90
Quarter-rupee or 4-anna piece	41¼	3¾	45
Eighth of a rupee or 2-anna piece .	20⅝	1⅞	22½

One rupee = 165 grains of fine silver
One shilling = $80\frac{4}{11}$ grains of fine silver
One rupee = shillings 2 0439

Copper and Bronze

Copper coinage was introduced into the Bengal Presidency by Act XVII of 1835 and into the Madras and Bombay Presidencies by Act XXII of 1844

The weight of the copper coins struck under Act XXIII of 1870 remained the same as it was in 1835 It was as follows —

	Grains troy
Double pice or half-anna	200
Pice or quarter-anna	100
Half-pice or one-eighth of an anna	50
Pie being one-third of a pice or one-twelfth of an anna	33⅓

The weight and dimensions of bronze coins are as follows —

	Standard weight in grains troy	Diameter in millimetres
Pice	75	25 4
Half-pice	37½	21 15
Pie	25	17 45

Nickel

The Act of 1906 also provides for the coinage of a nickel coin It was directed that the nickel one-anna piece should thenceforth be coined at the Mint and issue The notification also prescribed the design of the coin, which has a waved edge with twelve scollops, the greatest diameter of the coin being 21 millimetres and its least diameter 19 8 millimetres The desirability of issuing a half anna nickel coin was considered by the Government of India in 1909 but after consultation with Local Governments it was decided not to take action in this direction until the people had become thoroughly familiar with the present one-anna coin The two-anna nickel coin was introduced in 1917-18, and the four-anna and eight-anna nickel coins in 1919 The eight-anna nickel is now being withdrawn from circulation

The Currency System.

The working of the Indian currency system which has commanded a large amount of public attention since 1893, was forced to the front in 1920, as the result of measures taken to stabilise the exchange value of the rupee after the fluctuations caused by the war. These assumed so much importance, and they continue to bulk so largely in all Indian economic questions, that we propose to give here a short summary of the Indian currency system in non-technical language

I. THE SILVER STANDARD.

Prior to 1893 the Indian currency system was a mono-metallic system, with silver as the standard of value and a circulation of silver rupees and notes based thereon But with the opening of new and very productive silver mines in the United States of America the supply of silver exceeded the demand and it steadily receded in value The result was that the gold value of the rupee, which was nominally two shillings, fell continuously until it reached the neighbourhood of a shilling These disturbances were prejudicial to trade, but they were still more prejudicial to the finances of the Government The Government of India has to meet every year in London a substantial sum in the form of payment of interest on the debt, the salaries of officials on leave, the pensions of retired officials, as well as large payment for stores required for State enterprises As the rupee fell in its gold value the number of rupees required to satisfy these payments rose The total reached a pitch which seriously alarmed the Government, which felt that it might be called upon to raise a sum in rupees which would necessitate a considerable increase in taxation, which should be avoided if possible It was therefore decided to take measures to raise and fix the gold value of the rupee for the purposes of exchange

Closing the Mints —The whole question was examined by a strong committee under the presidency of Lord Herschell, whose report is commonly called the Herschell Report It was decided in 1893 to close the mints to the unrestricted coinage of silver This step led, as was intended, to a gradual divergence between the exchange value of the rupee and the gold value of its silver content Government ceased to add rupees to the circulation Rupees remained unlimited legal tender and formed the standard of value for all internal transactions. Since Government refused, and no one else had the power to coin rupees, as soon as circumstances led to an increasd demand for rupees, the exchange value of the rupee began to rise By 1898 it had approached the figure of one shilling and fourpence Meantime, in response to the undertaking of Government to give notes or rupees for gold at the rate of fifteen rupees to the pound sterling, gold began to accumulate in the Paper Currency Reserve These purposes having been attained, a second committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Henry Fowler to consider what further steps should be adopted in the light of these conditions The report of the Fowler Committee as it was called marked the second stage in Indian currency policy

II THE NEW STANDARD.

The Fowler Committee rejected the proposal to re-open the Mints to the free coinage of silver They proposed that the exchange value of the rupee should be fixed at one shilling and fourpence, or fifteen rupees to the sovereign They further suggested that the British sovereign should be made a legal tender and a current coin in India that the Indian mints should be thrown open to the unrestricted coinage of gold, so that the rupee and the sovereign should freely circulate side by side in India The goal which the Committee had in view was a gold standard supported by a gold currency Now under the condition which compelled the Government of India to give either rupees or rupee notes for gold tendered in India, at the rate of fifteen rupees to the sovereign, it was impossible for the rate of exchange to rise above one shilling and four pence, save by the fraction which covered the cost of shipping gold to India But if the balance of trade turned against India, it was still possible for the rate of exchange to fall To meet this the Fowler Committee recommended that the profits on coining rupees should not be absorbed in the general revenues, but should be set aside in a special reserve, to be called the Gold Standard Reserve Inasmuch as the cost of coining rupees was approximately elevenpence halfpenny, and they were sold to the public at one and fourpence, the profits were considerable, they were to have been kept in gold, so as to be freely available when required for the support of exchange

A 16 pence Rupee —The Government of India professed to accept all the recommendations of the Fowler Committee, actually only a portion of them was put in practice The official rate of exchange was fixed at one and fourpence The sovereign and the half sovereign were declared unlimited legal tender in India But after a first attempt, when sovereigns soon came back to the treasuries, no effort was made to support the gold standard by an active gold currency The gold mint was not set up The Gold Standard Reserve was established, but, instead of holding the Reserve in gold, it was invested in British securities These practices gave rise to conditions which were never contemplated by the Fowler Committee Reference has been made to the Home Charges of the Government of India, which at the time amounted to about seventeen millions sterling a year These are met by the sale of what are called Council Bills That is to say, the Secretary of State, acting on behalf of the Government of India, sold Bills against gold deposited in the Bank of England in London These Bills when presented

in India were cashed at the Government Treasuries Now if the Secretary of State sold Council Bills only to meet his actual requirements, it follows that the balance of trade in favour of India over and above this figure would be liquidated, as it is in other countries, by the importation of bullion or by the creation of credits It is a fact that owing to the failure of the policy of encouraging an active gold circulation to support the gold standard, gold tended to accumulate in India in embarrassing quantities In 1904 therefore the Secretary of State declared his intention of selling Council Bills on India without limit at the price of one shilling fourpence one-eighth—that is to say gold import point The effect of this policy was to limit the import of gold to India, for it was generally more convenient to deposit the gold in London and to obtain Council Bills against it, than to ship the gold to India Nevertheless as the Egyptian cotton crop was very largely financed in sovereigns it was sometimes cheaper and more convenient to ship sovereigns from Egypt, or even from Australia, than to buy Council Bills Considerable quantities of sovereigns found their way into India and circulated freely, particularly in the Bombay Presidency, the Punjab and parts of the Central Provinces

Sterling Remittance —This system worked until 1907-08 A partial failure of the rains in India in 1907, and the general financial stringency all over the world which followed the American financial crisis in the autumn, caused the Indian exchange to become weak in November This was one of the occasions contemplated, in a different form, by the Fowler Committee when it proposed the formation of the Gold Standard Reserve There had been very heavy coining of rupees in India and the amount in the Reserve was ample But the Reserve was in securities not in gold, and was therefore not in a liquid form, nor was the time an opportune one for the realisation of securities Moreover the authorities did not realise that a reserve is for use in times of emergency It had been assumed that in times of weakness it would be sufficient for the Secretary of State to stop selling Council Bills, and it would firm up, meantime he would finance himself by drawing on the funds in the Gold Standard Reserve But it was apparent that the stoppage of the sales of Councils was not enough, there was an insistent demand for the export of gold, or the equivalent of gold The Government of India refused and exchange fell to one and threepence twenty-three thirty-seconds Ultimately the authorities had to give way It was decided to sell in India a certain quantity of sterling bills on London at one and threepence twenty-nine thirty-seconds, representing gold export point, and the equivalent of the export of gold These were met in London from the funds in the Gold Standard Reserve Bills to the extent of between eight and nine millions sterling were sold, which regularised the position and the Indian export trade recovered Thus were gradually evolved the main principles of the Indian currency system It consisted of silver rupees and rupee notes in India, with the sovereign and half sovereign unlimited legal tender at the rate of fifteen rupees to the sovereign, or one and fourpence The rate of exchange was prevented from rising above gold import point by the unlimited sale of Council Bills at gold point in London, it was prevented from falling below gold point by the sale of Sterling Bills (commonly called Reverse Councils) at gold export point in India But it was not the system proposed by the Fowler Committee, for there was no gold mint and only a limited gold circulation, some people invented for it the novel term of the gold exchange standard, a term unknown to the law of India It was described by one of the most active workers in it as a "limping standard"

III THE CHAMBERLAIN COMMITTEE

This brings us to the year 1913 There were many critics of the system Some hankered for a return to the open mints, others objected to the practice of unlimited sales of Council Bills as forcing rupees into circulation in excess of the requirements of the country But the general advantages of a fixed exchange were so great as to smother the voices of the critics, and the trade and commerce of the country adjusted itself to the one and fourpenny rupee But there gradually grew up a formidable body of criticism directed against the administrative measures taken by the India Office These criticisms were chiefly directed at the investment of the Gold Standard Reserve in securities instead of keeping it in gold in India, at a raid on that reserve in order temporarily to relieve the Government of the difficulty of financing its railway expenditure, at the transfer of a solid block of the Paper Currency Reserve from India to London, at the holding of a portion of the Gold Standard Reserve in silver in order to facilitate the coining of rupees, and at the unlimited sales of Council Bills at rates which prevented the free flow of gold to India, thus forcing token rupees into circulation in quantities in excess of the requirements of the country The cumulative effect of this policy was to transfer from India to London an immense block of India's resources, aggregating over seventy millions, where they were lent out at low rates of interest to the London bankers, whilst India was starved of money until at one point money was not available for loans even against Government securities and the bank rate was artificially high All these things were done, it was contended, on the *obiter dicta* of a small Finance Committee of the India Office, from which all Indian influence was excluded, and on which London banking influence was supreme The India Office for long ignored this criticism, until it was summarised in a series of articles in *The Times* and public opinion was focussed on the discussion through the action of the India Office in purchasing a big block of silver for coining purposes from Messrs Montagu & Co instead of through their recognised and constituted agents, the Bank of England The Government could no longer afford to stand aloof and yet another Currency Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr Austen Chamberlain This is known as the Chamberlain Committee

New Measures —The conclusions of this Commission were that it was unnecessary to support the Gold Standard by a gold currency, that it was not to the advantage of India to encourage the internal use of gold as currency, that the internal currency should be supported by a thoroughly adequate reserve of gold and sterling, that no limit should be fixed to the amount of the Gold Standard Reserve, one half of which should be held in gold that the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve should be abolished, that Reverse Councils should be sold on demand, that the Paper Currency should be made more elastic, and that there should be two Indian representatives out of three on the Finance Committee of the India Office The Committee dealt inconclusively with the accumulation of excessive balances in London, the general tenor of their recommendations being "not guilty, but do not do it again" They gave a passing commendation to the idea of a State Bank Sir James Begbie, the only Indian banker on the Committee, appended a vigorous minute of dissent, in which he urged that the true line of advance was to discourage the extension of the token currency by providing further facilities for the distribution of gold when increases to the currency became necessary, including the issue of an Indian gold coin of a more convenient denomination than the sovereign or the half sovereign

IV. CURRENCY AND THE WAR

The report was in the hands of the Government of India shortly before the outbreak of the war Some immediate steps were taken, like the abolition of the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve, but before the Government could deal entirely with the temporising recommendations of the Commission, the war broke out The early effects of the war were precisely those anticipated There was a demand for sterling remittance which was met by the sale of Reverse Councils, £8,707,000, being sold up to the end of January 1915 There were withdrawals from the Post Office Savings Banks, and a net sum of Rs 8 crores was taken away There was some lack of confidence in the Note issue, and a demand for gold, Notes to the extent of Rs 10 crores were presented for encashment and the Government were obliged to suspend the issue of gold But these were transient features and did not demand a moratorium, confidence was soon revived and Exchange and the Note issue continued strong The difficulties which afterwards arose were from causes completely unanticipated by all students of the Indian currency They arose from an immense balance of trade in favour of India, caused by the demand for Indian produce for the United Kingdom and the Allies and the decline in the export trade from these countries, a heavy expenditure in India on behalf of the British Government, and a phenomenal rise in the price of silver If we take the three years 1916-17 to 1918-19 the balance of trade in favour of India was £6 millions a year above the corresponding years of the previous quinquennium The disbursements in India on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom and the Allies were by December 1919 £240,000,000 This balance of trade and expenditure for Imperial purposes could not be financed either by the import of the precious metals, owing to the universal embargo on the movement of gold and silver nor by credits in India It could be financed only by the expansion of the Note issue, against sterling securities in the United Kingdom chiefly Treasury Bills, and the issue of coined rupees But simultaneously there was a reduction in the output of the silver mines of the world coinciding with an increased demand for the metal The price of silver in 1915 was 27¼ pence per standard ounce In May 1919 it was 58 pence, on the 17th December of that year it was 78 pence The main difficulties in India were not therefore the prevention of the rupee from falling below the ratio of 15 to one, but to keep it within any limits and to provide a sufficiency to meet the demand

Rise in Exchange —The measures adopted by the Government of India in these emergencies were to bring exchange under rigid control, confining remittance to the finance of articles of national importance The next step was to raise the rate for the sale of Council Bills, so that silver might be purchased at a price which would allow rupees to be coined without loss The following table shows how rates were raised from one shilling fourpence to two shillings fourpence —

Date of Introduction	Minimum Rate for Immediate Telegraphic Transfers
3rd January 1917	1 4¼
28th August 1917	1 5
12th April 1918	1 6
13th May 1919	1 8
12th August 1919	1 10
15th September 1919	2 0
22nd November 1919	2 2
12th December 1919	2 4

V. THE 1919 COMMITTEE.

The effect of these measures however was to jettison the currency policy pursued from 1893 to 1915, the main object of which was to stabilise the rupee at one and fourpence The war being over, a Committee was appointed to advise in regard to the future of Indian exchange and currency It sat in 1919 and reported towards the end of the year Its main recommendations are summarised below —

(1) It is desirable to restore stability to the rupee and to re-establish the automatic working of the Indian currency system

(ii) The reduction of the fineness or weight of the rupee, the issue of 2 or 3-rupee coins of lower proportional silver content than the present rupee, or the issue of a nickel rupee, are expedients that cannot be recommended.

(iii) The maintenance of the convertibility of the note issue is essential, and proposals that do not adequately protect the Indian paper currency from the risk of becoming inconvertible cannot be entertained.

(iv) The rise in exchange, in so far as it has checked and mitigated the rise in Indian prices, has been to the advantage of the country as a whole, and it is desirable to secure the continuance of this benefit.

(v) Indian trade is not likely to suffer any permanent injury from the fixing of exchange at a high level.

If contrary to expectation, a great and rapid fall in world prices were to take place and if the costs of production in India fail to adjust themselves with equal rapidity to the lower level of prices, then it might be necessary to consider the problem afresh.

(vi) The development of Indian industry would not be seriously hampered by a high rate of exchange.

(vii) The gain to India of a high rate of exchange for meeting the Home charges is an incidental advantage that must be taken into consideration.

(viii) To postpone fixing a stable rate of exchange would be open to serious criticism and entail prolongation of Government control.

(ix) The balance of advantage is decidedly on the side of fixing the exchange value of the rupee in terms of gold rather than in terms of sterling.

(x) The stable relation to be established between the rupee and gold should be at the rate of Rs. 10 to one sovereign, or, in other words at the rate of one rupee for 11 30,016 grains of fine gold, both for foreign exchange and for internal circulation.

(xi) If silver rises for more than a brief period above the parity of 2s (gold), the situation should be met by all other available means rather than by impairing the convertibility of the note issue. Such measures might be (a) reduction of sale of Council Bills, (b) abstention from purchase of silver, (c) use of gold to meet demands for metallic currency. If it should be absolutely necessary to purchase silver, the Government should be prepared to purchase even at a price such that rupees would be coined at a loss.

(xii) Council Drafts are primarily sold not for the convenience of trade but to provide for the Home charges in the wider sense of the term. There is no obligation to sell drafts to meet all trade demands, but, if without inconvenience or with advantage the Secretary of State is in a position to sell drafts in excess of his immediate needs, when a trade demand for them exists, there is no objection to his doing so, subject to due regard being paid to the principles governing the location of the reserves.

Council Drafts should be sold as now by open tender at competitive rates, a minimum rate being fixed from time to time on the basis of the sterling cost of shipping gold to India. At present this rate will vary, but when sterling is again equivalent to gold, it will remain uniform.

The Government of India should be authorised to announce, without previous reference to the Secretary of State on each occasion, their readiness to sell weekly a stated amount of Reverse Councils (including telegraphic transfers) during periods of exchange weakness at a price based on the cost of shipping gold from India to the United Kingdom.

(xiii) The import and export of gold to and from India should be free from Government control.

(xiv) The statutory minimum for the metallic portion of the Paper Currency Reserve should be 40 per cent. of the gross circulation.

As regards the fiduciary portion of the reserve, the holding of securities issued by the Government of India should be limited to 20 crores. The balance should be held in securities of other Governments comprised within the British Empire, and of the amounts so held not more than 10 crores should have more than one year's maturity and all should be redeemable at a fixed date. The balance of the invested portion above these 30 crores should be held in short-dated securities, with not more than one year's maturity, issued by Government within the British Empire.

The sterling investments and gold in the Paper Currency Reserve should be revalued at 2s. to the rupee. The depreciation which will result from this revaluation, cannot be made good at once, but any savings resulting from the rise in exchange will afford a suitable means of discharging this liability in a limited number of years.

(xv) With a view to meeting the seasonal demand for additional currency, provision should be made for the issue of notes up to five crores over and above the normal fiduciary issue as loans to the Presidency Banks on the security of export bills of exchange.

Minority Report.—The main object of the Committee, it will be seen, was to secure a stable rate of exchange, without impairing the convertibility of the Note Issue, and without debasing the standard silver rupee in India, or substituting another coin of inferior metallic content, which would be debasement in another form. In order to attain these ends it was imperative to fix a ratio for the rupee in relation to gold which would ensure that the Government was able to purchase silver for coining purposes without more than temporary loss. For reasons given in the report they fixed this point at two shillings gold; all other recommendations are subsidiary thereto. But in this they were not unanimous; an important member of the Committee, Mr. Dadiba Dalal, of Bombay, appended a minority report in which he urged the adoption of the following course:—

(a) The money standard in India should remain unaltered, that is, the standard of the sovereign and gold mohur with rupees related thereto at the ratio of 15 to 1.

(b) Free and unfettered imports and exports by the public of gold bullion and gold coins.

(c) Free and unfettered imports and exports by the public of silver bullion and silver coins.

(d) The existing silver rupees of 165 grains of fine silver at present in circulation to continue full legal tender.

(e) As long as the price of silver in New York is over 92 cents, Government should not manufacture silver rupees containing 165 grains fine silver

(f) As long as the price of silver is over 92 cents Government should coin 2 rupee silver coins of reduced fineness compared with that of the present silver rupee and the same to be unlimited legal tender

(g) Government to sell Council Bills by competitive tenders for the amount defined in the Budget as required to be remitted to the Secretary of State The Budget estimate to show under separate headings the amount of Council Bills drawn for Home Charges, for Capital Outlay and Discharge of Debt Council Bills to be sold for Government requirements only and not for trade purposes, except for the purpose mentioned in the next succeeding recommendation

(h) "Reverse" drafts on London to be sold only at 1s 3 29-32d The proceeds of "Reverse" drafts to be kept apart from all other Government funds and not to be utilised for any purpose except to meet drafts drawn by the Secretary of State at a rate not below 1s 4 3-32d per rupee

VI. THE TWO SHILLING RUPEE

The fundamental recommendation of the Committee was that the rupee should be linked to gold and not to sterling, in view of the decline in the value of sterling, that it should be linked at the rate of two shillings instead of the standard value, one and fourpence all other recommendations were ancillary to this But it is very important to bear in mind the twofold problem which confronted the Committee It would be quite easy to fix any low ratio provided the paper currency were made inconvertible, or the rupee debased to such a point that the Government in providing rupee currency, were independent of the price of silver But if the convertibility of the rupee were to be maintained, and if the rupee were not to be debased, it was essential that the new ratio should be one at which the Government could reasonably rely on purchasing without loss the silver necessary to meet the heavy demands for rupee in India For reasons set out in the Report, the Committee came to the conclusion that the Government could reckon on purchasing silver for coining at a little under two shillings gold, and that powerfully influenced them in fixing the new ratio at two shillings gold

The Report Adopted —The Currency Committee's Report was signed in December 1919, but it was not until February 1920 that action was taken thereon In the first week of that month a Notification was issued in India accepting the principal recommendations in the Report and notifying that the necessary official action would be taken thereon This action covered a wide field, but for the sake of clarity in this narrative we shall concentrate on the main issue, the changing of the official monetary standard from fifteen rupees to the sovereign to ten rupees to the sovereign and its effect on Indian currency and trade That may be summarised in a sentence A policy which was avowedly adopted to secure fixity of exchange produced the greatest fluctuations in the exchanges of any solvent country and widespread disturbance of trade, heavy losses to Government, and brought hundreds of big traders to the verge of bankruptcy.

Financial Confusion —This result was produced by many causes It has been explained above that the essential features of the Indian currency system are the free sales of Council Bills at gold export point in London to prevent exchange from rising above the official standard and the sale of Reverse Councils in India at gold export point to prevent exchange from falling below the official standard Now when the Currency Report was signed the Indian exchanges were practically at two shillings gold But between the signing of the Report and the taking of official action, there was a sensational fall in the sterling exchanges, as measured in dollars, the dollar-sterling rate, inasmuch as America was the only free gold market, being the dominating factor in the situation Consequently the Indian exchanges were considerably below the two shillings gold rate when the Notification accepting the Currency Committee s Report was issued The Indian exchanges were two shillings and fourpence, and weak at that, the gold rate was about two shillings ninepence There was an immediate and prodigious demand for Reverse Councils, to take advantage of this high rate of exchange, the market rate jumped up to two shillings eightpence

Effect of the Rise —The effect of a rise in exchange has been well described in the words of the Currency Committee's Report, it is that a rising exchange stimulates imports and impedes exports, the effect of a falling exchange is the reverse

Now when the official notification of the two shilling rupee was made the Indian export trade was weak The great consuming markets of Great Britain and America were glutted with Indian produce The continent of Europe, which was starved of Indian produce and in urgent need of it, had not the wherewithal to pay for it nor the means of commanding credit The only Indian staples which were in demand were foodstuffs, and as the rains of 1920 failed over a wide area, the Government were not able to lift the embargo on the export for foodstuffs, save to a limited extent in the case of wheat On the other hand, the import trade was strong Orders had been placed for machinery and other manufactured goods during the war and after the Armistice for delivery at the discretion of manufacturers These began to come forward

Difficulties Accentuated —In accordance with the principles laid down by the Currency Committee these difficulties were accentuated by the action of Government in raising exchange by an administrative act The weak export trade was almost killed At the same time the temptation of a high exchange gave powerful stimulus to the import trade and orders were placed for immense quantities of manufactured goods, in which textiles filled a important place Afterwards other forces intervened which accentuated the difficulties of the situation There was a severe commercial crisis in Japan and this

artificially high rate of exchange stimulated these forces, but they had their origin in the attempt by administrative action artificially and violently to raise the rate of exchange If let alone, the natural fall in exchange would have tended to correct the adverse balance of trade, the official policy exaggerated and intensified it The effects on Indian business were severe Exporters found themselves loaded with produce for which there was no foreign demand, importers found themselves loaded up with imported goods, bought in the expectation of the continuance of a high rate of exchange, delivered when it had fallen one and fourpence from the highest point reached Immense losses were incurred by all importers The Government sold £55 millions of Reverse Councils before abandoning their effort to stabilise exchange at the new ratio, the loss on these—that is the difference between the cost of putting the funds down in London and in bringing them back to India—was Rs 35 crores of rupees Government sold £53 millions of gold, without breaking or seriously affecting the premium on gold The Secretary of State, in the absence of any demand for Council Bills, was able to finance his expenditure in England only through the lucky chance of heavy expenditure on behalf of the Imperial Government for the forces in Mesopotamia—this expenditure being made in India and set off by payments in London The only advantages were a considerable contraction of the Note issue and the silver token currency

VII COMMISSION OF 1925-26.

These unfortunate experiments induced a period of great caution in dealing with Indian currency The currency quacks having had their way, and proved their ignorance, went out of the field, and the wholesome policy of leaving Exchange alone, to find its natural level, followed Left alone Exchange established itself round about the old ratio of fifteen to one, that is one shilling and fourpence to the rupee Meantime great improvements were made in the organisation of Indian credit The three Presidency Banks were merged in the Imperial Bank of India, a State Bank in all but name, and the Bank entered into a contract with Government to open a hundred new branches in the first five years of its existence The Bank mobilised and strengthened and widened Indian credit The metallic backing of the Paper Currency was strengthened and the fiduciary portion of the Reserve brought within negligible proportions Greater elasticity was established in the currency by the power to issue emergency currency up to Rs. 12 crores against commercial paper endorsed by the Imperial Bank when there is a tightness of money, and the practice of also issuing emergency currency against sterling in England The Government of India now purchases sterling in India to meet its Home Charges when the conditions are favourable, instead of relying entirely on the sales of Council Bills in London A notable feature in Exchange history was the rise of Exchange, of its own strength, above the one and fourpenny figure Towards the close of 1924 it gradually rose to one shilling and sixpence and stayed there

At this figure Exchange was maintained by Government though the state of trade might have led to a higher figure But as the wholly artificial ratio of the two shilling rupee remained on the statute book, the demand for an authoritative inquiry to fix the ratio of the rupee to gold or sterling was insistent, and a Committee was appointed in the autumn of 1925 Of this Commander Hilton Young was chairman, with Sir Henry Strakosch as the chief gold expert The personnel of the Committee was strongly criticised in India, on the ground that the Indian membership was inadequate, and that the individuals selected were not authoritative, a resolution was passed in the Assembly hostile to the whole body Nevertheless the Committee arrived in India in November 1925 and took evidence in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta It sailed for England in February 1926, and resumed its hearings in London, and reported on July 1st, 1926

The main recommendations of this Commission are summarised in the actual report in the following terms, and they are textually reproduced in order that they may be above question —

(i) The ordinary medium of circulation should remain the currency note and the silver rupee and the stability of the currency in terms of gold should be secured by making the currency directly convertible into gold, but gold should not circulate as money

(ii) The necessity of unity of policy in the control of currency and credit for the achievement of monetary stability involves the establishment of a Central Banking system

(iii) The Central Banking functions should be entrusted to a new organisation, referred to as the Reserve Bank

(iv) Detailed recommendations are made as to the constitution and functions and capacities of the Bank.

(v) The outlines of a proposed charter are recommended to give effect to the recommendations which concern the Reserve Bank.

(vi) Subject to the payment of limited dividends and the building up of suitable reserve funds, the balance of the profits of the Reserve Bank should be paid over to the Government

(vii) The Bank should be given the sole right of note issue for a period of (say) 25 years Not later than five years from the date of the charter becoming operative, Government notes should cease to be legal tender except at Government Treasuries

(viii) The notes of the Bank should be full legal tender, and should be guaranteed by Government The form and material of the note should be subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council A suggestion is made as to the form of the note

[illegible] imposed by [illegible] sell gold with [illegible] with reference [illegible] but in quan[illegible] one no limit [illegible] purpose for [illegible]

[illegible] Government [illegible] from d[illegible] from the [illegible] may be [illegible]

[illegible] Government [illegible] furnish to [illegible] advance periodical information as [illegible] requirements The Bank should be left free at its discretion to employ such [illegible] methods of remittance as it may find [illegible] to smooth working

[illegible] During the transition period the [illegible] should publish a weekly return [illegible] remittances made A trial should be made [illegible] system of purchase by public tender in [illegible]

[illegible] The cash balances of the Government [illegible] any balances of the Government of [illegible] and [illegible] the Secretary of State outside [illegible] as well as the banking reserves in India [illegible] all banks operating in India, should be [illegible] from [illegible] in the hands of the Reserve Bank. [illegible] of the Government of India Act [illegible] amended accordingly

[illegible] The transfer of Reserve assets should [illegible] not later than 1st January 1929, [illegible] the Bank's obligation to buy and sell gold [illegible] shall come into operation not later than [illegible] January 1931

[illegible] During the transition period the [illegible] currency authority (i e the Government until [illegible] the transfer of Reserve assets and the Bank [illegible] the latter) should be under an obligation to [illegible] buy gold and to sell gold or gold exchange at [illegible] its option at the gold points of the exchange. [illegible] This obligation should be embodied in statutory form of which the outline is suggested

(xxxiii) Stabilisation of the rupee should be effected forthwith at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of 1s 6d

(xxxiv) The stamp duty on bills of exchange and cheques should be abolished Bill forms, in the English language and the vernacular in parallel should be on sale at post offices

(xxxv) Measures should be taken to promote the development of banking in India

(xxxvi) Every effort should be made to remedy the deficiencies in the existing body of statistical data

A Minute of Dissent —Whilst all the members of the Commission signed the report, one of their number Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, did so subject to a minute of dissent In the first part of this Minute Sir Purshotamdas subjected the long correspondence between the Government of India and the India Office on currency policy to a detailed analysis The conclusions to which he came were that throughout the Government of India had striven for a system following the Fowler Report—a gold standard based on a gold currency, and that their efforts were emasculated by successive Secretaries of State, who had in view something which was often called th

the duty of carrying through its remittances, it is to act generally as a bank of the banks, and its principal function will be to re-discount bankable bills held by the commercial banks Subject to the payment of limited dividends and the building up of suitable reserve funds, the balance of the profits is to be paid over to the Government In return for making over the note issue and the reserves, the Government is to nominate the managing-governor and deputy managing-governor, and three members of the Board—five members from a Board of fourteen In order to free the Bank from political pressure, the Commission think it desirable to provide that no person shall be appointed President or Vice-President of a Local Board, or shall be nominated as a member of the Central Board, if he is a member of any of the legislatures

The main principle underlying this recommendation is not open to question It is of paramount importance to remove the Indian currency system from official management and to link the control of currency with the control of credit This connotes the establishment of a Central Bank But it is not the complete essential, far from it

India is sometimes spoken of as the sink for the precious metals So long as she chiefly absolved silver the West looked on with benevolent approval, now she is turning to gold the attitude is different Indian capital is sometimes described as inadequate and timid But critics do not realise that the banking organisation of the country is so hopelessly inadequate that hundreds of millions of people have no secure refuge for their store of value other than gold and silver bullion in their own possession The Exchange Bank cling to the seaports The indigenous banks follow their example The Imperial Bank is the only organisation which can carry reliable credit facilities into the mofussil. The old Presidency Banks were lamentably slow in exercising this responsibility The pace has been quickened, and as the price of the free use of the Government balances the Imperial Bank was called upon to open a hundred new branches The total number of its branches is yet only a hundred and sixty-four, and it was stated by a competent banking authority in evidence before the Commission that India needed at least five thousand

This extension of banking facilities is of transcendental importance In an address to the University of Delhi last year Sir Basil Blackett committed himself to a remarkable statement "To some it may sound fantastic, in view of this historic habit—reliance on external capital—to talk of India's not supplying the whole of her own capital requirements but also becoming a lender of capital for the development of other countries Yet, I believe firmly that, given the necessary development of banking and credit facilities and goodwill and readiness to profit by the counsel and assistance of European businessmen, the time is not very far distant when India will be doing both these things India would seem by nature to be destined to be a creditor country, if only her people will it so" But Indian resources will not be mobilised without the vehement development of branch banks

As matters stand this work can only be done by the Imperial Bank, and though it is moving it is with desperate slowness There are one or two features common to most of the hundred new branches it has opened They attract deposits, they facilitate the investment habit; but they do not pay To many who are in close touch with Indian conditions it seems that any measure which would weaken the capacity of the Imperial Bank to prosecute this unremunerative, but imperatively necessary, work by the diversion of the Government balances to the Indian Reserve Bank, or the division of these balances between the two banks, would be a retrograde measure There are other considerations The amount of re-discounting to be done in India is not large, as the Exchange Banks, which finance the export trade, re-discount in London, which is always likely to be the cheaper market The number of men in India qualified to act on the directorate of banks is small Are there enough to constitute the reliable directorates for two great banking institutions? The Commission rather gloze over these difficulties They think that the Reserve Bank will be able to spare for the Imperial Bank sufficient funds from the Government balances to enable it to prosecute the work of opening new branches, also that a bill market will rapidly develop But their arguments wear an aspect of special pleading However, the issue can be put in a nutshell India must have a Central Bank It is found impossible to develop, even as a temporary measure, the Imperial Bank into a Central Bank, then there must be a Reserve Bank on the lines sketched in the Report But if a new Reserve Bank is established, it is essential that provision shall be made for the Imperial Bank to enjoy the free use of a sufficient share of the Government balances to enable it vigorously to develop banking facilities in the mofussil and this obligation should be made compulsory

The Note Issue—Before the war there was a considerable and growing circulation of sovereigns On the outbreak of hostilities these disappeared as currency, the actual currency of India is a token, the silver rupees and another token, the note convertible into rupees Ever since the breakway from the accepted gold standard this obligation has imposed serious difficulties on the currency It drove it into the very heavy coining which followed recovery from the famine of 1899-1900, it compelled heavy purchases of silver, which invariably rose in prices as the Government came into the market, and it placed the Indian currency system, as occurred during the war, at the mercy of the silver market The maintenance of the convertibility of the note into silver rupees of the present fineness is only possible so long as silver does not rise above 48*d* an ounce The removal of this anomalous provision, the Commission say, is an essential step in Indian currency reform which must be taken sooner or later "No opportunity for the termination of this obligatory convertibility is likely to be so favourable at the present when, by making the notes convertible into gold bars for all purposes, a more solid right of convertibility is attached to them than they have ever had since silver ceased to be a reliable standard of value" Both proposition can be accepted in their entirety

The rise in the volume of the paper currency is one of the most remarkable features in Indian financial history It developed from no change in the status of the note itself, it was always convertible on demand, but from increased facilities for the encashment of notes, beginning with the introduction of universal notes of small denomination and steadily progressing as experience was gained We can therefore endorse the conclusion of the Commission that the best way to foster the use of currency notes is to establish confidence in their practical convertibility, and this confidence has been secured not so much by a legal obligation to encash them at currency offices as by making rupees readily available to the public at centres where there is a demand for them There has been another factor in popularising the note which commands less attention The rise in prices made the rupee an unsuitable medium for large commercial transactions from the bulk and weight of the amount of currency required

The Commission therefore propose that whilst the legal obligation to convert into rupees all the notes in circulation shall remain this obligation should not attach to the new notes to be issued by the Central Bank, and coincidentally the one rupee note, which had acquired great popularity before it was discontinued on the ground of economy, shall be re issued The legal obligation on the Central Bank will be to give legal tender money, either notes of smaller denominations or silver rupees, at its option, but it will be the duty of the Bank to supply rupees freely in such quantities as may be required for circulation, and of the Government to furnish the Bank with such coin The currency position is such that the change in the legal status of the note will be unfelt India is suffering from a surfeit of rupees, the total volume of which is estimated at approximately Rs 400 crores There are Rs 85 crores of silver coin and bullion in reserve The whole tendency will be in the direction of a return of rupees to the reserve rather than to an appetite therefor Not only will there exist the fullest capacity to supply rupees on demand, but there will be a positive inducement to the currency authority to encourage a demand for rupees in order to get rid of its redundant stock It is clear that the present opportunity of freeing the currency authority from the dependence on the silver market which has hampered India for so many years is exceptionally favourable, and should be seized without hesitation

The reception of the Report followed very closely the lines indicated as probable in the article in *The Bankers' Magazine* which we have quoted extensively above There was a considerable protest, strongest in Western India but shared in other parts of the country, against the proposal to stabilise the rupee at one shilling and sixpence and a demand for a reversion to one and fourpence There was, particularly in Bombay, a reluctance to agree to the establishment of the Reserve Bank, coupled with the desire that the Imperial Bank of India should be re-moulded in order to make it the Central Bank, with the functions proposed to be remitted to the Reserve Bank These voices were so loud that they overbore the consideration of the basic recommendations of the Report, a true gold standard, and the establishment of an organisation which would link currency with credit In Bombay there was started a Currency League with branches in other parts of India, whose main efforts were directed to the ratio, and to the idea that the legal ratio should be one and four, not one and six

In August 1926 the Government published the text of a Bill designed to fix the ratio at one and six, and to support it by the sale of bullion on the lines laid down in the Report At the request of a large body of opinion in the Legislative Assembly, which urged that there had not been time to study the Report and that the papers were not available the discussion of this measure was postponed until the 1927 session On November 18th the Government of India issued a notification to the following effect —

"After considering the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance the Secretary of State for India in Council in agreement with the Government of India, is prepared to accept as a whole the recommendations of the Commission subject to such further consideration of details as may prove to be necessary The necessary legislation to give effect to these recommendations will be introduced in the Indian Legislature during the forthcoming session"

The new Ratio —So far from closing the discussion this notification intensified it Feeling ran high on the subject of the ratio, considerable interests in the country being convinced that one shilling and sixpence was a higher rate than the manufacturing and agricultural industries could bear without prolonged and disastrous readjustment These found strong expression when the Bill to give effect to the new rate was brought before the Legislative Assembly in February March 1927 The Indian Currency Bill was however accepted by the Assembly by a small majority, and adopted by the Council of State It established the ratio of one shilling and sixpence by enacting that the Government would purchase gold at a price of twenty-one rupees three annas ten ples per tola of fine gold in the form of bars containing not less than forty tolas and would sell gold or, at the option of Government sterling for immediate delivery in London at the same price after allowing for the normal cost of transport from Bombay to London A rate of one shilling fivepence forty-nine sixty-fourths was notified as Government's selling rate for sterling to meet these obligations

Exchange has since remained stable at the one and sixpenny rate, but the proposal to establish a Reserve Bank for the control of Currency has not matured owing to differences between the Government and the Legislature as to the exact form of the Bank World trade depression in the last few years made it increasingly difficult for the Government of India to maintain the statutory ratio but their difficulties were solved when Great Britain went off the Gold standard in September 1931 and the rupee was linked to sterling By the end of the year exports of commercial gold from India had begun to show their effects and on December 30 the T T rate had risen to 1,6 f, compared with 1 5[illegible] on September 18

The characters of the **Reserves** which are the backbone of the Indian currency system are shown below —

Composition of the Currency Reserve held against the note circulation at the end of each month (In lakhs of rupees)

MONTH.	Gross circulation of notes	Coin and Bullion Reserve								Securities		
		Silver coin in India	Gold bullion in India	Silver bullion in India	Gold bullion in England	Silver bullion in England	Gold bullion in His Majesty's Dominions	Gold bullion in transit between India and England and His Majesty's Dominions	Silver bullion in transit between India and England and His Majesty's Dominions	Sterling securities in England	Rupee securities in India	Internal Bills of Exchange
1930												
March	1,77,23	1 08,11	32,27	2,85						15	33,85	
April	1,73,90	1,07,22	32,27	3,38						30	30,73	
May	1,67,78	1,07,04	32,28	3,48						62	24,36	
June	1,63,73	1,08,91	32,28	3,48						73	18,33	
July	1,68,26	1,13,37	32,28	3,49						73	28,39	
August	1,68,87	1,15,43	32,28	5,25						1,23	14,68	
September	1,71,47	1,15,92	32,28	5,83						1,85	15,59	
October	1,70,14	1,17,47	32,28	5,63						2,03	12,73	
November	1,64,84	1,16,90	32,28	5,76						1,23	8,67	
December	1,61,34	1,03,00	31,74	5,39							9,61	
1931												
January	1,58,20	1,15,32	26,21	5,80							9,87	1,00
February	1,56,53	1,16,09	23,77	6 58							10,09	
March	1,60,84	1,17,86	25,85	6,04							10,19	

Details of the balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st March 1930

In England—

Estimated value on the 31st March 1929 of the sterling securities of the nominal value of £31,180,000 (as per details below)

		£
Gold	In England	31,599 381
	In India	2,152,334
Cash at the Bank of England		6,247,200
		1,085
	TOTAL	40,000,000

Details of investments —

	Face value £
British Treasury Bills	11,020,000
Treasury 4½ per cent Bonds, 1930 32	3,315,000
Treasury 4 per cent Bonds, 1931 33	3,145,000
Treasury 4½ per cent Bonds, 1932 34	8,400,000
Treasury 5 per cent Bonds, 1933 35	2,700,000
War loans 5 per cent 1929 47 stock	2,000,000
TOTAL	31,180,000

THE RESERVE BANK

An essential part of the scheme formulated by Currency Commission was the formation of a Reserve Bank, to take over the Note Issue custody of the Government remittances, and act as a true banker's bank. The Commission pointed out that India was one of the few great countries where the control of currency was divorced from the control of credit, and where Government carried out immense financial transactions through its own agency, and propose the Reserve Bank as the apex of the new financial system

The Government accepted these recommendations, and in January 1927 introduced a Bill to give effect to the Commission's advice They proposed a shareholders bank, with a commercial directorate tempered by Government nominees, and a new agreement with the Imperial Bank freeing it from some of the restrictions imposed The Bill was referred to a Select Committee, when a marked divergence of opinion was manifested A majority of the Committee carried recommendations for the transference of a shareholders' bank into a StateBank, with a strong element of directors selected by the legislatures This changed Bill was before the legislature in September, and was withdrawn by the Government for further consideration, it being understood that the Secretary of State for India objected to the drastic changes made in the original scheme.

These objections to the original scheme have been summarised under the following heads That a Reserve Bank in charge of the credit and currency should be responsible to the legislature that only a State Bank would carry the confidence of the people, that a Reserve Bank does not require much capital, and therefore there was no need to create a body of share holders and that if a bank with share capital was created there was the risk of it falling under the domination of foreign capitalists, or of Indian capitalists in the big cities

The real ground of objection was the first, the legislature sought to make the Bank responsible to the legislature that opened the great question whether the Reserve Bank should be commercial or political

The New Bill —After conferring with the authorities in London, the Finance Member published in January 1928 the draft of an entirely new Bill On the main point it was uncompromising It provided for a shareholders bank, with a capital of five crores of rupees, and it entirely excluded political interest in the management by stipulating that members of the legislatures were precluded from becoming directors On all other points it songht to meet the objections to the original scheme The provisions in this respect governed the directorate and the qualifications for shareholders As these are important they are set out here —

The Shareholders —(1) The original share capital of the Bank shall be five crores of rupees divided into shares of one hundred rupees each, which shall be fully paid np

(2) No amount in excess of twenty thousand rupees shall be issued to any one person or to any two or more persons jointly, and no person shall be allowed to acquire an interest in the share capital of the Bank, whether held in his own right, or held jointly with others, or held partly in his own right and partly jointly with others, to a value in excess of twenty thousand rupees

(3) Separate registers of shareholders shall be maintained at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon and Delhi, and a separate issue of shares shall be made in each of the areas served by those registers, as hereinafter defined, and shares shall not be transferable from one register to another save in accordance with conditions to be prescribed by the Governor-General in Council.

(4) A shareholder shall be qualified to be registered as such in any area in which he is ordinarily resident or has his principal place of business in India, but no person shall be registered as a shareholder in more than one register or as a holder of an interest in the share capital of a total nominal value exceeding twenty thousand rupees, and no person who is not—

(*a*) domiciled in India, or

(*b*) a British subject ordinarily resident in India, or

(*c*) a company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or a society registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, or a scheduled bank, or a corporation or company incorporated by or under an Act of Parliament or any law for the time being in force in any of His Majesty's dominions and having a branch in British India, shall be registered as a share holder or be entitled to payment of any dividend on any share

Management—The essential clauses of the Bill relating to the management of the Bank are —

The general superintendence of the affairs and business of the Bank shall be entrusted to a Board of Directors which may exercise all powers and do all such acts and things as may be exercised or done by the Bank and are not by this Act expressly directed or required to be done by the Bank in general meeting

Save as expressly provided in this Act —(*a*) no person may be a Director who is not or has not at some time been—(i) actively engaged in agriculture, commerce, finance or industry, or (ii) a director of any company as defined in clause (2) of section 2 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or of a corporation or company incorporated by or under any law for the time being in force in any place outside British India and (*b*) no person may be a Director who is—(i) a government official, or (ii) an officer or employee of any bank or (iii) a director of any bank, other than a registered society as defined in clause (e) of section 2 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912

The election or appointment as Director of any person who is a member of the Indian Legislature or of a local Legislature shall be void, unless within one month of the date of his election or appointment he ceases to be such member, and if any Director is elected or nominated as member of any such Legislature he shall cease to be a Director as from the date of such election or nomination, as the case may be.

The Board shall consist of the following Directors, namely —(*a*) a Governor and two Deputy Governors to be appointed by the Governor General in Council after consideration of any recommendation made by the Board in that behalf, (*b*) four Directors to be nominated by the Governor-General in Council, (*c*) two Directors to be elected by the Associated Chambers of Commerce, (*d*) two Directors to be elected by the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce, (*e*) one Director, representing the interest of agriculture to be elected by provincial co operative banks holding shares to the nominal value of not less than five thousand rupees (*f*) eleven Directors to be elected on behalf of the shareholders on the various registers, (*g*) one government official to be nominated by the Governor-General in Council

The shareholders registered on the various registers shall elect delegates for the purpose of electing Directors to represent them on the Board, and the numbers of delegates shall be as follows, namely —(*a*) for the Bombay register—twenty-four members, (*b*) for the Calcutta register—twenty-four members, (*c*) for the Madras register—ten members, (*d*) for the Rangoon register—ten members, (*e*) for the Delhi register—twenty-four members

The election of delegates for the shareholders on a register shall be held once in every five years, at a convenient time before the expiry of the term of office of the retiring Directors for the election of whose successors the delegates are to be elected

(5) Delegates shall hold office for a period of five years

Reception of the Bill—When the Bill was published many of those who were opposed to the original scheme seemed to be chary of committing themselves to an opinion But the general attitude may be fairly indicated in these terms By those who accepted the idea of a shareholders' bank, the Bill was regarded as a considerable improvement, inasmuch as it safeguarded the country against either alien or capitalist control, and gave every part of the country, and every important interest, representation on the directorate Those who wanted a State, or in other terms a political bank, stood fast in their opposition, and objected the scheme root and branch There was the further criticism that the original Bill having passed through Select Committee, and been discussed in the legislature, it was unconstitutional to withdraw it and substitute a fresh measure, the correct procedure they maintained, was for the original Bill, as amended by the Select Committee and the legislature to be proceeded with The Bill failed to secure the support of the Legislature and was withdrawn

Trade.

India is pre eminently an agricultural country, and that fact dominates the course of its trade The great export staples are the produce of the soil—wheat, seeds, cotton and jute If we look back on the course of Indian trade over a long period of years we shall note a striking development towards stability In the days that are past, the outturn of the soil was subjected to periodic shocks from famines arising from the failure of the rains, when the export trade in these staples dwindled to small proportions But the spread of irrigation has produced a great change, and though no doubt in future heavy losses may be incurred from the weakness of the monsoons, they are never likely to be as catastrophic as in such year as 1896-97 and 1899 1900 Well over thirty per cent of the culturable area of the Punjab is under irrigation and huge new works are in progress to utilise the waters of the Sutlej, and of the Indus in Sind Whilst these great works have been carried out or are in progress to spill on the land the floods of the snowfed rivers of the North, other works of a less imposing character have safeguarded the arid tracts of the South A chain of storage lakes arrests the rains of the Western Ghats and through canals spreads them over the parched lands of the Deccan The rivers of the South like the Cauvery are being harnessed to preserve their flood waters for Madras All over India irrigation works, large and small, are being restlessly pressed forward, and their effect is to give a far greater stability to Indian agriculture

The destination of these surplus crops is another factor of importance The great customer for Indian cotton is Japan, and to a lesser extent the Continent of Europe Continental Europe is also a large buyer of her oilseeds and another produce, and of her hides and skins Whilst the United Kingdom is the great market for tea and wheat, foreign countries are very important facts in the Indian export trade therefore India had a vital interest in the economic recovery of Europe When the post-war boom collapsed it hit India hard and for a year or two the export trade reeled under the shock The progress of the Dawes Plan and the measures taken under the League of Nations to assist Austria and Hungary back to industrial health had a special bearing on the prosperity of India, they have been elements of importance in inducing her recovery of prosperity

But whilst India is pre-eminently an agricultural country, she ranks at the International Labour Office at Geneva as one of the great industrial countries of the world Her manufacturing industries are few in number and are concentrated in a few areas, but they are of great importance The largest is the cotton textile industry, which has its home in the town and Island of Bombay, with important subsidiary centres at Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Nagpur Next in importance is the jute industry Raw jute is a virtual monopoly of Bengal, and the jute mills are concentrated in and near Calcutta The metallurgical industry is of more recent growth The principal centre is Jamshedpur, the seat of the works of the Tata Iron and Steel Company where subsidiary industries have sprung up to utilise the products of the blast furnaces and mills A very large proportion of the jute manufactures is exported The cotton textile industry has lost a considerable part of its export trade to Japan, the Far East and East Africa, the mills find their principal outlet in India itself, and even there they are subject to severe competition from Japan and China The iron and steel industry is for the most part a home industry, though large quantities of Indian pig iron are shipped to the Far East, and in some years to the western ports of North and South America Therefore whilst India is still in the main an agricultural country, three-quarters of her population drawing their sustenance from the soil, her manufacturing industries are of large and growing importance, and their prosperity every year affects in an increasing degree the general prosperity of the people

I.—GENERAL

The year 1930 31 witnessed one of the worst industrial and trade depressions in history in which India fully shared Unsettled political conditions caused by the civil disobedience campaign and the boycott of British and foreign goods were also factors in India s trade decline Imports of private merchandise into British India totalled in value Rs 164 82 crore a fall of Rs 75 98 crores or nearly a third compared with the figures for the previous year Exports dropped by Rs 90 32 crores or over a third to Rs 220 49 crores The fall in the value of exports due to the disastrous slump in the prices of agricultural raw materials while the decline in the value of imports may be attributed to the reduced purchasing power of consumers in India and the unsettled political situation The monsoon was good giving a favourable season and almost all the principal crops showed an increased outturn Labour unrest continued to be a feature of the industrial situation but though the number of disputes was about the same as that of the previous year the number of workmen involved and the loss of working days were much less than during 1929 The most important strike of the year was a general strike on the G I P Railway which however, collapsed in the two months

Volume of Trade—The following figures have been compiled to show the values of imports and exports of merchandise on the basis of the declared values in 1922-23. These statistics are necessarily approximate, but they are sufficiently accurate to afford a fairly reliable measure of the course of trade —

(In crores of Rupees)

—	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Import	183	138	120	137	143	156	181	190	189	157
Exports	144	214	240	250	246	228	248	260	263	235
Total trade in merchandise excluding re exports	437	352	360	387	389	384	429	450	452	392

The table shows a serious retrogression from the record level attained in the preceding year, indicating as it does a decline of Rs 60 crores on 1913-14 prices in the total trade in merchandise (excluding re-exports) It is significant that the decline on the import side was considerably heavier than that on the export side

Prices in India—Prices in India followed the general collapse elsewhere The Calcutta wholesale prices index number for September, 1929, was 143 By January 1931, it had fallen to 98, a drop of about 32 per cent The fall in prices was higher in India than in other countries owing to the fact that in India raw materials, especially agricultural raw materials, from the most important part of the production of the country

The greatest decline was in the case of raw jute which showed a fall of 50 per cent in March 1931 as compared with September 1929 Oilseed ran a close second, the fall in price being 49 per cent in March 1931 Wheat came third with a fall of nearly 47 per cent to its credit Thus, in these three important cases alone prices fell by nearly half in the course of 18 months The fall in the case of raw cotton was 36 per cent and that in the case of rice 35 per cent Jute manufactures showed a fall of 34 per cent The fall in the case of these three items was, therefore, nearly 35 per cent each The only exception to this heavy fall in the price of agricultural commodities was supplied by tea which showed a fall of only 12 per cent On the other hand, the fall in the case of imported manufactured articles was comparatively much smaller than in the case of agricultural products Cotton manufactures and sugar recorded a fall of 19 per cent each, and metals one of 15 per cent In none of these latter cases, therefore, was the fall greater than about 25 per cent and it will thus be seen that agricultural commodities suffered to a far greater extent than manufactured articles In other words, the prices of India's exports fell considerably more than the prices of her imports and this differential had a very great bearing on the foreign trade of the year

Imports—On the import side the principal feature of the year was the drastic reduction in the Indian demand for imported textiles The aggregate value recorded under the textile group amounted to Rs 41 crores as against Rs 78 crores recorded in 1929-30 The special significance of this retrogression lies in the circumstance that the textile group which had thitherto been the most important item in the import trade of India was forced to yield its place of predominance to the metal group The decline under textile was primarily the effect of a reduction in imports of cotton piecegoods, the total receipts of which amounted to only 890 million yards valued at Rs 20,05 lakhs in the year as compared with 1,919 million yards valued at Rs 50,25 lakhs in 1929-30 Naturally enough, all the three principal descriptions of cotton piecegoods—grey, white and coloured—had their respective shares in this heavy decrease, grey goods declining by 561 million yards, white by 202 million and coloured by 237 million yards But the most striking single factor with regard to cotton piecegoods was the falling off in consignments from the United Kingdom, notably of grey goods, imports of which from that source alone showed a reduction of 377 million yards The decline under piecegoods was supplemented by a reduction in imports of cotton twist and yarn from 44 million lbs valued at Rs 6,00 lakhs to 29 million lbs valued at Rs 3,08 lakhs There were concurrent reductions under some of the other important items included in the textile group—

Bombay's share amounted to Rs 3,23 lakhs which meant a reduction of Rs 1 29 lakhs, but in spite of this decline her percentage share remained stable at 63

Balance of Trade—The visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure for the year 1930 31 was in favour of India to the extent of Rs 38 crores compared with Rs 53 crores in the preceding year, Rs 52 crores in 1928 29 and the record figure of Rs 109 crores in 1925 26 The net imports of treasure on private account fell from Rs 26 crores to Rs 24 crores, of which net imports of gold were valued at Rs 13 crores and of silver at Rs 11 crores Net imports of currency notes amounted to Rs 3 lakhs

Tariff Changes—The changes in the tariff made under the Indian Finance Act, the Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Act the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act and the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, all of 1930, were dealt with in the preceding year's review Since then five Acts have been passed introducing extensive changes in the tariff

The Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1931, which was passed on the 28th February gave effect to the recommendations of the Tariff Board concerning certain railway materials made of steel It imposed a specific duty of Rs 2-4 per cwt on fish bolts and nuts ordinary bolts and nuts, and dogspikes and another of Rs 2 per cwt on rivets and gibs, cotters, keys, distance pieces and other fastenings for use with iron or steel sleepers It also brought chrome-steel switches and crossings as well as stretcher bars which form part of them under the protective tariff

The Gold Thread Industry (Protection) Act, 1931, which was passed on the 28th February, gave effect to the recommendations of the Tariff Board on the question of extending protection to the gold thread industry in India It imposed, for a period of ten years, a protective duty of 50 per cent *ad valorem* on silver thread and wire including so called gold thread and wire mainly made of silver and imitation gold and silver thread and wire, as well as silver leaf and lametta, metallic spangles and articles of a like nature It also restored the duty on silver plate and on silver manufactures "not otherwise specified" to the original level of 30 per cent *ad valorem*

The Indian Finance Act, 1931, which came into operation on the 30th March, introduced extensive changes in the customs tariff to provide additional financial resources The changes fall into two distinct classes, increases in the substantive rates and additional impositions of the nature of surcharges In the first category, the duty on ale, beer porter, cider and other fermented liquors was raised by about 66 per cent above the old level, while those on wines and spirits (except denatured spirit and spirit used in drugs and medicines) were raised by between 30 and 40 per cent Duties on all grades of sugar (except molasses) and sugar candy were raised by Re 1 4 per cwt and that on silver from 4 *as* to 6 *as* per ounce while bedsteads, spices and exposed cinematographic films were transferred from the general rate of 15 per cent to the 'luxury' rate at 30 per cent *ad valorem* In the second category a surcharge of 2½ per cent was imposed on articles bearing 10 per cent duty, 5 per cent on articles bearing 15 per cent or the general rate of duty (except raw hemp) and 10 per cent on articles liable to 30 per cent or luxury duty Other important surcharges are —15 per cent on cigars Rs 1 8 per thousand on cigarettes 12 *as* per lb on unmanufactured tobacco, 9 pies per gallon on kerosene 2 *as* per gallon on motor spirit Rs 2 8 per ton on batching oil 4 pies per gallon on lubricating oil, 2½ per cent on fuel oil 10 per cent on arms and motor cars motor cycles etc 2½ per cent on artificial silk yarn and thread, 7½ per cent on silk mixtures and Rs 2 per ton on Portland cement Another important surcharge is that of 5 per cent *ad valorem* on cotton piecegoods

The Finance Act also raised the excise duties on motor spirit kerosene and silver bullion corresponding to the increases in the customs duties on these articles, the enhanced rates being 8 *as* per gallon 2½ *as* per gallon and 6 *as* per ounce, respectively

All these changes in the customs and excise duties came into effect on the 1st March 1931, under the provisions of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1918

The Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act, 1931, which came into force on the 18th March, imposed a temporary additional customs duty of 4½ *as* per maund on foreign salt in the interests of the Indian salt industry It will remain in force up to 31st March 1932

The Wheat (Import Duty) Act, 1931, which came into force on the 20th March, imposed a temporary customs duty of Rs 2 per cwt on foreign wheat in order to assist the sale of indigenous wheat in India It also raised the duty on wheat flour to the same level and will remain in force up to 31st March 1932

In addition to the statutory changes mentioned above, the protective duties on iron and steel galvanized sheets and articles made therefrom were increased with effect from the 30th December 1930, under Section 3 (4) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 The rate for non fabricated sheets was raised from Rs 30 to Rs 67 per ton while in the case of sheets fabricated or made into pipes and tubes, the alternate specific rate of Rs 33 per ton was in each case raised to Rs 73 per ton The additional protection is to remain in force up to 31st March 1932

Imports—(*continued*)

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	1926 27	1927 28	1928 29	1929 30	1930 31	Percentage on total imports of merchandise in 1930 31
Gums and resins	30,53	39,33	38,95	41,96	31,07	19
Furniture and cabinet ware	29,68	30,62	36,98	37,66	27,73	17
Tallow and stearine	31,64	26,25	24,63	31,02	27,23	17
Cutlery	41,38	38,50	36,37	41,41	26,05	16
Fish (excluding canned fish)	38,66	36,98	25,76	26,31	23,86	14
Flax raw and manufactures	31,49	37,09	35,45	33,38	21,69	13
Animals, living	41,85	38,43	35,71	32,42	20,86	12
Jute and jute goods	40,37	24,11	26,58	24,20	18,37	11
Clocks and watches and parts	25,66	27,22	27,61	23,47	16,86	10
Matches	65,60	39,37	17,22	10,89	4,11	02
All other articles	12,83,75	15,01,86	15,2 ,01	14,33,69	10,53,89	6 39
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS	231,22,08	249,83,64	253,30,60	240,79,69	164,82,09	100

Cotton manufactures (Rs 25,25 lakhs) — The total value of the imports of cotton manufactures amounted to Rs 25,25 lakhs as against Rs 59,49 lakhs in the preceding year, a decline of Rs 34,24 lakhs or 57 per cent Imports of cotton twist and yarn amounted to 29 million lbs valued at Rs 3,08 lakhs in 1930-31 as against 44 million lbs valued at Rs 6,00 lakhs in 1929 30, the decline in quantity being 34 per cent and in value 49 per cent Imports of piecegoods in the year under review were 890 million yards in quantity and Rs 20,05 lakhs in value as compared with 1,919 million yards and Rs 50,25 lakhs in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 54 per cent in quantity and 60 per cent in value These figures give a clear idea of the enormous fall, both in quantity and value, in the imports of cotton manufactures The total decline in the value of imports in 1930-31 amounted to Rs 75,98 lakhs or 31 5 per cent The decline in the total value of imports under cotton manufactures in the year under review as compared with the preceding year amounted to Rs 34,24 lakhs or 57 per cent As against this the decline in value under machinery was only 22 per cent, under sugar 30 per cent and under metals 33 per cent Thus it will be seen that the magnitude of the decline in value under cotton piecegoods was much greater than in the case of the other articles It may be surmised, therefore, that the political situation, *i e*, the boycott, which was aimed most directly at imported cotton piecegoods, was responsible, to some extent, for the reduction of imports under this head There is no doubt whatever that a part of the decline was due to the reduced purchasing power of the consumer in India, already explained in the preceding chapter But the higher magnitude of the fall under cotton piecegoods was almost certainly due to the boycott directed against foreign piecegoods

The value of the different classes of cotton manufactures imported during the past five years and the pre war year 1913-14 as set forth below —

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1926 27	1927-28	1928 29	1929 30	1930 31
	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)
Twist and yarn	4,16	6,62	6,79	6,29	6,00	3,08
Piecegoods—						
Grey (unbleached)	25,45	19,62	21,25	20,19	20,93	6,87
White (bleached)	14,29	17,53	15,42	15,33	13,27	6,20
Coloured, printed or dyed	17,86	17,22	17,52	17,35	15,15	6,82
Fents of all descriptions	54	65	94	94	90	16
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	58,14	55,02	55,13	53,81	50,25	20,05
Hosiery	1,20	1,47	1,38	1,45	1,44	88
Handkerchiefs and shawls	89	19	17	16	17	5
Thread	39	74	77	71	81	60
Other sorts	1,52	1,02	92	82	82	59
GRAND TOTAL	66,30	65,05	65,16	63,24	59,49	25,25

Cotton Twist and yarn (Rs. 3,68 lakhs). [illegible] were sold for the last thirty years. The decrease was shared both by plain grey goods and bordered grey goods. The decline in the former being 230 million yards or [illegible] per cent and in the latter [illegible] million yards or 66 per cent. Imports of white goods did not decline to the same extent as those of grey goods, the decline under that head being 202 million yards or 41 per cent. [illegible] imports of coloured goods declined [illegible] than those of white goods, being [illegible] million yards in the year under review as [illegible] million yards in the preceding year [illegible] 7 million yards or 10 per cent. As for [illegible] concerned. The imports [illegible] showed a decline of Rs. 14 [illegible] after reaching 7 crores. White [illegible] from Rs. 13 crores in [illegible] 6 crores in 1930-31, whereas [illegible] from a little over Rs. 10 [illegible] to a little under [illegible]

Year	Grey (unbleached)	White (bleached)	Coloured, printed or dyed
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
1914-15	1,[illegible]34.2	793.1	831.8
1915-16	1,120.2	601.2	491.8
1916-17	1,148.2	611.4	358.7
1917-18	817.0	389.8	454.0
1918-19	685.1	302.[illegible]	395.6
1919-20	583.1	286.6	227.[illegible]
1920-21	33.3	22.0	208.3
1921-22	80.[illegible]	121.8	489.3
1922-23	63.6	306.2	118.1
1923-24	904.0	402.[illegible]	241.8
1924-25	701.0	411.[illegible]	347.5
1925-26	814.[illegible]	518.9	407.0
1926-27	703.1	465.1	365.8
1927-28	718.1	371.0	417.4
1928-29	87[illegible]	336.[illegible]	501.8
1929-30	818.6	334.1	506.0
1930-31	925.[illegible]	471.6	481.[illegible]
1931-32	865.0	271.6	215.7

Cotton piecegoods Rs. 29,65 lakhs. The [illegible] million yards [illegible] million yards [illegible] million yards [illegible] of Rs. [illegible] crores [illegible] with the previous year [illegible] by [illegible] the three important [illegible] goods from 1913-14 [illegible] in the following table.

[illegible] that in the year [illegible] of grey goods declined to [illegible] amounting to [illegible] million [illegible] with 92.[illegible] million yards [illegible] the lowest figure [illegible]

The [illegible] *printed and dyed goods* from 1927-28 are set forth below —

	1925-26		1926-27		1927-28		1928-29		1929-30		1930-31	
	Mln yds	Rs (lks)	Mln yds	Rs (lks)	Mln yds	Rs (lks)	Mln yds	Rs (lks)	Mln yds	Rs (lks)	Mln yds	Rs (lks)
Total printed goods	189.0	8,12	166.9	6,55	176.8	6,13	235.3	7,61	244.1	7,41	199.9	5,77	106.5	2,61
Total dyed goods	112.2	7,51	106.8	4,88	157.0	6,17	158.3	5,61	155.6	5,62	151.0	4,92	93.1	2,69
Total woven coloured goods	7[illegible].8	4,56	92.1	4,19	113.6	4,02	111.2	4,18	106.9	4,32	132.5	4,47	46.1	1,52

Imports in all the three lines declined considerably Under printed goods the quantity declined from nearly 200 million yards to 106 million yards in 1930 31, whereas the value declined from Rs 5,77 to Rs 2,61 lakhs Imports of dyed goods decreased from 151 million yards valued at Rs 4,92 lakhs in 1929 30 to 93 million yards valued at Rs 2,69 lakhs in 1930 31 Similarly, the takings of coloured goods declined from 133 million yards valued at Rs 4 47 lakhs in the preceding year to 49 million yards valued at Rs 1,52 lakhs The detailed figures relating to *Imported piecegoods* are given below in millions of yards —

Grey (unbleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1930 31
Dhutis, saris and scarves	806 1	501 1	171 0
Jaconets, Madapollams, mulls, etc	150 4	53 0	19 3
Longcloth and shirtings	545 4	340 1	166 3
Sheetings	2	14 7	4 1
Drills and jeans	21 3	13 4	2 4
Other sorts	10 8	3 2	1 9
TOTAL	1,534 2	925 5	365 0

White (bleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1930 31
Dhutis, saris and scarves	104 5	15 5	15 4
Jaconets, Madapollams, mulls, etc	307 9	219 7	135 2
Longcloth and shirtings	115 3	104.1	71 9
Nainsooks	204 7	53 1	25 9
Drills and jeans	5 7	6 6	3 8
Checks spots and stripes	16 1	12 0	3 7
Twills	8 3	16 8	7 7
Other sorts	31 0	15 8	8 0
TOTAL	793 3	473 6	271 6

Coloured, printed or dyed	1913-14 (pre war) year	1929 30	1930 31
Dhutis, saris and scarves	115 2	33 0	19 1
Cambrics, etc	113 6	43 5	20 5
Shirtings	152 6	105 6	54 7
Prints and chintz	209 7	61 3	33 7
Drills and jeans	30 0	86 6	33 3
Checks spots and stripes	19 7	26 2	12 5
Twills	31 4	36 6	16 0
Other sorts	159 6	90 7	55 9
TOTAL	831 8	483 5	245 7

Under greys all the items showed very considerable decreases, that in the case of dhutis amounting to 330 million yards and in the case of longcloth and shirtings to 174 million yards

The percentage shares in 1913-14 and in the past five years of the United Kingdom and Japan, the two principal competitors in the Indian piecegoods import trade, in each of the three important classes of piecegoods are set forth below —

Percentage shares of the United Kingdom and Japan in the imports of cotton piecegoods

—	1913–14		1926–27		1927–28		1928–29		1929–30		1930–31	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan
Cotton piecegoods—												
Grey	98 8	5	78 7	20 7	74 4	24 5	69 4	28 8	56 2	42 5	39 2	59 8
White	98 5		96 4	5	94 7	1 0	94 8	1 0	92 1	2 9	84 6	10 3
Coloured	92 6	2	71 1	19 2	69 8	20 3	66 2	21 7	57 6	31 9	60 0	30 2

As in the previous year, the share of Japan in the imports of grey goods increased, whereas the share of the United Kingdom decreased correspondingly The share of Japan in grey goods has been increasing rapidly from 1928-29 when it was only about 29 per cent In 1929-30 it went up to 42½ per cent and in the year under review it was nearly 60 per cent On the other hand, the share of the United Kingdom had been consistently diminishing in the last five or six years, but paticularly so in the last three years In 1925-26 the share of the United Kingdom under grey goods was 79 per cent By 1928-29 it had fallen to 69 per cent In 1929-30 it dropped to 56 per cent but the fall in 1930-31 was of much greater magnitude than in any of the preceding

years, the share in that year being only 39 per cent As regards white goods also, Japan has been making herself felt very distinctly in the last two years, though as yet her share is not of considerable magnitude In 1929-30 Japan s share under white goods was 3 per cent In 1930 31 it was slightly over 10 per cent On the other hand the share of the United Kingdom declined from 92 per cent to a little under 85 per cent In coloured goods however, Japan had a serious set back both in actual quantity and even in percentage share The share of the United Kingdom on the other hand revived slightly In 1929 30 the shares of the United Kingdom and Japan were 55 and 32 per cent respectively In 1930 31 they were 60 and 30 per cent respectively

Artificial silk (Rs 3,03 lakhs)—The trade under this head decreased both in quantity and value though on account of falling prices the decrease in quantity was much less than that in value Imports of artificial silk yarn amounted to 7 1 million lbs valued at Rs 81 lakhs as compared with 7 4 million lbs valued at Rs 99 lakhs in the preceding year The share of the United Kingdom fell from 1 4 million lbs valued at Rs 19½ lakhs in 1929 30 to a little over 1 million lbs valued at Rs 12 lakhs in 1930 31 Imports from Italy, on the other hand increased from 3 5 million lbs valued at a little under Rs 46 lakhs in 1929-30 to 4 5 million lbs valued at Rs 50¼ lakhs in 1930 31 of the total quantity imported Italy contributed 63 per cent and the United Kingdom 14 per cent The share of France went down from 883,000 lbs in 1929 30 to 121,000 lbs in the year under review Similarly, the shares of Germany and Switzerland fell from 363 000 lbs and 406,000 lbs in 1929 30 to 270,000 lbs and 80,000 lbs respectively in 1930 31 The Netherlands, however sent 763,000 lbs in the year under review as compared with 430,000 lbs in the preceding year

As regards piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk the outstanding feature, as in the previous year, was the enormous growth of imports from Japan under this head The total imports of these piecegoods in the year under review were 51 5 million yards valued at Rs 2,12 lakhs as compared with 56 6 million yards valued at Rs 3,15 lakhs in the preceding year Thus, there was a decrease of about 5 million yards in the total imports In spite of this decrease in the total imports Japan considerably increased her share from 25 million yards valued at Rs 1,40 lakhs in 1929-30 to 38 million yards valued at Rs 1,50 lakhs in 1930-31 As in the previous year Japan remained the largest single supplier of piecegoods of artificial silk and cotton and her share in the total trade amounted to 74 per cent as compared with 44 per cent in 1929-30 This remarkable increase was at the expense of all other suppliers of this class of piecegoods mainly of Italy, the United Kingdom and Switzerland Imports from the United Kingdom went down from 7 2 million yards valued at Rs 41¼ lakhs in 1929-30 to 2 4 million yards valued at Rs 12¾ lakhs in 1930 31

Silk, raw and manufactured (Rs. 2,99 lakhs)—The imports of raw silk declined from 2 2 million lbs valued at Rs 1,23 lakhs in 1929 30 to 1 94 million lbs valued at Rs 88 lakhs in 1930 31 The predominent supplier of raw silk was as usual, China, including Hongkong which supplied 1 92 million lbs, that is almost the whole of the imports into India Imports from Japan fell from 38,000 lbs to 17,000 lbs Imports of silk piecegoods decreased from 22 9 million yards valued at Rs 2 23 lakhs in 1929 30 to 16 7 million yards valued at Rs 1,27 lakhs in 1930 31 As usual, the bulk of the supplies came from China and Japan which together sent 16 million yards out of the total of 1 67 million yards The imports of goods of silk mixed with other materials showed a considerable increase in the year under review amounting to 4 6 million yards as compared with a little under 3 million yards in the preceding year The increase in quantity imported was entirely due to larger shipments from Japan which amounted to nearly 4 million yards as compared with 2 million yards in the preceding year

Wool, raw and manufactured (Rs 2,31 lakhs)—There was a decrease of nearly Rs 2 crores in the value of imports under this head as compared with the preceding year The decrease was spread over both raw wool and woollen manufactures Imports of raw wool declined from 6 7 million lbs valued at Rs 52 lakhs in 1929 30 to 3 1 million lbs valued at Rs 18½ lakhs in 1930 31, imports from all the consigning countries declining considerably The United Kingdom sent 420,000 lbs valued at a little under Rs 5 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 1 2 million lbs valued at Rs 16¼ lakhs in the previous year Imports from Persia declined from 2 4 million lbs valued at Rs 9 lakhs in 1929 30 to 879 000 lbs valued at Rs 3 lakhs in 1930 31 The share of Australia also declined from 2 4 million lbs valued at Rs 22 lakhs in the preceding year to 1 6 million lbs valued at a little under Rs 10 lakhs It will be seen that the magnitude of the decline in the case of Australia was much smaller than in the case of the other countries Imports of woollen piecegoods in 1930 31 declined considerably as compared with the preceding year and were less than 50 per cent of what they were in 1928 29 Imports in the year under review amounted to 7 7 million yards, whereas in 1929 30 they amounted to 12 6 million yards and in 1928 29 to 16 million yards, The decline in the value was even greater

Metals and manufactures thereof (Rs 15,91 lakhs)—The imports of metals and manufactures thereof declined by 259,000 tons or 35 per cent in quantity from 1 028,000 tons in 1929-30 to 769 000 tons in 1930 31 and by Rs 7½ crores or 3 per cent in value from Rs 23½ crores to Rs 16 crores Iron and steel represented nearly Rs 11 crores of this total as compared with Rs 17 crores in 1929 30 and receded to the fourth place in order of importance among India's import the first three being cotton manufactures, machinery and millwork and sugar If such items as machinery and millwork, hardware, cutlery, implements and instruments, and motor vehicles are grouped with metals and manufactures thereof under one head the total value would aggregate Rs 46½ crores, while the value of yarn and textile fabrics, which normally form the most important group among India s imports, amounted to Rs 33½ crores in the year under review In the preceding year the metals group accounted for Rs 63½ crores, while the textile head totalled Rs 72½ crores

Iron and steel (Rs 10,88 lakhs)—Imports into British India of iron and steel, including pig and old iron, amounted to 614,000 tons in 1930-31 as compared with 973,000 tons in the preceding year The share of the United Kingdom fell from 60 per cent to nearly 44 per cent, the lowest percentage ever recorded, while the percentage shares of all other countries showed a distinct advance

Other metals (Rs 5,02 lakhs)—Imports of metals, other than iron and steel declined from 55,500 tons valued at Rs 6,38 lakhs in 1929 30 to 54,600 tons valued at Rs 5,02 lakhs in 1930 31, the decrease being noticeable in the case of each description of non-ferrous metals with the exception of copper and zinc

Machinery and millwork (Rs 15,13 lakhs)—Imports of machinery and millwork, which are recorded in value only, declined from Rs 19,35 lakhs in 1929 30 to Rs 15,13 lakhs in 1930-31 A part of this decline is attributable to the fall in prices that took place during the year With the exception of mining, refrigerating and sugar machinery, all other branches of the trade showed decreases in value The most noticeable decrease was recorded under prime-movers, the imports of which fell from Rs 4,12 lakhs in 1929 30 to Rs 2,74 lakhs in 1930-31 The loss under this head was due largely to smaller importation of railway locomotive engines and oil engines of the industrial type which were valued at Rs 1,30 lakhs and Rs 69 lakhs as compared with Rs 1,97 lakhs and Rs 1,06 lakhs respectively in 1929 30 Imports of textile machinery receded from Rs 3,82 lakhs to Rs 2,83 lakhs, mainly due to a decline in jute mill machinery

Motor vehicles (Rs 4,99 lakhs)—There was a set-back in the imports of motor cars into India during the latter half of 1929 30, and this continued during 1930 31 The period was marked by severe economic and financial depression Customers naturally resorted to careful buying and owners were generally reluctant to replace their cars so long as there was any utility left in them, while not a few have abandoned the use of motor cars altogether owing to expenses involved All these factors affected the sale of new vehicles In India the peak of motor car imports was reached in 1928 29 when no fewer than 19,567 cars to the value of Rs 4,21 lakhs were imported In the following year imports fell to 17,399 valued at Rs 3,76 lakhs and in 1930 31 the number declined further to 12,601 valued at Rs 2,58 lakhs There was a substantial decrease in the imports from the United States of America, the number falling from 9,620 valued at Rs 1,95 lakhs in 1929 30 to 5,098 valued at Rs 1,00 lakhs in 1930 31 while the imports from Canada, consisting chiefly of new Ford cars, increased from 2,318 valued at Rs 42 lakhs to 3,250 valued at Rs 54 lakhs The participation of America in the Indian trade is steadily on the decrease, for the combined imports from the United States of America and Canada represented 66 per cent of the total number of cars imported in 1930-31 as compared with 69 per cent in 1929-30 and 74 per cent in 1928 29 On the other hand, although the number of British cars imported fell from 3,758 valued at Rs 97 lakhs to 2,885 valued at Rs 71 lakhs, their proportion to the total imports advanced from 19 per cent in 1928-29 to 22 per cent in 1929 30 and 23 per cent in 1930-31. Italy sent 917 cars and France 261 as against 1,150 and 364 respectively in 1929 30 The imports of motor omnibuses, vans, lorries in 1930 31 numbered 8,913 valued at Rs 142 lakhs as compared with 15,306 valued at Rs 242 lakhs in the preceding year The bulk of the imports came, as usual, from the United States of America and Canada which together supplied 96 per cent of the total number as compared with 97 per cent in 1929-30

The following statement shows the number of Motor Vehicles registered in British India up to the 31st March 1931 —

Provinces	Motor Cars including Taxi-cabs	Motor cycles including Scooters and Auto wheels	Heavy motor vehicles (lorries, buses, etc)	Total
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Bengal including Calcutta	33,220	4,849	4,128	42,197
Bombay City	(a) 8,336	(a) 499	(a) 873	(a) 9,708
Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay City and Sind)	(a) 9,027	(a) 772	(a) 70	(a) 9,869
Madras City	12,331	3,013	1,902	17,246
Madras Presidency (excluding Madras City)	7,752	1,873	7,632	17,257
United Provinces	12,015	2,120	5,358	19,493
Punjab	11,666	4,216	7,474	23,356
Burma	(b) 11,459	(b) 1,312	(b) 7,119	(b) 19,890
Bihar and Orissa	9,005	1,242	2,237	12,484
Central Provinces	5,210	1,061	2,524	8,795
Sind	4,024	1,081	157	5,262
Delhi	5,706	1,114	1,273	8,092
North-West Frontier Province	3,066	1,354	2,059	6,479
Ajmer-Merwara	550	152	181	883
Assam	(c) 2,169	(c) 306	(c) 1,679	(c) 4,154
Total	135,536	24,964	44,665	205,165

(a) Represent number of vehicles re registered during the year ending 31st March 1931.
(b) Represent number actually running during the year 1930-31.
(c) Relate to the year ended 31st December 1930.

Hardware (Rs 3,60 lakhs)—This head includes a number of varied items, such as implements and tools, metal lamps, enamelled ironware, builders' and domestic hardware which are chiefly recorded in value In each of the two years 1928 29 and 1929 30 the value of the trade had been over Rs 5 crores, but in 1930 31 owing partly to lower prices and partly to reduced demand the value declined to Rs 3,60 lakhs which however was higher than the pre war annual average of Rs 3,17 lakhs

Sugar (Rs 10,96 lakhs)—The sugar industry had another bad year Imports of sugar of all sorts (excluding molasses) decreased from 940 000 tons in 1929 30 to 901 000 tons in 1930 31, the decline in value being from Rs 15 51 lakhs to Rs 10 94 lakhs The decline in the imports of sugar was due to some extent to the falling off of beet sugar imports from 131 000 tons to 78 000 tons Imports of sugar 16 D S and above increased from 807 000 tons to 815 000 tons The main increase was in the imports from Java which rose from 779 000 tons to 802 000 tons in the year under review Imports from the United Kingdom of sugar 16 D S and above went down very considerably from 14,000 tons to a little over 1 250 tons Imports from Ceylon increased by over 2 000 tons but those from China, including Hongkong, increased to 9 000 tons from 2 800 tons in the preceding year The total amount of beet sugar imported during the year was 78 000 tons as compared with 131 000 tons in the preceding year Imports from most of the countries declined An interesting feature of the year however was the arrival of 42 600 tons from Russia which had no share in this trade during the two preceding years The bulk of the imports of beet sugar during the year was received in Sind and Bombay

Mineral Oils (Rs 10,48 lakhs)—Imports of all kinds of mineral oils into India in 1930 31 were slightly less than in the preceding year and amounted to 2424 million gallons valued at Rs 10 48 lakhs as compared with 2524 million gallons valued at Rs 11 04 lakhs in 1929 30 This represented a decline of only 4 per cent in quantity and of 5 per cent in value Actually there was a fall in the imports of all oils except petrol which registered an increase Of the total quantity of mineral oils imported in 1930 31, kerosene oil represented 41 per cent fuel oil 44 per cent and lubricating oils 11 per cent as compared with 42, 43 and 11 per cent respectively in 1929 30 Imports of kerosene oil declined in quantity from the record figure of 106½ million gallons in 1929 30 to 99 million gallons in 1930 31 and from Rs 5 89 lakhs to Rs 5,34 lakhs Coastwise imports from Burma to India proper amounted to 110 million gallons as compared with 122 million gallons in 1929-30 Of the foreign supplies, the United States of America reduced her contribution from 23 to 21 million gallons, and Persia from 29 to 18 million gallons On the other hand, larger supplies were available from Russia which considerably increased her production during the year in accordance with Government plans Imports from Russia, including Georgia and Azerbaijan, totalled 47 million gallons as compared with 37 million gallons in 1929 30

Provisions (Rs 4,88 lakhs)—The total value of imported provisions steadily declined from Rs 6,21 lakhs in 1928 29 to Rs 5,64 lakhs in 1929 30 and further to Rs 4,88 lakhs in 1930-31

Liquors (Rs 3,32 lakhs)—The total quantity of liquors imported fell by 5 per cent from 7,570,000 gallons in 1929-30 to 7,192,000 gallons in 1930 31, the corresponding decline in value being 12 per cent from Rs 3,77 lakhs to Rs 3,32 lakhs The decrease was shared by all the provinces Bombay took the largest quantity, 2 192 000 gallons compared with 2 290,000 gallons in 1929 30 and was closely followed by Bengal with 2 068 000 gallons as compared with 2 219 000 gallons in the preceding year In value however Bengal took the lead as in the preceding year with Rs 95 lakhs or 5 lakhs more than the value of the imports into Bombay their respective imports in 1929 30 being valued at Rs 1,12½ lakhs and Rs 1 03 lakhs The imports into Sind and Madras were valued at Rs 63 lakhs and Rs 36 lakhs as against Rs 68 lakhs and Rs 39 lakhs respectively in 1929 30 Burma took 928,000 gallons valued at Rs 53 lakhs in the preceding year Of the total quantity of imported liquors, ale, beer and porter accounted for over 64 per cent, spirits 32 per cent and wines only 3 per cent

Paper and Pasteboard (Rs 2,87 lakhs)—The total imports of paper and pasteboard fell from 2 740 000 cwts valued at Rs 3,72 lakhs to 2 294,000 cwts valued at Rs 2,87 lakhs in 1930 31, of which 1 985,000 cwts (valued at Rs 2 60 lakhs) represented paper of all kinds as against 2 363 000 cwts (valued at Rs 3 35 lakhs) in the preceding year Imports of all varieties of paper showed decreases Printing paper was imported to the extent of 683,000 cwts valued at Rs 99 lakhs as against 806 000 cwts valued at Rs 1 23 lakhs in 1929 30 Newsprinting paper declined from 486,000 cwts to 431,000 cwts in quantity and value 63 lakhs to Rs 52 lakhs in Other kinds of printing paper also recorded a decrease from 320,000 cwts valued at Rs 60 lakhs to 252 000 cwts valued at Rs 46 lakhs Norway with her resources of wood pulp maintained the lead in the printing paper trade and supplied 242 000 cwts valued at Rs 30 lakhs as compared with 251 000 cwts valued at Rs 34 lakhs in 1929 30 Austria came next with 152 000 cwts valued at Rs 20 lakhs and the United Kingdom with 77,000 cwts valued at Rs 16 lakhs their respective shares in the preceding year being 156 000 cwts and 98 000 cwts valued at Rs 21 lakhs in either case Imports of writing paper and envelopes registered a decline from 245 000 cwts valued at Rs 49 lakhs to 157,000 cwts valued at Rs 47 lakhs in 1930 31

Chemicals (Rs 2,61 lakhs)—The total imports of chemicals (excluding chemical manures and medicines) declined by Rs 15 lakhs from Rs 2,79 lakhs in 1929 30 to Rs 2 61 lakhs in 1930 31 Soda compounds accounted for Rs 1 17 lakhs or 45 per cent as compared with Rs 1,21 lakhs or 43 per cent in the preceding year The United Kingdom was as usual the chief supplier of sodium carbonate, imports of which amounted to 1,052,000 cwts valued at Rs 64 lakhs as against 1,204,000 cwts valued at Rs 71 lakhs in 1929-30

Drugs and Medicines (Rs 1,94 lakhs) — The total value of imported drugs and medicines recorded a fall of 14 per cent from Rs 2,26 lakhs in 1929-30 to Rs 1,94 lakhs in 1930 31

Salt (Rs 1,18 lakhs) — The imports of foreign salt by sea into British India increased by 9 per cent in quantity from 644,000 tons in 1929 30 to 704,000 tons in 1930 31 but, owing to lower prices, declined in value by 9 per cent from Rs 1,30 lakhs to Rs 1,18 lakhs Aden continued to be the principal source of supply, although receipts from that source were on a smaller scale and amounted to 188 000 tons as compared with 232,000 tons in 1929 30 With the establishment of new salt works in Italian Somaliland and in the Sudan consignments from Italian East Africa and Egypt considerably increased from 68,000 and 105,000 tons to 154,000 and 135,000 tons respectively The supplies from Germany also advanced from 63,000 tons to 97,000 tons, while those from the United Kingdom and Spain fell from 83,000 and 69,000 tons to 42,000 and 67,000 tons respectively

Cinematograph Films — The cinematograph film-making industry, although of comparatively recent origin, has been firmly established in India and it has, on the one hand, resulted in an increasing demand for raw films (*i e*, those on which no pictures have been impressed) and has, on the other, been slowly but steadily ousting the foreign made exposed films from the field The imports of the former which totalled 19 million feet (Rs 8⅝ lakhs) in 1928 29 rose to 21½ million feet (Rs 8½ lakhs) in 1929 30 and further to 28 million feet (Rs 11 lakhs) in 1930-31, while those of the latter gradually receded from 10¾ million feet (Rs 20 lakhs) to 10¼ million feet (Rs 19 lakhs) in 1929-30 and to 10 million feet (Rs 19¼ lakhs) in the year under review

Spices (Rs 2,55 lakhs) — The improvement noticed in 1929-30 in the imports of spices proved to be short-lived and the receipts which had aggregated 1,654,000 cwts valued at Rs 3,26 lakhs in 1929 30 fell to 1,347,000 cwts valued at Rs 2,55 lakhs in 1930 31 This was due largely to a contraction in the supplies of betel nuts from the Straits Settlements

Tobacco (Rs 1,51 lakhs) — The Indian tobacco manufacturing industry passed through a period of unprecedented crisis during the year The industry maintained its position for the first two months of the year, but subsequently encountered more difficult times, when the campaign of the boycott of cigarettes spread all over India There was a remarkable fall in the imports of unmanufactured tobacco for consumption in local factories, the consignments amounting to only 1½ million lbs, the lowest since 1922-23, as compared with 4¼ million lbs in 1929-30 and nearly 7 million lbs in 1928 29 The supplies from the United States of America accounted for 92 per cent of the total quantity imported as against 97 per cent in 1929 30

Foreign made cigarettes also recorded a decrease from 5¼ million lbs valued at Rs 2 13 lakhs to 3 million lbs valued at Rs 1,22¼ lakhs Nearly 93 per cent of the total quantity of cigarettes imported came from the United Kingdom as compared with over 99 per cent in 1929 30 A feature of the trade has been the receipt of 144,000 lbs of low grade cigarettes valued at Rs 2 lakhs from China whose contribution in the preceding year was insignificant

Glass and Glassware (Rs 1,65 lakhs) — The value of the imports of glass and glassware, which had reached the total of Rs 2,52 lakhs in 1929 30 receded to Rs 1 65 lakhs Although all the principal suppliers were affected by this set-back, Czechoslovakia with her consignments worth Rs 36 lakhs in 1930 31 suffered most Japan continued to occupy the foremost position in the trade The value of her supplies, however, went down from Rs 74 lakhs to Rs 55 lakhs

Dyeing and Tanning Substances (Rs 2,59 lakhs) — Notwithstanding a decline in quantity from 19 million lbs in 1929 30 to 16¼ million lbs in 1930 31, the imports of coal tar dyes recorded an increase in value fom Rs 1 97 lakhs to Rs 2,08 lakhs Aniline dyes formed 77 per cent of the total quantity of coal tar dyes imported as compared with 70 per cent in the preceding year

Precious Stones and Pearls (Rs 60 lakhs) — The imports of precious stones and pearls unset recorded a further decline from Rs 1,10 lakhs in 1929 30 to Rs 60 lakhs in 1930 31, of which diamonds accounted for Rs 46 lakhs and pearls unset for Rs 11 lakhs as compared with Rs 83 and Rs 23½ lakhs respectively in the preceding year

Cement (Rs 55 lakhs) — Imports of cement declined in quantity from 121,000 tons to 112,000 tons and in value from Rs 64 lakhs to Rs 55 lakhs Although the United Kingdom maintained her predominant position in this line, she lost fresh grounds to Japan which considerably extended her business in India

Coal (Rs 28¼ lakhs) — Imports of foreign coal declined by 30 per cent in quantity from 224,000 tons in 1929 30 to 156,000 tons in 1930 31 and by 32 per cent in value from Rs 41¾ lakhs to Rs 28¼ lakhs Bombay was naturally the largest consumer, but her takings were considerably reduced from 183,000 tons to 104,000 tons

As usual, Natal had the lead in this trade, but the imports from that country, including consignments from Portuguese East Africa, fell off from 197,000 tons to 126,000 tons The United Kingdom supplied 23,000 tons or 4,000 tons more than in 1929 30, while receipts from Australia declined from 2,000 tons to 1,000 tons The following table shows the sources of imports of foreign coal during the past five years —

—	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30	1930–31
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	13,000	52,000	39,000	19,000	23,000
Natal	86,000	155,000	105,000	197,000	121,000
Japan	1,000	6,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Portuguese East Africa	26,000	35,000	21,000		5,000
Australia	13,000	9,000	1,000	2,000	1,000

Matches (Rs. 4 lakhs)—The Indian match industry, sheltered by high tariff, is now able to meet India's domestic requirements, and imports of foreign matches are insignificant. Only 397,000 gross of match boxes valued at Rs 4 lakhs were imported in 1930-31 as compared with 974,000 gross valued at Rs 11 lakhs in 1929 30 and 13½ million gross valued at Rs 2,04 lakhs in 1921-22, when the local industry was not developed and when lower duties prevailed Imports were, as usual, mostly from Sweden and, to a far less extent, from Japan and the Straits Settlements

III—EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported from British India —

EXPORTS

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	1926-27	1927 28	1928 29	1929 30	1930 31	Percentage on total exports of merchandis in 1930-31
Cotton, raw and waste	59,14,19	48,19,53	66,69,10	65,60,35	46,72,65	21 19
Cotton manufactures	10,74,85	8,67,23	7,79,56	7,18,67	5,21,54	2 37
Jute raw	26 78,04	30,66,26	32,34,92	27,17,38	12,88,47	5 84
Jute manufactures	53,18,09	53,56,43	56,90,49	51,92,68	31,89,44	14 46
Grain, pulse and flour	39,24,90	42,92,03	33,69,42	34,79,16	29,88,19	13 55
Tea	29,03 77	32,48,49	26,60,44	26,00,64	23,55,93	10 68
Seeds	19,08,77	26,69,30	29,62,52	26,46,76	17,86,18	8 10
Metals and ores	7,20,86	8,97,08	8,91,03	10,33,96	7,94,04	3 60
Leather	7,50,02	9,19,36	9,44,32	8,16,24	6,39,11	2 90
Hides and skins, raw	7,17,97	8,80,94	9,55,98	7,98,27	5,46,63	2 48
Wool, raw and manufactures	4,68,28	5,33,38	5,90,71	5,33,54	3,23,25	1 47
Lac	5,47,24	6,98,86	8,64,26	6,96,72	3,13,74	1 42
Paraffin wax	1,84,60	2,42,46	2,45,54	3,17,69	2,81,83	1 28
Oilcakes	2,52,76	3,14,19	3,84,18	3,11,92	2,08,05	94
Coffee	1,32,63	2,31,02	1,69,25	1,45,40	1,91,86	87
Wood and timber	1,62,04	1,65,73	1,76,86	1,80,07	1,40,47	64
Rubber, raw	2,60,14	2,57,09	1,99,85	1,78,88	1,29,75	59
Spices	1,55,97	2,39,96	1,58,80	1,96,39	1,27,19	58
Manures	1,25,40	1,28,01	1,22,16	1,24,95	1,22,55	56
Opium	2,11,85	1,99,09	1,57,42	1,42,00	1,22,07	55
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,17,72	1,60,70	1,18,05	1,11,57	1,08,23	49
Tobacco	1,04,15	1,06,13	1,20,47	1,06,42	1,03,65	47
Coir	99,85	1,13,75	1,06,27	1,04,68	88,56	40
Fruits and vegetable	89,88	1,05,42	96,15	90,62	79,75	36
Fodder, bran and pollards	1,06,25	1,36,74	1,44,93	1,18,63	76,76	35
Fish (excluding canned fish)	75,38	87,13	78,24	73,81	68,33	31
Mica	1,08,41	92,84	90,47	1,03,08	67,59	31

EXPORTS—(*continued*)

(*In thousands of Rupees*)

—	1926-27	1927 28	1928 29	1929 30	1930 31	Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1930 31
Provisions and oilman's stores	60,95	61,21	64,48	60,40	49,95	25
Coal and coke	81,33	76,13	71,83	72 06	49,35	22
Oils	95,71	76,98	86,63	72,33	47,21	21
Hemp, raw	82,76	80,83	87,52	68,33	39,30	18
Animals, living	38,32	46,87	39,95	36,80	26,00	12
Fibre for brushes and brooms	25,34	29,63	25,92	28,15	25,51	12
Drugs and medicines	37,10	34,53	41,61	48,45	20,92	09
Apparel	22,30	23,82	17,62	24,52	16,12	07
Bristles	13,56	16,18	15,04	14,26	10,98	05
Cordage and rope	18,44	18,52	16,02	14,10	10,45	05
Building and Engineering materials other than of iron, steel or wood	16,14	14,64	15,15	14,99	10,39	05
Silk, raw and manufactures	35,08	42,69	32,17	32,31	10,06	04
Saltpetre	12,12	12,13	9,90	8,87	7,52	03
Tallow, stearine and wax	14,00	11,15	7,97	7,95	7,38	03
Candles	8,81	12,55	9,33	10,91	6,46	03
Horns, tips, etc	7,91	9,18	7,96	7,53	3,54	02
Sugar	5,78	7,81	5,48	3,68	2,51	01
All other articles	4,53,92	5,16,15	4,67,82	4,54,43	3,71,77	1 69
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS	3,01,43,58	3,19,15,35	3,30,12,79	3,10,80,55	2,20,49,26	100

Cotton (Rs. 46,33 lakhs)—The Indian cotton crop of the season 1930 31 was estimated at 4,822,000 bales of 400 lbs each as compared with 5,234,000 bales in the preceding year The increased demand of the Indian mill industry for home cotton together with the lower demand from other countries led to a small decrease in the exports of raw cotton in the year under review as compared with the preceding year Exports in 1930-31 amounted to 3,926,000 bales as compared with 4,070,000 bales in 1929-30 The year's exports, however, were greater than those for 1928-29, which amounted to 3,712,000 bales Owing to the disastrous decline in the price of Indian cotton, there was an enormous decrease in the value of the exports of the year under review This amounted to Rs 46,33 lakhs as compared with Rs 65,08 lakhs in the preceding year Japan, as usual, was India's biggest customer and took 1,685,700 bales valued at Rs 21 crores as compared with 1,639,600 bales valued at Rs 27 crores in the preceding year Thus, though Japan took a larger quantity of cotton in the year under review as compared with the preceding year, yet the value of the exports fell by over Rs 6 crores China, the next biggest customer, also increased her share from 566,500 bales in 1929-30 to 605,500 bales in 1930 31, the value of the exports declining, however, from Rs 9,34 lakhs to Rs 7,41 lakhs The United Kingdom took 280,800 bales valued at Rs 3 crores in 1930-31 as compared with 270,200 bales valued at Rs 4,31 lakhs in 1929 30 Exports to Spain amounted to 106,000 bales valued at Rs 1,16 lakhs as compared with 80,000 bales valued at Rs 1,22 lakhs The takings of most of the other countries showed decreases Italy took 361,900 bales valued at Rs 3,77 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 392,700 bales valued at Rs 5,79 lakhs in the preceding year Exports to Germany declined from 344,100 bales valued at Rs 4,89 lakhs in 1929-30 to 309,000 bales valued at Rs 3,30 lakhs in 1930 31 Exports to Belgium declined to 217,500 bales valued at Rs 2,64 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 340,800 bales valued at Rs 5,63 lakhs in the preceding year The takings of France declined from 252,900 bales valued at Rs 3,92 lakhs in 1929 30 to 231,700 bales valued at Rs 2,68 lakhs in 1930-31 The United States of America and the Netherlands took 44,000 and 58,200 bales respectively as compared with 81,200 and 63,600 bales in the preceding year

The following statement gives the monthly exports of Indian cotton during the last five years together with the pre-war average —

Jute and Jute Manufactures (Rs 44,78 lakhs) — The total area under jute in 1930 was 3,531,000 acres as compared with 3,415,000 acres in 1929. The yield of the 1930 crop was estimated to be 11.2 million bales which was about a million bales more than the outturn of 1929.

The total weight of raw and manufactured jute exported during the year amounted to 1,386,000 tons or 379,000 tons less than in the preceding year. The total value declined from Rs 79 crores in 1929-30 to nearly Rs 45 crores in 1930-31, a drop of Rs 34 crores. Raw jute accounted for 29 per cent of this value and jute manufactures for 71 per cent as compared with 34 per cent and 66 per cent respectively in the preceding year. The following statement compares the quantities exported during 1913-14 and each of the past three years —

—	1913-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Jute (in thousand tons)	768	898	807	620
Bags (in millions)	369	498	522	434
Cloth (in million yards)	1,061	1,568	1,651	1,271

The total exports of raw jute declined from 4,519,000 bales valued at Rs 27 crores to 3,470,000 bales valued at a little under Rs 13 crores. Germany, as usual, was the largest customer, but her takings amounted to 946,000 bales valued at Rs 3,50 lakhs as compared with 1,212,000 bales valued at Rs 7,41 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports to the United Kingdom declined from 923,000 bales valued at Rs 5,56 lakhs in 1929-30 to 604,000 bales valued at Rs 2,23 lakhs in 1930-31.

Foodgrains and Flour (Rs 29,88 lakhs) — Exports under this head went up to some extent in quantity in the year under review as compared with the preceding year. This was, however, due entirely to the larger exports of wheat as compared with the abnormally low figure of the preceding year and exports of rice and other kinds of foodgrains showed a decline in 1930-31. The total quantity of foodgrains and flour exported amounted to 2,614,000 tons as against 2,510,000 tons in the preceding year, an increase of 104,000 tons. The value, however, declined from Rs 34,79 lakhs to Rs 29,88 lakhs, a decline of Rs 4,91 lakhs. Shipments of wheat amounted to 197,000 tons in the year under review as compared with 13,000 tons in the preceding year, an increase of 184,000 tons. Exports of wheat-flour declined from 51,000 tons to 47,000 tons. Exports of rice declined from 2,298,000 tons in 1929-30 to 2,254,000 tons in 1930-31, a decline of 44,000 tons only. Shipments of pulse amounted to 82,000 tons in the year under review as compared with 97,000 tons in the preceding year. Exports of barley almost reached the vanishing point and were 1,000 tons only as compared with 6,000 tons in the preceding year and 138,000 tons in 1928-29. Exports of jowar and bajra amounted to 7,000 tons in the year under review as compared with 15,000 tons in the preceding year. It will thus be seen that the exports of foodgrains and flour other than wheat declined by 80,000 tons, whereas exports of wheat showed an increase of 184,000 tons.

Tea (Rs 23,56 lakhs) — The total production of tea in India in 1930 was estimated at 391 million lbs as compared with 433 million lbs in 1929 and 404 million lbs in 1928. As usual, Assam contributed the largest share, viz., 233 million lbs or 60 per cent of the total output and Southern India 55 million lbs or 14 per cent. Production in Assam decreased by 26 million lbs, whereas production in the rest of Northern India decreased by 13 million lbs. The total area under tea in 1930 was 805,800 acres, as against 788,000 acres in 1929. The total shipments of tea during the year showed a decrease of 5 per cent in quantity and of 9 per cent in value. Only 938,000 lbs of green tea were exported during the year, the balance of 355 million lbs consisted of black tea. Exports to the United Kingdom totalled 299 million lbs valued at Rs 20 crores in 1930-31 as compared with 317 million lbs valued at Rs 22 crores in 1929-30.

Exports of tea by sea to foreign countries

—	1905-06	1915-16	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)
From Northern India (Calcutta and Chittagong)	199,737	301,403	280,024	304,957	315,109	309,845	326,363	307,147
From Southern India (Madras ports)	12,680	25,840	43,133	42,935	45,744	49,321	49,671	48,575
From Bombay, Sind and Burma	1,807	11,227	2,576	1,372	761	436	600	517
TOTAL	214,224	338,470	325,733	349,264	361,614	359,602	376,634	356,239

Oilseeds (Rs 17,86 lakhs)—Oilseeds which had ranked fourth among India's exports in the two preceding years occupied in 1930 31 the fifth position, giving place to tea the first three groups being as usual cotton and jute, raw and manufactured and foodgrains The total exports of oilseeds fell from 1 195 000 tons valued at Rs 26 47 lakhs to 1,037,000 tons valued at Rs 17 86 lakhs and showed a decrease of 14 per cent in value over the preceding year cent in value over the preceding year Indian supplies were plentiful but there was reduced consumption in markets abroad owing to the [illegible] conditions Further the difficulty of [illegible] use of oil cakes caused by the low [illegible] prices prevailed at comparatively [illegible] a disturbing factor in the oil crushing industry during the year It will be seen from the table below that all the principal varieties recorded substantial decreases [illegible] only [illegible]

The following table shows the quantities of oilseeds exported during the last three years —

	Pre-war average	1928 29	1929 30	1930 31
	(In thousands of tons)			
Linseed	379	157	245	257
Rapeseed	273	77	44	33
Groundnut	212	588	714	601
Castor	114	121	100	91
Cotton	240	151	58	41
Sesamum	110	30	11	1
Copra	31			
Others	55	24	14	13
TOTAL	1 413	1 [illegible]	1 195	1 037

Hides and Skins (Rs 11,74 lakhs)—The trade under this head had a very bad year the total value falling from Rs 16 04 lakhs to Rs 11 74 lakhs, a decline of Rs 4 30 lakhs or 27 per cent This heavy set back was due to the great decline in the prices of hides and skins especially those of the raw material Owing to the trade depression, there was also a reduction in the demand from most countries The average declared value for raw hides and skins declined from Rs 0 10 9 to Rs 0 8 8 per lb, whereas in the case of tanned hides and skins the decline was from Rs 1-11 5 to Rs 1 9 3 per lb Shipments of raw hides and skins during the year amounted to 45,300 tons valued at Rs 5 47 lakhs as compared with 53,100 tons valued at Rs 7,98 lakhs in the preceding year

Lac (Rs 3,14 lakhs)—The total exports of lac declined by 18 per cent in quantity from 669,000 cwts in 1929 30 to 547,000 cwts in 1930 31 and by 55 per cent in value from Rs 6,97 lakhs to Rs 3,14 lakhs The decrease was particularly noticeable in the case of manufactured lac (*i e*, shellac and button lac) which formed the bulk of the exports

Raw Wool (Rs 2,51 lakhs)—The trade in raw wool continued to decline, the exports falling from 50 million lbs to 30 million lbs in quantity and from Rs 4,42 lakhs to Rs 2,51 lakhs in value Of the total quantity shipped the United Kingdom took 27 million lbs or 90 per cent, as compared with 40 million lbs or 80 per cent in the preceding year while the remainder went mainly to the United States of America Besides Indian wool a fairly large proportion of foreign wool of Tibetan and Central Asian origin, imported across the frontier, is re exported from India

Oils (Rs 47 lakhs)—The total exports of oils were valued at Rs 47 lakhs in 1930 31 as compared with Rs 72¾ lakhs in 1929 30 Animal and mineral oils form a very small proportion of this total and the trade is practically confined to essential and non essential vegetable oils, almost all varieties of which recorded decreases, shipments of vegetable oils declined from 1 348 000 gallons valued at Rs 32 lakhs to 1 140 000 gallons valued at Rs 24 lakhs in 1930 31

Metals and Ores (Rs 7,94 lakhs)—The total exports of ores declined from 872 000 tons (valued at Rs 3,32 lakhs) to 528,000 tons (valued at Rs 2 42 lakhs) in 1930 31, there being a heavy reduction in the shipments of manganese ore which formed about 92 per cent of the total quantity of ores shipped from India The exports of manganese ore in 1929 30 constituted a record at 816 000 tons valued at Rs 2 29 lakhs, but declined in 1930 31 to 486 000 tons valued at Rs 1 39 lakhs representing a fall of 40 per cent in quantity and of 39 per cent in value Exports of pig iron declined by 23 per cent in quantity from 569 000 tons in 1929 30 to 439 000 tons in 1930 31 and by 34 per cent in value from Rs 2 59 lakhs to Rs 1 70 lakhs Japan, owing to the accumulation of stocks resulting from increased domestic production considerably curtailed her requirements of Indian pig iron from 350,000 tons to 161 000 tons while both the United States of America and the United Kingdom raised their purchases from 86,000 and 71,000 tons to 108 000 and 99 000 tons respectively The following table shows the production of pig iron and steel in India during the past three years —

(*In thousand tons*)

	1928 29	1929 30	1930 31
Production of pig iron	1,050	1,376	1,140
" " steel (ingots)	396	581	625
" " finished steel	276	412	434

Other Exports—Other important exports from India included paraffin wax (Rs 2,82 lakhs), oilcakes (Rs 2,08 lakhs), coffee (Rs 192 lakhs), raw rubber (Rs 130 lakhs), spices (Rs 127 lakhs), manures (Rs 123 lakhs), opium (Rs 122 lakhs), teakwood (Rs 117 lakhs) dyeing and tanning substances (Rs 108 lakhs) unmanufactured tobacco (Rs 96¾ lakhs)

Index Prices.

The Director General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, publishes every year an addendum to the publication Index Numbers of Indian Prices 1861-1926 which brings up to-date (1) the unweighted index numbers of 28 exported articles, (2) the un-weighted index numbers of 11 imported articles, (3) the general un-weighted index number for 39 articles and (4) the weighted index numbers of 100 articles on base 1873 100

The following table contains these index numbers since the year 1925 —

Year	Exported articles 28 (unweighted)	Imported articles 11 (unweighted)	General Index No for all (39) Articles (unweighted)	Weighted Index No (100) Articles equated to 100 for 1873
1925	233	211	227	265
1926	225	195	216	260
1927	209	185	202	258
1928	212	171	201	261
1929	216	170	203	254

Besides the above wholesale price index numbers, the Director General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, compiles a wholesale price index number for Calcutta while the Bombay Labour Office compiles similar statistics for Bombay and Karachi

The following table gives these index numbers since 1925

Wholesale price index numbers for Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi

Year	Calcutta	Bombay	Karachi
1925	159	163	151
1926	148	149	140
1927	148	147	137
1928	145	146	137
1929	141	145	133
1930	116	126	108

About the end of the year 1929 there began a sharp decline in wholesale prices and although this fall has been somewhat arrested in recent months the Bombay and Karachi and Calcutta wholesale price index numbers for the month of November 1931 were as low as 107,99 and 97 respectively

The various Provincial Governments publish in their respective *Gazettes* fortnightly and monthly statements of retail and wholesale prices of certain important commodities In addition to these, however, some of the Provincial Governments also publish working class cost of living index numbers Such index numbers are being published regularly every month for the following centres, for Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Sholapur by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay, for Nagpur and Jubbulpore by the Department of Industries, Central Provinces and Berar, for seven centres in Bihar and Orissa by the Department of Industries, Bihar and Orissa, and for Rangoon by the Office of the Director of Statistics and Labour Commissioner, Burma, Rangoon

The Bombay working class *cost of living* Index number with base July 1914-100 stood at 109 in December 1931 the average for the year being 110 The Ahmedabad cost of Living index number with base August 1926 to July 1927-100 stood at 75 in November 1931 while the Sholapur cost of living index number with base February 1927 to January 1928-100 stood at 71 in November 1931 The Nagpur cost of living index number for November 1931 on base January 1927-100 was 64 in November 1931 while the Jubbulpore Index on the same base was 63 For Rangoon, four different index numbers with base 1913 100 are compiled for (*a*) Burmese, (*b*) Tamils, Telugus and Oriyas, (*c*) Hindustanis and (*d*) Chittagonians The Index Number in November 1931 for these were 107, 111, 112 and 107 respectively

The catastrophic fall in prices which commenced at the end of 1929 continued also during 1931 although with less vigour than in 1930,

The inadequacy as also the general unreliability of Indian price statistics has been the subject of comment by many committees and commissions of enquiry and the majority of the Indian Economic Enquiry Committee of 1925 made many suggestions for the improvement of price statistics and advocated the passing of a Census and Statistics Act This latter suggestion has also been endorsed by the Whitley Commission on Indian Labour

Air Routes : London-Galilee-Karachi.

TIME TABLE OF THE JOURNEY

[illegible] of the Imperial Airways mail service between England and [illegible] subject to many changes

[illegible] the following route and time table holds good —

Eastbound

		Time (Local Standard)	Day
[illegible]	dep	12 [illegible]	Sat
[illegible]	dep	[illegible]	
[illegible]			Sun
[illegible]	arr	[illegible] 07	Mon
	dep	11 [illegible]	"
[illegible]	arr	16 [illegible]	
	dep	07 [illegible]	Tue
[illegible]	arr	16 15	
[illegible] from [illegible]			
[illegible]	dep	12 00	Tues
[illegible]	arr	17 30	"
[illegible]	dep	05 00	Wed
[illegible]	dep	09 4[illegible]	"
[illegible]	dep	1[illegible] 00	"
[illegible]	arr	1[illegible] 00	
"	dep	06 30	Thurs
[illegible]	dep	10 0[illegible]	"
[illegible]	dep	14 [illegible]	"
Jask	arr	17 10	
	dep	07 55	Fri
Gwadar	dep	13 15	"
Karachi	arr	16 30	"

Westbound

Galilee	dep	07 00	Sat
Athens	arr	15 45	"
"	dep	08 00	Sun
Karachi	dep	08 30	Wed
Gwadar	dep	13 00	"
Jask	arr	15 10	"
"	dep	06 30	Thurs
Lingeh	dep	09 40	"
Bushire	dep	13 30	"
Basra	arr	16 05	"
"	dep	05 00	Fri
Baghdad	dep	09 15	"
Ruthbah Wells	dep	12 45	"
Galilee	arr	15 00	"

Final Service to Africa —

Galilee	dep	09 30	Sat
Cairo	arr	12 30	"

		Time (Local Standard)	Day
Bahdi l	arr	11 00	Sat.
[illegible] to Paris			Mon
Paris	arr	07 18	Tues
to London	dep	08 30	"
London (*Croydon*)	arr	10 45	"

The fares from Karachi are as follows — to Baghdad £14 to Athens £69 to London £95 The through fare from Karachi to London allows for a weight of 100 kilos (221 pounds) per passenger, and a passenger is entitled to free conveyance of luggage to the extent of the difference between his own weight and the 221 pounds mentioned above The rate for excess luggage is just over twelve shillings per kilo Children in arms are weighed with and carried under the same tickets as their mothers or nurses, and other children are charged full fare

On the Indian State Air Service between Karachi and Delhi, *via* Jodhpur, the fare is Rs 160, and the same rule regarding baggage applies but the charge for excess baggage is naturally less

Africa and the Far East

Several new air services which are of considerable importance to India have been inaugurated, and of these the most notable is the England Africa service which connects with the England-India service by a connection from Cairo to Galilee and provides an entirely new route between Delhi and South Africa

Other important air lines recently established are the French service between Paris and Saigon and the Dutch service between Amsterdam and Batavia, both of which pass through Baghdad and Karachi

Baghdad, in particular, is developing rapidly in importance and it is said, not without reason, that it will soon become the Clapham Junction of the air This will certainly be the case if the projected services from Persia and Russia materialise

The proposed extension of the England-India air mail to Australia is still under discussion—a state of affairs which conceivably may be hastened by the establishment of the French and Dutch services to the Far East,

The Indian Stores Department.

Current Rules of Working.—Government in 1930 under pressure from the Public Accounts Committee of the Legislative Assembly issued orders that the purchase of all classes of stores handled by the Department, which may be obtainable in India in conformity with the rules for the supply of articles for the public service, by the undermentioned departments and officers should in future invariably be entrusted to the Stores Department—

Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department,

Director, Geological Survey of India,

Chief Inspector of Mines in India

Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India,

Controller of Printing and Stationery, India (except Printing and Stationery stores),

Controller of Patents and Designs,

Director General of Observatories,

Principal, Indian School of Mines,

Director of Civil Aviation in India,

P W D, Delhi Province (except special articles of furniture and fittings),

Superintending Engineer, P W D, Simla, and

Department of Industries and Labour, Secretariat

Revised Rules to regulate the purchase of stores (other than printing and stationery stores) by all departments and officers of the Central Government and of the Provinces other than Governor s Provinces, came into effect on 1 January 1931 with the object of effecting the policy of Government of making purchases of stores for the public service in such manner as to encourage the development of industries in India to the utmost possible extent consistently with economy and efficiency They prescribe that preference in making purchases shall be given in the following order—

First, to articles which are produced in India in the form of raw materials or are manufactured in India from raw materials produced in India, provided that the quality is sufficiently good for the purpose,

Second, to articles wholly or partially manufactured in India from imported materials, provided that the quality is sufficiently good for the purpose,

Third to articles of foreign manufacture held in stock in India, provided that they are of suitable type and quality requisite,

Fourth, to articles manufactured abroad which need to be specially imported

The new rules are expected materially to widen the scope of operations of the department The value of the contracts entered into by the department for the supply of stores during 1929 30, the latest period for which figures are available, was Rs 4,29,26,000 This was an increase of 19 per cent on the record in the preceding year despite the constant downward trend of market prices and economies effected by the extension of measures of standardisation and bulking of demands The fullest possible advantage was taken of the resources of India and as a result a large quantity of new business was placed with Indian manufacturers Textile stores bought were almost entirely of Indian origin or of Indian manufacture and there was a considerable increase in the value and proportion of engineering, hardware and miscellaneous stores wholly or partly made in India There was continued large reduction in the number and value of indents on the London Stores Department

The increase in the value of purchases recorded in 1929-30 was contributed principally by the following indenting authorities—

Civil depts of Central Government, increase 77 per cent

Railway administrations, increase 45 per cent

Indian States, increase 653 per cent

Quasi-public bodies, increase 12 per cent

Possibilities of Indian sources of supply continued to be explored and as a result 170 firms were added to the list of approved contractors Efforts to assist manufacturers in India to improve the quality of their products by means of technical advice and suggestions were continued

Financial Loss.—The department's accounts for 1928-29 as presented in the report for that year disclosed a deficit of Rs 4,96,733 The final accounts subsequently compiled showed the deficit to be Rs 6,92,161 The actual deficit has since been shown to have been Rs 10,61,782 The figure is larger than that for any preceding year The percentage of working expenses was 44 5 per cent higher than in any preceding year The department ascribe the deterioration of its position to industrial unrest

The question of definitely declaring the department to be a commercial or service undertaking has long been under consideration of Government and they decided in January 1930 that it could not for the present be declared a commercial undertaking, as some of its activities were admittedly not of a commercial character, and that it should therefore be treated as a public service department

Bombay Stamp Duties.

	Rs	a
Acknowledgment of Debt ex Rs 20	0	1
Affidavit or Declaration . .	2	0
Agreement or Memo of Agreement—		
(a) If relating to the sale of a bill of exchange .	0	4
(b) If relating to sale of a Government security, or share in an incorporated company or other body corporate—Subject to a maximum of Rs 20, as 2 for every Rs 10,000 or part		
(c) If not otherwise provided for	1	0
Appointment in execution of a power—		
(a) Of trustees	15	0
(b) Of property, moveable or immoveable	30	0
Articles of Association of Company—		
(a) Where the company has no share capital or the nominal share capital does not exceed Rs 2,500	25	0
(b) Where the nominal share capital exceeds Rs 2,500 but does not exceed Rs 1,00,000	50	0
(c) Where the nominal share capital exceeds Rs 1,00,000	100	0
Articles of Clerkship .	250	0
Award, any decision in writing by an Arbitrator, other than by an Order of the Court The same duty as a Bond for the amount or value of the property to which the award relates as set forth in such award subject to a maximum . .	20	0
Bill of Exchange payable on demand	0	1
Where payable otherwise than on demand but not more than one year after date or sight (if drawn singly)—Not exc Rs 200, a 3 exc Rs 200, not exc Rs 400, a. 6; exc Rs 400, not exc Rs 600, a 9, exc Rs 600, not exc Rs 800, a 12, exc Rs 800, not exc Rs 1,000, a 15, exc Rs 1,000, not exc Rs 1,200, R 1 a 2, exc Rs. 1,200, not exc Rs 1,600, R 1 a 8, exc Rs 1,600, not exc Rs 2,500, Rs 2 a 4, exc Rs 2,500, not exc Rs 5,000, Rs 4 a 8, exc Rs 5 000, not exc Rs 7,500, Rs 6 a 12, exc. Rs 7,500, not exc. Rs 10,000, Rs 9, exc Rs 10,000, not exc Rs 15,000, Rs 13 a 8, exc Rs 15,000, not exc Rs 20,000, Rs 18, exc Rs 20,000, not exc Rs 25,000, Rs 22 a 8, exc Rs 25,000, not exc Rs 30,000, Rs 27, and for every add Rs 10,000, or part thereof, in excess of Rs 30,000, Rs 9		
Where payable at more than one year after date or sight, same duty as a Bond.		

	Rs	a
Bill of Lading . . .	0	8
Bond (not otherwise provided for)—		
Not exceeding Rs 10 . . .	0	2
Exc Rs 10 but not exc Rs 50	0	4
Exc Rs 50 but not exc Rs 100	0	8
Exc Rs 100 & does not exc Rs 200	1	0
Exc Rs 200 & does not exc Rs 300	2	4
Up to Rs 1,000, every Rs 100 or part	0	12
For every Rs 500 or part, beyond Rs 1,000 . .	3	12
Bond, Administration, Customs, Security or Mortgage Deed—For amount not exceeding Rs 1,000, same duty as a Bond		
In any other case .. .	10	0
Cancellation	5	0
Certificate or other Document relating to Shares	0	2
Charter Party	2	0
Cheque and demand drafts are exempt from stamp duty with effect from 1st July 1927		
Composition—Deed	20	0
Conveyance, not being a Transfer—		
Not exceeding Rs 50	0	8
Exceeding Rs 50 not exceeding Rs 100	1	0
Exceeding Rs 100 but does not exceed Rs 200	2	0
Exceeding Rs 200 but does not exceed Rs 300 . .	4	8
For every Rs 100 or part in excess of Rs 100 up to Rs 1,000 ..	1	8
For every Rs 500, or part thereof, in excess of Rs 1,000 ..	7	8

Conveyance of landed property in Bombay City —In respect of any instrument (not being a lease or transfer of a lease as defined in the Indian Stamp Act II of 1899, or an under-lease or sub-lease or an agreement to let or sub-let or a power-of-attorney) relating to immoveable property situate *within the City of Bombay*, for the entries in article 23 the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

23 Conveyance (as defined by section 2 (10) not being a Transfer changed or exempted under No 62—

	Rs	a
Where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyances as set forth therein does not exceed Rs 50	0	8
Where it exceeds Rs 50 but does not exceed Rs 100	1	0
Where it exceeds Rs 100 but does not exceed Rs 200	2	0
Where it exceeds Rs 200 but does not exceed Rs 300	8	8
Where it exceeds Rs 300 but does not exceed Rs 400	12	0
Where it exceeds Rs 400 but does not exceed Rs 500	15	8
Where it exceeds Rs 500 but does not exceed Rs 600	19	0

	Rs	a
Where it exceeds Rs 600 but does not exceed Rs 700	22	8
Where it exceeds Rs 700 but does not exceed Rs 800	26	0
Where it exceeds Rs 800 but does not exceed Rs 900	29	8
Where it exceeds Rs 900 but does not exceed Rs 1,000	33	0
And for every Rs 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs 1,000	17	8
Copy of Extract—If the original was not chargeable with duty, or if duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed 1 Rupee . .	1	0
In any other case .	2	0
Counterpart or Duplicate—If the duty with which the original instrument is two Rupees chargeable does not exceed rupee—The same duty as is payable on the original In any other case	2	0
Delivery Order . .	0	1
Entry in any High Court of an Advocate or Vakil .. .	500	0
In the case of an Attorney .	500	0
Instrument—Apprenticeship .. .	10	0
Divorce .. .	2	0
Other than Will, recording an adoption or conferring or purporting to confer Authority to adopt	20	0
Lease—Where rent is fixed and no premium is paid for less than 1 year, same duty as Bond for whole amount, not more than 3 years, same as Bond for average annual rent reserved, over 3 years, same as Conveyance for consideration equal to amount or value of the average annual rent reserved, for indefinite term, same as Conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long, in perpetuity, same as Conveyance for consideration equal to one-fifth of rents paid in respect of first 50 years Where there is premium and no rent, same as Conveyance for amount of premium, premium with rent, same as Conveyance or amount of premium in addition to the duty which would have been payable on the lease if no fine or premium or advance had been paid or delivered		
Letter—Allotment of Shares . .	0	2
Credit	0	2
License	10	0
Memo of Association of Company—If accompanied by Articles of Association	30	0
If not so accompanied .	80	0
Notarial Act . . .	2	0
Note or Memo intimating the purchase or sale—		
(*a*) Of any Goods exceeding in value Rs 20 .	0	4
(*b*) Of any Stock or marketable Security exceeding in value Rs 20—Subject to a maximum of Rs 20, a. 2 for every Rs 10,000, or part.		
Note of Protest by a Ship's Master ..	1	0
Partnership—Where the capital does not exceed Rs 500	5	0
In any other case	20	0
Dissolution of	10	0
Policy of Insurance—		
(1) *Sea*—Where premium does not exceed rates of 2a, or ⅛ per cent of amount insured	0	1
In any other case for Rs 1,000 or part thereof	0	1
(2) *For time*—For every Rs 1,000 or part insured, not exc 6 months .	0	2
Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 12 months	0	4
If drawn in duplicate, for each part—Half the above rates, for Sea and Time		
(3) *Fire*—When the sum insured does not exceed Rs 5,000 . .	0	8
In any other case ..	1	2
In respect of each receipt for any payment of a premium on any renewal of an original policy—One-half of the duty payable in respect of the original policy in addition to the amount, if any chargeable under Art 53 (*Receipt*)		
(4) *Accident and Sickness*—Against Railway accident, valid for a single journey only ..	0	1
In any other case—for the maximum amount which may become payable in the case of any single accident or sickness where such amount does not exceed Rs 1,000, and also where amount exc Rs 1,000, for every Rs 1,000 or part . . .	0	2
(5) *Life, or other Insurance, not specifically provided for*—		
For every sum not exceeding Rs 250	0	2
Exceeding Rs 250 but not exceeding Rs 500	0	4
For every sum insured not exceeding Rs 1,000 and also for every Rs 1,000 or part	0	6
If drawn in duplicate for each part half the above rates	0	8
Insurance by way of indemnity against liability to pay damages on account of accidents to workmen employed by or under the insurer or against liability to pay compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 For every Rs 100 or part payable as premium .	0	1

	Rs	a
In case of a re-insurance by one Company with another—¼ of duty payable in respect of the original insurance, but not less than 1 anna, or more than 1 Re.		
Policies of all classes of Insurance not included in Article 47 of Schedule 1 of Stamp Act of 1899 covering goods, merchandise, personal effects, crops and other property against loss or damage, are liable to the same duty as Policies of Fire Insurance		
Power of Attorney—		
For the sole purpose of procuring the registration of one or more documents In relation to a single transaction or for admitting execution of one or more such documents .	1	0
When required in suits or proceedings under the Presidency Small Causes Courts Act, 1882	1	0
Authorising 1 person or more to act in a single transaction other than that mentioned above	2	0
Authorising not more than 5 persons to act jointly and severally in more than 1 transaction, or generally .	10	0
Authorising more than 5 but not more than 10 persons to act . ..	20	0
When given for consideration and authorising the Attorney to sell any immovable property—The same duty as a *Conveyance* for the amount of the consideration		
In any other case, for each person authorised	2	0
Promissory Notes—		
(*a*) When payable on demand—		
(i) When the amount or value does not exceed Rs 250 .	0	1
(ii) When the amount or value exceeds Rs 250 but does not exceed Rs 1,000 . . .	0	2
(iii) In any other case . .	0	4
(*b*) When payable otherwise than on demand—The same duty as a Bill of exchange for the same amount payable otherwise than on demand		
Protest of Bill or Note . ..	2	0
Protest by the Master of a Ship	2	0
Proxy	0	2
Receipt for value exc Rs 20 . .	0	1
Reconveyance of mortgaged property—		
(*a*) If the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs. 1,000—the same duty as a bond for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the Reconveyance		
(*b*) In any other case	10	0

	Rs	a.
Release—that is to say, any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property—		
(*a*) If the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs 1,000—The same duty as a Bond for such amount or value as set forth in the Release		
(*b*) In any other case	10	0
Respondentia Bond—The same duty as a Bond for the amount of the loan secured.		
Security Bond—(*a*) When the amount secured does not exceed Rs 1,000—The same duty as a Bond for the amount secured.		
(*b*) In any other case	10	0
Settlement—The same duty as a Bond for the sum equal to the amount or value of the property—settled as set forth in such settlement		
Revocation of Settlement—The same duty as a Bond for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument of revocation but not exceeding ten rupees		
Share-warrant to bearer issued under the Indian Companies Act—One and a half times the duty payable on a conveyance for a consideration equal to the nominal amount of the shares specified in the warrant		
Shipping Order	0	1
Surrender of Lease—When duty with which lease is chargeable does not exceed Rs 5—The duty with which such Lease is chargeable		
In any other case	5	0
Transfers of Shares—One-half of the duty payable on a Conveyance for a consideration equal to the value of the share		
Transfer of any Interest secured by a Bond, Mortgage-deed, or Policy of Insurance—If duty on such does not exceed Rs 10—The duty with which such Bond, &c, is chargeable		
In any other case .. .	10	0
—of any property under the Administrator General's Act, 1874, Section 31	10	0
—of any trust property without consideration from one trustee to another trustee or from a trustee to a beneficiary—Five rupees or such smaller amount as may be chargeable for transfer of shares		
Transfer of Lease by way of assignment and not by way of under-lease—The same duty as a conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount of the consideration for the transfer		
Trust, Declaration of—Same duty as a Bond for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned, but not exceeding	15	0
Revocation of—Ditto, but not exceeding	10	0
Warrant for Goods	0	8

The Indian National Congress.

For a complete history of the movement represented by the Indian National Congress the reader is referred to earlier editions of the Indian Year Book The Congress was founded in 1885 by Mr Allan Octavian Hume, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, and it held its first session in Bombay at Christmas of that year, the fundamental principles of the Congress were laid down to be —

Firstly, the fusion into one national whole of all the different and discordant elements that constitute the population of India,

Secondly, the gradual regeneration, along all lines, mental, moral, social and political of the nation thus evolved, and

Thirdly, the consolidation of union between England and India by securing the modification of such of the conditions as may be unjust or injurious to the latter country

With these objects in view the Congress pursued an uneventful career until 1907 It undoubtedly exercised a great influence in inducing a spirit of national unity amongst the diverse peoples of India, in focussing the chief political grievances, and in providing a training ground for Indian politicians But in 1907 the Extremists, chiefly of the Deccan and the Central Provinces, who had for some time chafed under the control of the older generation, succeeded in wrecking the Surat session of the Congress and produced a split which had long been seen to be imminent The senior members of the Congress therefore re-crystallised its creed in definite terms They laid down that—

"The objects of the Indian National Congress are the attainment by the people of India of a system of Government similar to that enjoyed by the self-governing members of the British Empire, and a participation by them in the rights and responsibilities of the Empire on equal terms with those members. These objects are to be achieved by constitutional means by bringing about a steady reform of the existing system of administration and by promoting national unity, fostering public spirit and developing and organising the intellectual, moral, economic and industrial resources of the country"

For some years following 1907 efforts were made to heal the split and these were without avail until 1916 when a re-united Congress met at Lucknow under the presidency of Babu Ambica Charan Muzumdar of Faridpur in Bengal But the union then effected was purely superficial, the difference between the Moderates and the Extremists was fundamental, the Extremists captured the machinery of the Congress and from the period of the special session held at Calcutta in September 1920 the Congress passed entirely under the domination of Mr Gandhi and his lieutenants In 1927 the Congress actually adopted independence as the goal of India In the following two years the Congress made what the extreme leftists described as a climb-down, while the Liberals moved towards the left, with the result that for a time there appeared to be a commonness of purpose between the Liberals and Congressmen Both boycotted the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms and both collaborated in drawing up a scheme of Dominion Status for India This state of undefined alliance continued for some months At its 1928 Session the Congress, while adhering to Independence, agreed to accept Dominion Status if granted, before the end of 1929 Things were tending towards a satisfactory settlement when in the latter half of 1929 the Congress insisted on the immediate grant of Dominion Status or an assurance that Dominion Status would be the basis of discussion at the Round Table Conference to be convened in England between representatives of England and the two Indias Here was the parting of the ways The Liberals went their way and the Congress its own In fulfilment of the "ultimatum" issued at its previous Session, the Congress, at its 1929 Session, declared for complete independence or "Purna Swaraj" Throughout the year 1930 the Congress was engaged in a defiance of the law of the land which it was hoped, would help India to attain complete independence The extremist methods commanded a large measure of support in the country Notwithstanding the proceedings of the Round Table Conference, a struggle went on in India between the Congress persisting in illegal activities and the Government endeavouring to put down lawlessness The year 1931 opened well and it looked as though this deadlock would end For a time it appeared that the Congress would give up direct action and follow the path of conference and negotiation It actually suspended civil disobedience by virtue of an agreement arrived at with the Government, but the fulfilment of the terms of this agreement again gave rise to trouble and another agreement was concluded As a result of this Mr Gandhi on behalf of the Congress, actually went to London to take part in the Round Table Conference While he was away things took a turn for the worse in the country, and matters reached a crisis with the birth of the New Year In 1932 the Government bent all its efforts to making it impossible for the Congress to carry on its subversive activities More about this in the next edition of the *Indian Year Book*

THE NON-CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT.

It was in 1920 that Mr Gandhi, who had only in the previous year unsuccessfully started his Passive Resistance struggle as a protest against the Rowlatt Act, conceived his idea of non-co operation Originally intended to be a protest against the British policy towards Turkey, the "fighting" of two other grievances was later on added to its first object, namely, the punishment of officials in the Punjab Martial Law regime and the securing of Swaraj for India Mr Gandhi and Mr Shaukat Ali were able in 1920 to get the Calcutta Special Congress

to endorse their programme of "progressive non-violent non-co operation" which was reiterated by the annual session at Nagpur which, on Mr Gandhi's motion, changed its old creed into "the attainment by India of Swaraj by all legitimate and peaceful means" The stern measures adopted by local Governments led to the imprisonment of a large number of active Congressmen with the result that the Ahmedabad Congress in 1921 made a grim resolve to challenge the 'repression movement' by appointing Mr Gandhi as dictator and by resolving to start a 'No Tax' campaign at Bardoli The riots in Chauri Chaura in 1922 preceded by the Bombay riots in 1921 during the Prince of Wales visit (see 1923 and 1924 editions of this book) opened Mr Gandhi's eyes to the impossibility of maintaining a non-violent atmosphere under exciting conditions He suspended his proposed civil disobedience campaign and replaced it by what is known as the Bardoli Programme which eschewed all the aggressive items of non-co operation in favour of the promotion of inter-communal unity and khaddar Soon after Mr Gandhi was arrested for sedition, tried and sentenced to undergo imprisonment for six years (See 1923 and 1924 editions)

This turn of events threw cold water on the enthusiasm of non co-operators who got discouraged In order, therefore, to sound the country's readiness for aggressive action once more, the All-India Congress Committee appointed a Committee, known as the Civil Disobedience Committee In June 1922 The Committee toured the country and in October, 1922, produced two reports, one favouring Council entry to offer obstruction to Government and the other recommending the adoption of the Bardoli Programme A battle royal ensued between the two parties for two or three years, the Swarajists—or the 'Co operators," as they were derisively called by the non-co operators—carrying the day throughout Every little triumph of the Swarajists meant a diminution of the prestige and influence of the No-Changers This went on for some time until the Belgaum session of the Congress, presided over by Mr Gandhi himself, suspended the non co operation programme Thereby the movement was practically killed, and, strange to say, it received its death-blow at the hands of the very author of its being But the fond parent did not lose heart and bided his time His chance came in 1928 when the Congress was split into two warring camps One was ready to accept Dominion Status for India, while the other would have nothing short of independence At the psychological moment Mr Gandhi staged a re-entry into the political arena—he had been but a silent spectator during the five preceding years—and, professing to effect a compromise within the Congress, provided a loophole for the revival of non-co-operation Although Dominion Status was actually declared in 1929 to be the goal of Indian political progress, Mr Gandhi insisted on having it on the spot and when that was naturally refused he returned to his old love, non-co-operation and boycott He had been biding his time, and the astute politician, that he is, he reintroduced in December 1929 his formula that had been dead five years Now, it was not full boycott, the ban being placed only on the legislatures Sadder and wiser—but, unfortunately, not sufficiently sad and wise—he exempted law courts, schools, etc, from his scheme Complete independence was declared and non-co-operation was revived Indeed the Congress Executive was authorised to give the signal also for a campaign of non-payment of taxes and civil disobedience Early in 1930 the Congress executive appointed Mr Gandhi as 'Dictator for all India and gave him power to launch civil disobedience as and when he thought fit This Mr Gandhi did in March and practically the whole country was set ablaze There was open defiance of the law all over the land notwithstanding the efforts of the Government to put down illegal activities The movement waned by the end of the year through sheer exhaustion and civil disobedience was suspended early in 1931 as a result of negotiations between the Viceroy and Mr Gandhi The year 1931 was a year of negotiations although the discussions centred round alleged breaches of the Viceroy Gandhi understanding The efforts for peace were carried to the point of inducing Mr Gandhi to participate in the Round Table Conference in London to formulate a constitution for India All this however, proved to be a lull in the storm which again broke out in full fury early in the New Year

Congress in 1925-30

The career of the Congress between the Belgaum session, when the N C O movement was suspended, and the years 1929-30, when civil disobedience was revived, was comparatively dull During the first half of 1925 the Congress policy was one of aimless drift The death of Mr C R Das demoralised the Swarajists Mr Gandhi promptly went to their rescue and at the end of the year the Swarajists' political programme was formally adopted by the Cawnpore Congress The 41st session of the Congress, which met in Assam during Christmas week in 1926, set its face against the acceptance of ministerships or other offices in the gift of the Government—in other words, discountenanced "Responsive Co-operation', a new creed which had sprung up within the Swarajist ranks—and approved of the policy of rejection of budget and refusal of supplies until a response to the 'national demand" was forthcoming

All this talk and quarrel about the internal affairs of the Congress were set at rest by the non-inclusion of Indians on the personnel of the **Royal Commission on Indian Reforms** Most of the leaders fancied that it would be an insult to India if Indians were not appointed members of the Commission Even moderates, reputed for their sobriety and reasonableness affected extremism The Viceroy endeavoured —but in vain—to explain the position to Indian leaders (See Year Book of 1928)

Congressmen, of course, met during Christmas 1927 and resolved to boycott the Simon Commission, declared independence as the goal of India and offered some solutions for the Hindu-Muslim problem. In the following year the Congress in its plenary session at Calcutta declared specifically, though conditionally, that

Dominion status would be acceptable to India This, it will be recalled, marks a return to 1908 when, soon after the Surat spilt, it was stated that the objects of the Congress were, among other things, " the attainment by the people of India of a system of Government similar to that enjoyed by the self-governing members of the British Empire " This, however, proved to be a mere smoke-screen raised by Congress tacticians, not excluding Mr Gandhi, to conceal from the world their real intention which was disclosed in December 1929 More about this presently

The boycott of the Commission was a miserable failure and this reminded the Congressmen of the next duty which the 1927 session had imposed on them, namely, the drafting of a " Swaraj " constitution for India This they set out to do about the middle of 1928 when representatives of almost all political organisations met in Bombay at the invitation of the Congress Executive and appointed a Committee presided over by Pandit Motilal Nehru, to undertake the task

The Committee consulted various leaders in the country and after two or three months' hard labour produced a document, which however, instead of being an all parties' report evoked more controversy than any other proposal in recent years regarding the future of India An All Parties' Convention met at Calcutta for the purpose of receiving and considering the All Parties' Committee's report The Convention adopted the Committee's proposal that India should have the same constitutional status in the community of nations known as the British Empire as the other Dominions with a Parliament having powers to make laws for peace, order and government of India and an executive responsible to that Parliament The Convention, however, failed to find a solution acceptable to all for the communal question (See Year Book of 1929)

The Congress which met in Calcutta during Christmas in 1928 under the presidency of Pandit Motilal Nehru, was divided into three camps, the advocates of complete independence, those who wanted Dominion status and nothing beyond that, and Pandit Motilal sandwiched between the two, with one foot in either camp This was just the opportunity for which Mr Gandhi had apparently been waiting, and he staged a come back at the psychological moment He threw in his weight with Pandit Motilal and sponsored a compromise formula This satisfied neither wing but eventually a resolution was adopted which approved of the Nehru Report as a great step in political advance and, whilst adhering to the Madras resolution on independence, the Congress was prepared, subject to the exigencies of the political situation, to adopt the Nehru constitution, if it was accepted by the British Parliament before the expiry of 1929, and if that did not happen the Congress would revive non-violent non-co-operation, Congressmen could, in the meanwhile, carry on propaganda for independence

A few months later Mr Gandhi submitted to the All India Congress Committee a scheme for organising " nation wide civil resistance and wholesale non-co-operation" by enrolling a quarter of the entire population of the country in the Congress so as to build " an irresistible structure the decisions of which will be felt by the Viceroy"

The political outlook was gloomy, indeed, and there was a clear call for a generous gesture from Britain Lord Irwin, the sympathetic Viceroy, saw this and strove his utmost to placate legitimate Indian feeling He undertook a trip to England on four months' leave and had long conversations with the India Office Chief and the newly formed Labour Cabinet of Britain He returned in the last week of October and within a few days of his arrival issued from Delhi a statement which has since become famous as the **Viceroy's Declaration** of October 31, 1929 " I am authorised", he said, " on behalf of His Majesty's Government, to state clearly that, in their judgment, it is implicit in the Declaration of 1917 that the natural issue of India's constitutional progress, as there contemplated, is the attainment of Dominion Status " His Excellency announced the British Government's intention to summon a conference of representatives of British India and Indian States to discuss British Indian and All-Indian problems for seeking the greatest possible measure of agreement for the final proposals to be placed before Parliament

Later the Viceroy made it plain that the Conference was designed to elicit the greatest possible measure of agreement for the final proposals which it would be the duty of His Majesty's Government to submit to Parliament and that it was impossible for him or for His Majesty's Government in any way to prejudge the action of the Conference or to restrict the liberty of Parliament

The main feature of the Congress session held shortly after was the reascendancy to power of Mr Gandhi The principal resolution went through successfully and, in fulfilment of the Calcutta Congress " ultimatum," Independence was declared when the New Year was rung in and the " Independence flag" was hoisted

The resolution, as adopted, laid down that " nothing can be gained in the existing circumstances by the Congress being represented at the proposed Round Table Conference, and, in pursuance of the resolution passed at the Calcutta Congress last year, this Congress now declares that ' Swaraj ' in the Congress creed shall now mean ' complete independence ' Therefore, the Congress declares the Nehru scheme of Dominion Status to have lapsed and hopes that all parties in the Congress will devote their exclusive attention to the attainment of complete independence The Congress declares a complete boycott of the central and provincial legislatures The Congress authorises the All-India Congress Committee, whenever it deems fit, to launch upon a programme of civil disobedience, including non-payment of taxes, whether in selected areas or otherwise and under such safeguards as it may consider necessary " Here were laid the foundations of a campaign of lawlessness that threw the country into chaos in the following year

Events moved very fast in India in 1930 which has been epochal in the country's political history On the one hand, the British Govern-

Civil Disobedience Movement

In pursuance of the resolution of the Lahore Congress It was decided by the Congress leaders [illegible] to test the strength and willingness of the country to undertake and carry on a programme involving loss, suffering and sacrifice and with this end in view they organised what has since been called the "Independence Day" demonstration. The response according to the Congress leaders, exceeded anticipations. Having thus ventilated the new revolutionary policy of the Lahore Congress and satisfied themselves that their methods would obtain general support in the country, the Working Committee appointed at Lahore met at Ahmedabad and decided to inaugurate mass civil disobedience. It appointed Mr Gandhi as the "Dictator" of the Congress and gave him full powers to launch, conduct and carry on the movement.

Before taking what he described as his "final plunge" in politics, Mr Gandhi wrote in the first week of March his famous letter to the

Viceroy announcing his determination to launch civil disobedience if his demands were not met They were the famous Eleven Points of Mr Gandhi—total prohibition, reduction of the rupee ratio to 1*s* 4*d*, reduction of the land revenue to at least 50 per cent and making it subject to legislative control, abolition of the salt tax, reduction of the military expenditure to at least 50 per cent, to begin with, reduction of the salaries of the higher grade service men to one half or less, so as to suit the reduced revenue, protective tariff on foreign cloth, the passage of the Coastal Traffic Reservation Bill, discharge of all political prisoners, withdrawal of all political prosecutions, abrogation of section 124-A, of the Regulation of 1818 and the like, and permission to all Indian exiles to return, the abolition of the C I D or its popular control and the issue of licenses to use fire-arms for self-defence, subject to popular control

The reply sent to Mr Gandhi by the Private Secretary to the Viceroy regretted that Mr Gandhi contemplated "a course of action which is clearly bound to involve violation of the law and danger to the public peace"

When his impossible demands were turned down, Mr Gandhi outlined a programme of civil disobedience consisting of various items calculated to subvert the Government by breaking certain laws, reducing its income from excise and customs duties, inducing Government servants to resign, picketing liquor shops and shops dealing in foreign, particularly British, goods, mainly British cloth, and urging the masses not to pay land revenue, chowkidari tax and forest grazing fees The salt Act was the first target

After organising his forces in various centres in the country, Mr Gandhi inaugurated his civil disobidience movement by setting out on a march on foot from his Ashram at Sabarmati with the object of breaking the salt law and defying the Government! "Dictator" marched through Gujerat making halts en route This part of the country, where most men, women and children regarded him as an *avathar* (incarnation of Deity), thanks to the propaganda of Mr Vallabhbhai Patel, was only too ready to accept his advice At each one of the halting places a number of Government servants announced their resignations The people were urged to look out for his signal and carry on the fight even if he was arrested At the end of three weeks he reached Dandi, a village on the coast near Surat, and on April 6, the fateful day on which the movement was really initiated, he picked up salt on the sea-shore without paying duty The police did not interfere His followers started manufacturing salt by heating sea water and the salt so manufactured was sold in small packets all over the country This was the signal for Congressmen to break the law all over the country simultaneously

On the first few occasions, the Government merely looked on, but the law-breaking fever spread fast and wide Eventually the authorities took measures to prevent the manufacture and sale of illicit salt They were resisted by Congress volunteers who formed a cordon round the spot where salt was made and defied the police to arrest them The police arrested them at first, but they could not obviously arrest hundreds of spectators who, though not actually engaged in salt making, were encouraging the law-breakers, jeering at the police and indulging in hostile demonstrations When these crowds began to indulge in violence against the police the latter had perforce to disperse them by means of the regulation staff known as "lathi" This went on for a while without bringing Purna Swaraj any nearer Mr Gandhi found a way out of the rut by declaring that he proposed to raid the salt works at Dharasana near Surat Similar raids were planned on the salt depot at Wadala, in Bombay Shortly after this, however, Mr Gandhi was arrested under the provisions of a century-old Regulation and confined during the pleasure of the Government as a state prisoner whose activities were a danger to the Government established by law

The raids on the salt works at Dharasana and Wadala were carried out repeatedly and hundreds were injured when the police repelled the raid and dispersed the raiders and sympathisers The advent of the monsoon put an end to salt making and salt depot raids But other illegal activities were taken up

The anniversary of a dead leader, 'Independence Day" or some such pretext was utilised to organise anti Government demonstrations The arrest of persons who were courting arrest was also the occasion for a display of hostility against the Government Such disturbances occurred in several places, and the police had to impose a ban on meetings, processions, demonstrations and the like which invariably disturbed the public peace and led to clashes Even these prohibitory orders were disobeyed thereby compelling the police to use force Two such instances occurred in **Sholapur and Peshawar** In the former place the police were attacked, constables mobbed and murdered in broad daylight, and Government buildings and law courts set on fire Martial law was introduced and quiet restored after a long time In Peshawar also rowdy crowds defied the police and even the military British troops were stoned People were so much inflamed that it took a number of weeks for the return of normal conditions It was revealed during the Peshawar disturbances that the Congress propaganda had to some extent interfered with the discipline of a few Indian sepoys

Nor did the Congress stop here Thanks to its persistent propaganda, the martial races inhabiting the border were taught to hate the British and to expect the establishment of Gandhi Raj" at an early date A belief that the British administration was weakening spread across the border to the Afridis who carried out a series of raids on Peshawar Not that these were by any means successful, they were easily repelled and severely punished But it would not do to allow them to continue in the false belief that they could defy the British Government with impunity The Government, therefore, took prompt punitive measures and put an end to the raids

regarding the intentions of the British Government having been allayed by delegates who had returned from the London Conference, negotiations were rendered easier and the points for settlement narrowed down But it was not quite easy for the Congress to switch from non-co-operation straight to co operation Its leaders were obsessed by considerations of prestige and a number of insignificant and artificial difficulties were raised

For instance, the right of villagers in salt areas to manufacture salt for their own consumption without paying the duty was one of the main demands made by Mr Gandhi as a condition precedent to the Congress participation in the Round Table Conference This was granted with certain restrictions, but other similar demands could not be so easily conceded Mr Gandhi demanded an open inquiry into alleged police excesses in Bardoli Government could hardly grant such request Again, the Congress spokesman insisted on the return to the peasants of their forfeited lands owing to their persistence in the no rent campaign While Government agreed to return such lands as had not already been sold by public auction, they could not obviously undertake to return those which had become the property of third parties Thus, after prolonged negotiations and bargaining, the Congress secured the Government's assent to what has since become famous as the Irwin-Gandhi Pact or the Delhi Pact

The main provisions of this agreement were the withdrawal by the Congress of the civil disobedience movement and by the Government of all the Ordinances, the release of all political prisoners whose offences did not involve any physical violence, and the participation of the Congress in the second Round Table Conference on the basis of the Premier's statement of 19th January 1931 Picketing in the shape of peaceful persuasion not infringing the ordinary penal law was to be permitted and Congressmen were to enjoy the liberty to propagate Swadeshi, although the boycott of British goods as a political weapon was to be given up

This "truce" was signed on the 5th of March and was hailed all over the country as the dawn of a new era of co-operation The past was for a time forgotten and there was a lull in political activity All were eagerly looking forward to the Congress delegates contributing the weight of their influence and experience to the success of the second Round Table Conference Nevertheless, a strong under-current of resentment ran through the ranks of the Congress who openly complained that Mr Gandhi had weakly surrendered to the Government in agreeing to call off the struggle This feeling, which was held by the wild men of the left and impetuous youths, was enhanced by the execution of Bhagat Singh and his accomplices who had been judicially found guilty of murder and other terrorist crimes The execution was the signal for a furore in the country, much to the chagrin of Mr Gandhi The extremists utilised this circumstance for carrying on propaganda against the Delhi Pact

The protests raised in the country against the execution of Bhagat Singh proved a real eye opener to Mr Gandhi who confessed to a feeling of disappointment at the failure of his preachings of non-violence to convert the masses into a realisation of the futility and dangers of terrorism At the same time, however, he failed to take an uncompromising stand against showering encomiums on assassins While he could not, and did not, approve of the actions of Bhagat Singh and his accomplices which led to their execution, he had a good word or two to say for their bravery, courage and self-sacrifice in laying down their lives for what they mistakenly conceived to be their duty to their country The leftists who had in the meanwhile made heroes of murderers openly disapproved of Mr Gandhi's statements and for a time looked as though that Mr Gandhi might fail to secure the undivided support of the Karachi Congress to the Delhi Pact

It was in this state of feeling that the forty-fifth session of the Congress met at Karachi under the Presidentship of Mr Vallabhbhai Patel

Mr Patel's presidential address to the Congress was more important than the usual addresses of Congress Presidents, as it indicated the lines on which Mr Gandhi presented the Congress case at the Round Table Conference later "Independence does not exclude the possibility of equal partnership for mutual benefit and dissolvable at the will of either party," declared Mr Patel He denounced those who urged the severence of the British connection Britain's help would be of great value to the country India needed her military skill for her defence and in several other spheres British help would be invaluable to the country But, power and control, including financial control, must be in the hands of Indians He declared that the Delhi Agreement was perfectly honourable to both parties Under its terms, "it is open for us to press for 'purna swaraj', to ask for complete control over our defence forces, foreign affairs, finance, fiscal policy and the like" He was certain the Congress would endorse the settlement Boycott of British goods as such had been given up for obvious reasons, but Mr Patel repudiated the claim for equality of treatment to British industry "The protection of Indian industries", he said, "to the exclusion of British or foreign, is a condition of our national existence even under a state of partnership"

The outstanding feature of the Karachi session was the unprecedented outburst of revolutionary sentiment which throughout characterised its proceedings It was always there, but dormant, and the execution of Bhagat Singh stirred it up The revolutionaries, particularly from Bengal, asserted themselves publicly and a determined effort was made to torpedo the Delhi Pact The intensity of feeling could be gauged by the action of a few youths who on the arrival of Mr Gandhi went to the length of presenting him with a black flower in token of Bhagat Singh's execution Thus Mr Gandhi had to work against insuperable odds and it speaks volumes for his great personal influence that he managed to carry the day This, however, he achieved only by subscribing to a resolution which only half-heartedly con-

[illegible]

[illegible] was define[illegible] as a government [illegible] fundamental [illegible] the world, [illegible] reduction [illegible] in civil servants [illegible]

[illegible] Kenedll char[illegible] throughout [illegible] the same [illegible] the Delhi [illegible] the same lip [illegible] side with [illegible] The War Lords' [illegible] the enforced [illegible] to [illegible] This explains the [illegible] which led [illegible] between the Government [illegible]

[illegible] them to pick a [illegible] over the [illegible] Delhi Pact. They [illegible] and [illegible] political prisoners [illegible] all village [illegible] the Congress [illegible] in the case of [illegible] They [illegible] whole sale rend[illegible] [illegible] pretext. They [illegible] of [illegible] revenue. Taking [illegible] of the anti [illegible] their picket[illegible] during the civil [illegible] This last led to [illegible] in Cawnpore where [illegible] in serious and [illegible] —described as [illegible] —involving widespread [illegible]

[illegible] of the Cawnpore disturbances and [illegible] that they led to, one is [illegible] the growing differences between the [illegible] the Muslims that were a feature of [illegible] politics. [illegible] suspicions of Congress [illegible] to [illegible] Muslim rights, the Mahomedans [illegible] also from the civil disobedience [illegible] attempts on the part of Congress leaders to repel them in resulted in a clash. Mr Gandhi however made repeated attempts to placate the Muslims, making numerous offers to meet their demands from time to time. In fact, so much so after the conclusion of the Delhi Pact, he went to the extent of saying that he would hardly think of going to London if no communal agreement was reached. Towards this end, he held a number of conferences with prominent Muslim leaders, unfortunately to no purpose. The bulk of the Muslim community was particularly angry with Mr Gandhi and the Congress for the tactics adopted by them to secure the support of the entire community to an agreed formula. Mr Gandhi and the Congress sought to make capital of the presence of a few Muslims in the Congress, calling themselves Nationalist Muslims. Congress was ready, it was stated, to accept any scheme on which the entire Muslim community, including the Nationalist Muslims, put forward and attempts were accordingly made in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Bhopal, Delhi and Simla, in various parts of the year, to evolve a communal formula, but all fell through.

[illegible]

[illegible] Important resolution passed by the [illegible] Purna Swaraj." This again [illegible] to the claimant feeling and the passage [illegible] clear indication of the way the wind was [illegible] The main idea underlying the resolution [illegible] creation of a socialistic state as outlined [illegible] Jawaharlal Nehru in his presidential [illegible] to the previous session of the Congress at [illegible] Astute politician that Mr Gandhi [illegible] in this resolution a formula which [illegible] prevent an alternative revolutionary [illegible] from taking the field.

In view of this deadlock, it was expected that Mr. Gandhi would refuse to go to London for the Round Table Conference The Congress Working Committee, however, at a meeting held in Bombay in June, authorised Mr Gandhi to proceed to London even without communal peace, " in order to avoid any possibility of the Congress attitude being misunderstood in any shape or form " This only served to confirm the Muslim suspicion that the Congress did not mean well by them, and subsequent negotiations to arrive at an understanding were foredoomed to failure The Congress made two more attempts in July to arrive at a formula and eventually drew up a " compromise between undiluted communalism and undiluted nationalism " Joint electorates were to form the basis of representation in the future constitution of India, but it was agreed that there should be reservation of seats in the Federal and Provincial Legislatures on the basis of population with the right to minorities to contest additional seats in any province where they were less than 25 per cent This was, of course, not acceptable to the Muslims, who, to a man, stood by the Fourteen Points.

Disappointment at the failure to solve the communal tangle rendered the political outlook gloomy and the Congress leaders began to wonder whether any good would result from their participation in the Round Table Conference Meanwhile, those of them who were itching for a fight had succeeded in working up in the country parts, particularly in Gujerat and the U P , a situation which the Government could hardly tolerate

In the United Provinces, particularly, an agrarian dispute of a purely economic character, aggravated by growing trade depression, was turned to political advantage by Congressmen In the result, although the no-rent campaign being part of the civil disobedience movement, was abandoned under the Delhi Pact, it was revived now, nominally as an economic agitation but really as a political weapon. The Government had perforce to take measures to ensure the collection of land revenue, but the Congress protested against them This was added to the long list of sins and omission and commission, of which the Congress accused the Government Similarly in Gujerat, it was alleged that the police were using excessively coercive measures to collect Government dues

On all these grounds, cumulatively, Mr Gandhi declared that the Delhi Pact had been broken by the Government and that, therefore, he was released from his obligation thereunder to participate in the Round Table Conference on behalf of the Congress " The civilians have undone the statesman's work ", Mr Gandhi complained Mr Gandhi released for publication what he described as a charge sheet against the Government, who replied with an equally long list of instances in which the Congress agents had broken the Delhi Pact Lengthy correspondence passed between Mr Gandhi and the officers of the Government of Bombay and the Government of India, the main point of which was Mr Gandhi's demand that the Congress should be recognised as an intermediary between the people and the Government and the Government's firm repudiation of that contention Numerous interviews took place between Congress leaders and Government officers, all of which unfortunately proved fruitless This new deadlock again darkened the political horizon, but Mr Gandhi was induced to ask for an interview with the new Viceroy, Lord Willingdon, to " clear up certain misunderstandings "

Then began what were known as the Simla talks Mr Gandhi asked for an impartial inquiry into the incidents at Bardoli and once again the Government of India turned it down Nor was the Congress allowed to negotiate with the Government as a parallel body on an equal footing Eventually, however, the Government offered to institute a departmental inquiry into the charges made by the Congress against officials in Bardoli and this provided a loop-hole for the Congress to get out of the awkward corner into which it had placed itself Affecting to be satisfied with this concession, Mr Gandhi agreed to go to London

The agreement which was arrived at, as a result of these negotiations, known as the Simla Pact, confirmed the Delhi Agreement and provided for its continuance The claim of the Congress to some special status, not enjoyed by ordinary members of the public, was abandoned Demands for inquiry into alleged police excesses in several parts of the land were turned down except in Bardoli, where a restricted inquiry was ordered to be held by a civilian

Within a few hours of the conclusion of this agreement, Mr Gandhi took a special train from Simla and arrived in Bombay just in time to sail by the English mail boat (The part played by Mr Gandhi at the R T C is referred to in the " Indian Round Table Conference" section)

With Mr Gandhi away, conditions worsened in India and his lieutenants continued their activities in defiance of both the Delhi and the Simla Pacts Very soon an unsatisfactory situation was created in India which found its counterpart in the poor progress made in London towards reaching an agreed formula for the future constitution of India

Congress propaganda in areas like the North-West Frontier Province, easily susceptible to subversive doctrines, resulted in a flare up The tribes on and across the Frontier were led to believe that the British authority was on the wane, and Peshawar was actually invaded The " Red Shirt " movement, organised by a follower of Mr Gandhi, was assuming menacing proportions and the Government had to act An Ordinance was promulgated with a view to checking the spread of this movement, and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, its author, was deported from the scene of his operations

Similarly, an Ordinance was issued to check the aggressive no-rent campaign in the United Provinces, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested for disobeying certain orders passed on him under this Ordinance

The hollowness of the Congress charges was revealed by the findings of the Inquiry Officer who went into the allegations against the police and the Government in Bardoli He held that there had been no cases of undue coercion and found most of the Congress charges unfounded

This gloomy situation coincided with the return of Mr Gandhi on the 28th of December, without having achieved anything substantial at the Round Table Conference beyond re-stating the impossible Congress demands proclaimed many a time before The stage was thus set for another political struggle in the country, which began in

[illegible] the dangers to their very existence [illegible] Federal Structure Committee [illegible] He [illegible] that smaller States were [illegible] for the fate of the smaller German [illegible] under the Confederation of 1815 [illegible] from the map of India. He [illegible] the advisability of a Union of Indian States [illegible] in relation with the Crown. He [illegible] followed by other Princes who [illegible] and the view gained in strength [illegible] were given for [illegible] maintenance of their rights and [illegible] they should not give their consent to [illegible] proposed Federation.

The National Liberal Federation.

[illegible]

[illegible] Liberal heartily [illegible] and attended the All Parties Conference summoned by the [illegible] in the middle of the year. Sir Tej [illegible] President of the Liberal Federation [illegible] to serve on the Committee appointed by the Conference to draft a constitution for India. After months of toil the Committee produced a constitution according to which India would enjoy the status of the Dominions of the British Empire. The report also offered a solution for the communal dissensions and a formula to govern the relations between British India and the Indian States. It was, in a sense, a Liberal document, for the Liberals were the only group of men in the country who unanimously and unreservedly accepted the entire report.

The case for the grant of Dominion Status was [illegible] by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, [illegible] President of the 1929 Session of the Liberal Federation [illegible] that the trusteeship of [illegible] British had to [illegible] people who had attained majority [illegible] from the so-called trustees [illegible] also seeking for accounts. The Liberals [illegible] their mentality and [illegible] the decline that was growing in the country which, if not guided properly, [illegible] everything. This firm attitude on the part of the Liberal Indian Government [illegible] to recognise as their allies served [illegible] a reserve. The changing [illegible] was exhaustively reviewed at [illegible] between the British Cabinet and the India Office and Lord Irwin, who had gone home on four months' leave. As a result of these conversations the Viceroy made on his return from leave what is popularly known as the Proclamation of October 31, 1929. (For details see Congress section.)

By the time the Liberals foregathered at Madras things had moved pretty rapidly in Congress circles. Congress talk of Severance of British Connection led "Liberals to break away from the extremists". Once again the Liberals expressed disapproval of Congress methods. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, who presided, denounced the movement which aimed at the severance of India's connection with the Empire and opposed the campaign of civil disobedience.

The Liberal Party's leaders had a busy time of it throughout the year 1930. They had, on the one hand, to set their faces against the civil disobedience movement conducted by the Congress and, on the other, to prepare a strong case for Indian Reforms such as would withstand the attack of diehards in Britain.

Among the British Indian Delegation to the Round Table Conference the Liberal Party had a large representation consisting of twelve members out of 57. These members played a very important part on the various committees of the Conference in London. Two among them, namely, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and the Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastri, were mainly responsible for guiding and directing the proposals of the

Indian Delegation which ultimately formed the basis of agreement at the Conference On the communal question also the Liberal Delegation strove hard to conciliate the claims of the different minorities and all but succeeded in solving that difficult problem

In India the attitude of the Liberal Party towards the civil disobedience movement was one of disapproval, but the Party spared no efforts to interpret the inner meaning of the movement and explain to the Government its origin and the forces underlying it On several occasions the Party also disapproved the measures adopted by the Government to deal with the lawless activities in the land and expressed the opinion that such steps only made the disease worse

The annual session of the Liberal Federation during Christmas had to be postponed owing to the absence of many of its leaders in London and owing to the fact that the discussions at the Round Table Conference had not concluded by then

The annual session met in July of 1931 under the presidency of Mr C Y Chintamani and several resolutions embodying the Liberals' considered views on various aspects of the proposed constitutional reforms were adopted The President delivered a lengthy but powerful speech in which he strongly criticised the recommendations of the various committees of the Round Table Conference "Federation or no federation", he declared, "we must have responsible government, not less at the centre than in the provinces, and we must have it without any more delay" He voiced dissatisfaction with the findings of the Defence Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference and opposed the provision of safeguards in the realms of finance, commerce etc as recommended by the respective Committees

The principal resolutions passed by the Federation demanded that the Federal Executive should be made responsible to the popular Chamber of the Legislature, the residuary powers must be vested with the Central Government, a definite scheme for the Indianisation of the Defence Forces including officers and men within a specified time should be immediately propounded and provision of facilities for the training of Indians for service in all arms of defence, so as to complete the process within a specified period, should be in charge of a Minister responsible to the Legislature, the future Government of India must have complete freedom to adopt measures for the promotion of basic trades and industries, no special powers must be given to the Governor-General and the Governors except in extreme cases of emergency, separate electorates should be done away with and there should be joint electorates with reservation of seats for minorities, there should be no statutory fixation of a majority and the position of all important minorities should be equitably considered in the determination of weightage

This firm attitude was further stiffened when details of the Round Table Conference scheme began to be worked out both in England and in India in the latter half of the year On numerous occasions Liberals expressed the fear lest by the time the full scheme was drawn up there should be very little responsibility left with the centre in matters financial, fiscal and political The proceedings of the second Round Table Conference, the failure of the Congress and Muslim delegates to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of the communal problem and the ascendancy of the Conservative Party in England have set the Liberals thinking hard They are waiting for the completion of the picture and then they will outline in detail their attitude towards the entire question of reforms

For details of the part played by Liberals in the Round Table Conference see below

Indian Round Table Conference

After the failure of the Simon Commission to receive adequate support during their two journeys in India, the Government both in England and India devised a Round Table Conference Scheme of the Conference was announced in November 1929, but the actual start was delayed by about twelve months

The Conference met in London in November 1930 without the Congress being represented thereon It began under excellent auspices His Majesty the King Emperor declared it open and expressed the hope that the Conference would lay "the true foundation of self-government for India based on a fusion of the divergent claims into mutual obligations" The Premier, who presided, expressed his determination to solve the Indian problem At an early stage in the Conference, the Indian Princes responded to the invitation of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to join an All-India Federation This was the main factor which contributed to the satisfactory achievement of the largest measure of agreement on the scheme which emerged from the deliberations of the Conference—namely, an All-India Federation, with responsible government in the centre and with certain safeguards during the period of transition between now and the establishment of a fully self-governing unit of the Empire

Details of this scheme were not settled until after the year 1930 had expired The Conference dispersed for the Christmas holidays after holding preliminary sessions, settling the main outline and appointing several sub-committees to report on a number of heads of reform the structure of the federation, the constitution of the various legislatures, defence, franchise, protection to minorities, the separation of Burma, the formation of Sind as a separate province, etc

These committees having completed their work, their reports were discussed and noted in the plenary session of the Conference held early in 1931 As a result of their recommendations and the discussions thereon the Premier made his famous statement of 19th January He declared in broad outlines the scheme of reforms that it was proposed to confer on India The scheme was based on three crucial points (1) that there must be an all India federation of British India and the States, (2) that there should be responsibility in the central government, and (3) that there should be safeguards, especially in regard to finance, commerce and the minorities

When this statement was made the leaders of the Congress party were in jail, but the members of the Congress Working Committee were soon released and Mr Gandhi and his colleagues

were allowed to meet in Allahabad to discuss the pronouncement. At first they were in no mood to see the merits of the scheme and had all but decided to reject it when they received an appeal from Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and the Rt Hon V S Sastri to defer decision until after they had interviewed the Viceroy Lord Irwin Mr Gandhi took the whole of the Congress Working Committee with him to Delhi where numerous interviews took place between Mr Gandhi and the Working Committee on the one hand and H E the Viceroy and his Executive Council on the other As a result of these negotiations the Congress agreed to give up its barren and ruinous policy of non co-operation and the Irwin Gandhi Pact was concluded whereby Mr Gandhi on behalf of the Congress accepted the three main planks of the Premier's statement and consented to participate in the Round Table Conference

The annual session of the Congress which met at Karachi shortly after ratified the pact by an overwhelming majority and chose Mr Gandhi as its sole representative at the London Conference Between then and his departure however a controversy arose over the fulfilment of the terms of the Delhi Pact especially regarding the release of prisoners the return of forfeited property and relief in the shape of remission of land revenue to those peasants who had become impoverished as a result of their participation in the Congress no rent campaign After prolonged and delicate negotiations carried on at Simla between Mr Gandhi and the new Viceroy Lord Willingdon another agreement was arrived at which in effect confirmed the Delhi Pact and by meeting some of the Congress demands enabled Mr Gandhi to sail for London

The session of the second Round Table Conference began with the meetings of the Federal Structure Committee Progress however was unfortunately hampered firstly by the British General Elections as a result of which the members of the Cabinet could spare little time for Indian affairs and, secondly, by the unhelpful—described by some as obstructive, attitude of the Minorities especially the Mahomedans They declared that unless their rights were effectively safeguarded in the new constitution they would non co-operate with the work of the Conference

Indeed, at one time it was feared that the Conference would be brought to an abrupt end without achieving anything substantial The return to the House of Commons of about 500 Conservatives and the presence in the new National Government of a majority of Tories lent strength to this fear It was actually proposed to restrict the Reforms to the grant of Provincial Autonomy, but an influential letter addressed to the Premier and signed by all the Liberal and Independent members of the Conference, not excluding Messrs Gandhi and Malaviya, brought about a welcome result It is believed that this strong attitude on the part of the majority of the delegates induced the Premier to talk the Muslims round

By far the greatest difficulty which confronted this session of the Conference was the communal problem, the Minorities question The Minorities Committee of the Conference was called only to be adjourned and for some weeks the members of the various communities held informal conferences to arrive at an understanding The Muslim had already crystallised their demands in the shape of their Fourteen Points (see the Muslim section) The depressed classes which had till then consented to joint electorates with reservation of seats now made a somersault and plumped for separate electorates Europeans and Anglo Indians and to a certain extent the Sikhs also joined Numerous proposals were made and after prolonged negotiations the differences were narrowed down to one or two seats in one or two provincial legislatures But unfortunately unwise counsels prevailed and the schism between the majority (Hindus) and the minorities became unbridgeable This led the minorities alone to enter into a covenant for safeguarding their rights

The Congress attitude was uncompromisingly set out by Mr Gandhi who however, yielded ground to the Princes to enable them to enter the Federation and to the Mahomedans for safeguarding their position But on the question of the depressed classes he was adamant and refused to concede them separate electorates on the ground that the depressed classes formed part of the Hindu community and any distinction between them and Hindus would only serve to widen the gulf between them He suggested adult franchise and representation on a population basis

The Liberal delegates who besides the Congress, were the only non-communal political party represented at the Conference strove their utmost to bring about a settlement While they were willing to concede to the Muslims their claims for safeguards they were not prepared to allow any provision which would impede the formation of nationhood and create a spirit of communalism

Eventually however, the Conference ended inconclusively and the Premier announced the British Government's scheme of constitutional reforms in India based on the numerous viewpoints that were expressed during the deliberations This scheme was embodied in a White Paper which was immediately placed before the House of Commons and almost unanimously adopted by that body

The White Paper is a long document which, generally speaking, confirmed the Premier's January statement Only the safeguards were defined more clearly and emphasised in the light of Sir Samuel Hoare's speech in the House of Commons namely that they were a condition, precedent to the grant of responsibility in the centre Clearer assurances were also given to the Minorities that Parliament would not enact any new legislation unless their rights were specifically and amply safeguarded

The White Paper also foreshadowed the appointment of three committees of the Conference to proceed to India (1) a committee presided over by Lord Lothian to recommend any franchise reform (2) a committee under the Chairmanship of the Rt Hon J C C Davidson, to report on the financial aspects of the States joining the Federation, and (3) a committee under the Chairmanship of Lord Eustace Percy to suggest financial arrangements under the new Federal Government The personnel of these Committees was not announced before the end of the year

(For fuller treatment see pages 874 881)

The Moslem League.

The All-India Moslem League came into being in 1906 out of the universal desire among leading Mussalmans at that time for an effective organisation to protect their communal interests With a view to secure separate Muslim representation in the legislative bodies of the land under the Minto-Morley scheme of constitutional reforms then under discussion, Indian Moslems who had been hitherto keeping aloof from politics organised the League Its original objects were the promotion of loyalty to British Government, the protection of political and other rights of Mussalmans and to place their needs and aspirations before Government in temperate language and to promote inter-communal unity without prejudice to the other objects of the League Moslem opinion slowly advanced and in 1913 the securing of self government within the British Empire was included in the objects The League was a powerful and influential body in 1916 and 1917, and what is known as the Lucknow pact of communal representation arrived at between the League and the Congress in 1916 was bodily incorporated in the Government of India Act, 1919 The birth of the Khilafat Committee however overshadowed the League which from 1919 had almost disappeared till April 1923 when it met for a brief period under the presidentship of the late Mr Bhargri, but had to be adjourned for want of a quorum In 1924, however, some influential Moslem leaders like Mr M A Jinnah thought that the Khilafat Committee's functions having ceased in view of the Turkish deposition of the Khalifa decided to revive the League which met under Mr Jinnah's chairmanship at Lahore in May 1924 The Lahore session practically did nothing else save to reorganise the scattered branches of the League The reconstructed League commanded comparatively less influence And what little authority it exercised disappeared with the formation in 1928 of the All Parties Muslim Conference This latter body was representative of the Muslim masses as well as classes in the sense that the Muslim League was not

The League in 1923-29 —The 1925 and 1926 sessions of the League were noted for their virility The Muslims displayed greater allegiance to their communal organisation in proportion to the loyalty of the Hindus to their Maha Sabha Suspicion and distrust, enmity and open hostility began to prevail between the two communities Proportionate distribution of the loaves and fishes of office, on the political side, and the questions of the Hindus playing music before mosques and the Mahomedans killing cows, on the religious side, constituted the points of difference which frequently led to inter communal riots The situation was regarded with grave concern by serious minded leaders, some of whom, under the leadership of Mr Jinnah, met at Delhi early in 1927 and offered, in the name of the Muslims, to surrender their right to communal electorates, provided, among other things, Sind was constituted into a separate province and reforms were introduced in the N W Frontier Provinces and Baluchistan This offer, however, was acceptable neither to the Hindus nor the Muslim masses who insisted on the continuance of the separate electorates A schism set in the Muslim League which was accentuated by the announcement of the personnel of the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms The non inclusion of Indians on the Commission was construed by a certain section of the Muslims as an insult to India and those who held this view decided to boycott the Commission The majority of the community, however, thought otherwise The gulf between the two sections widened during 1928 1929 Session served to strengthen the new organisation, the All Parties Muslim Conference Refusing to walk into Mr Jinnah's parlour the supporters of the All Parties Muslim Conference were engrossed in their constructive work They were joined by the members of the Shafi section of the League who had come to Delhi in the hope of making up their differences with the Jinnah group but who were sadly disillusioned

The All Parties Muslim Conference — The publication of the Nehru Report hastened the advent of the All-Parties Muslim Conference The Conference was called in 1928 to counteract the effect of the Nehru Report and to formulate the Muslim community's demand in regard to the future constitution of India Notwithstanding the refusal of the Jinnah Leaguers to participate in the proceedings, the Conference was attended by almost all the prominent Muslim leaders of the country, including a very large number of the members of the Councils and the Assembly There was ready agreement on the unsuitability of the Nehru Report, but difference of opinion prevailed with regard to the goal of India Persons like Mr Mahomed Ali stood for complete independence and, of course, for the boycott of the Commission, while Sir Mahomed Shafi, who had a very large following, favoured co-operation with the Commission in the framing of a constitution within the Empire Things wore a gloomy aspect for a while, but thanks mainly to the tact of the President, the Aga Khan, a compromise was reached whereby the mention either of "Dominion status" or "Independence" was omitted from the resolution put before the Conference which demanded merely "a federal constitution" Similarly it referred neither to the Simon Commission nor to the Nehru Report, but insisted on compliance with the demands of the Conference by any agency which devised a constitution

Muslim Activities in 1930-31 —Unlike the Congress, the Muslim political organisations are known for their lethargy except during the week when their annual meetings are held During the past two years, however, they displayed unusual activity This is no doubt due to the summoning of the Round Table Conference to settle the basis of India's future constitution Unattracted by the negative but spectacular programme of the Congress, the majority of the Muslims appreciated the danger of allowing their case to go by default at the momentous London Conference and took a lively interest in its work before and during its proceed-

afforded to the minorities. And if the Congress wished to have its scheme accepted by the Conference it was up to it to carry the Muslims with it. Faced with the fact of making effective proposals the Congress seriously set about making provisions satisfactory to the Muslims and other minorities.

It was for this reason that Mr Gandhi declared after the Karachi session of the Congress that he could not go to London without Hindu-Muslim agreement. With a view to securing a wide understanding with them, Mr Gandhi held numerous consultations with prominent Muslim leaders.

The leaders of the community, who had not any faith in promises made by the Hindu ridden Congress, refused to be satisfied with anything less than statutory guarantees for the protection of their rights and privileges. Their suspicions were increased by the manner in which a few members of their community, styling themselves as Nationalist Muslims, were playing into the hands of the Congress leaders. The task of communal negotiations was thus rendered more complex. A series of conversations was held in the manner between Mr Gandhi, the Muslim leaders and the Nationalist Muslims, but no useful scheme emerged.

The Muslim leaders, on the other hand, strove to consolidate the position of the community and to present a united front at the Round Table Conference. A special session of the All-India Muslim Conference reiterated the Muslims' fourteen points and passed some outspoken resolutions. One of these expressed the opinion that the so-called non violence of the Satyagrahi consisting in many cases of students of colleges and schools is a mere sham little short of an unclean political stratagem adopted in the face of the superior organised forces of the State and set off in dealings between the communities." The resolution affirmed that the continuance of the majority community in its present state of mind would produce civil war. It accused the British authorities of spineless handling of the position and warned them that their pandering to the Congress would ruin the country. Mr Shaukat Ali in his presidential address to the Conference appealed to the Hindus to accept the Muslim demands. A good deal he said depended on the good sense, reasonableness and wisdom of the Hindu community. "Let India accept the hand of peace offered by Britain in the same way as Muslims will grasp the hand of Hindus if the latter show a change of heart", he concluded.

The Conference was so strong on the question of guarantees for the continued enjoyment of their rights that a proposal was seriously discussed that if their demands were not conceded the Muslim delegates should refuse to co-operate with the Round Table Conference and oppose Dominion Status or responsibility at the centre. The discussion, however, was adjourned *sine die*.

As time passed on it became increasingly evident to the Muslim leaders that Mr Gandhi was trying to play off the Nationalist Muslims against the whole community, and Mr Shaukat Ali gave a stern and timely warning to Mr Gandhi and the Congress. "Mr Gandhi is a danger in Indian politics. I am afraid he wants not only Hindus and Muslims to quarrel but desires Muslims and Muslims to cut one another's

throats" Muslims could never be expected to give np separate electorates If Mr Gandhi started any campaign against Muslims' resolve through the assistance of a handful of Muslim snpporters, he would be the cause of scrious tronbie in the country Later Mr Shaukat Ali asked Mr Gandhi to ' leave the Muslims alone"

Shortly after the All-India Conference had held its special session, the Nationalist Muslims met in conference and passed a resolution which favoured the introduction of a federal constitution, residuary powers vesting in the federating units Representation in the Legislatures was to be on the basis of (a) universal adult franchise, (b) joint electorates, (c) reservation of seats in the Federal and Provincial Legislatures on a population basis for minorities less than 30 per cent, with the right to contest additional seats The resolntion added that Nationalist Muslims were prepared to negotiate for a settlement of the ontstanding questions on the basis of joint electorates and adult franchise.

In pursuance of this offer, negotiations were opened between the two wings of the Muslim community A conference was arranged in Bhopal at the invitation of His Highness the Nawab, but apparently nothing useful came ont of it A further attempt was made at Simla in June and the argument as usual turned on the qnestion of communal or joint electorates, in particular, on Dr Ansari's proposal to have separate electorates for a limited period only and thereafter joint electorates After a few days' negotiations a deadlock ensued and the All-India Muslim Conference section resolved not to carry on the discussion any further This resolution, it was explained, was adopted solely for the reason that the Nationalist Muslims refused to accept the offer of a modified formula providing for the continnance of separate electorates for five years followed by a referendum on the introduction of joint electorates and further on the ground that it had failed to suggest an alternative formula The Ansari section on the other hand blamed the Government for their failure to reach an agreement and complained that "the Simla atmosphere" was not conducive to the continuance of negotiations

Thus ended the last effort to evolve a formula acceptable to the whole Muslim community Mr Gandhi, of course, made mnch of the fact that the attitude taken np by the Muslim delegates did not have the snpport of the Nationalist Mnslims, who, he claimed, represented the real feeling among the Muslim masses Subseqnently, in London, he repeated his argument that, as there was no Nationalist Muslim in the Conference, it was to that extent defective in its representative character (For the activities of the Muslim delegate in London see the Indian Round Table Conference section)

The Khilafat Committee.

The origin of the Central Khilafat Committee is to be found in the closing days of the Great War when Turkey was feeling the consequences of defeat at the hands of the Allies Mussulmans in India naturally sympathised with their co-religionists in Turkey and carried on ceaseless agitation against the division of Turkey into small bits among the Allies Being anxions for the safety of the holy places of Islam and opposed to the dismemberment of Turkey, they felt a considerable amount of bitterness against the British, who as the principal Allied Power, were dictating their own terms to vanquished Turkey Formed thus for the protection of the Khilafat as a temporal as well as a religions Power, the Central Khilafat Committee was exploited to good purpose by the leaders of the Congress movement in India which had found in "the Punjab Wrongs" an effective means of propaganda against the British rule in India Commonness of ill feeling towards the British brought the two closer While it gave impetus to the Congress by securing for the Congress snp port from the Muslims, it also received support from the Congress in agitating for the "righting of the Khilafat wrongs ' Thns the two worked side by side, mutually helpful

Madras Khilafat Conference under the chairmanship of Mr Shaukat Ali nnfolded a programme of progressive non-co-operation and appealed to the country for snpport The Khilafat Committee, with the hnge fnnds at its disposal was able to draft in a large number of delegates to the Calcutta special Congress in 1920 when the non-co-operation programme was accepted by that body with two more objects added to it, namely, the obtaining of Swaraj and the righting of the Punjab wrongs

With the deposition of the Khilafat by the Kemalists and the revival of the Moslem League, the Committee's activities have been considerably restricted Recently the Committee sent a deputation to Nejd to intervene and settle the dispute between the warring elements Though the Government of India were willing to permit a deputation of the Committee to Turkey, the Turkish Government did not quite like the idea which had conseqnently to be abandoned

The 1925 session of the Khilafat Conference was rendered lively by Mr Hasrat Mohani whose speech strongly criticising Sultan Ibn Saud was subseqnently expunged The resolution adopted by the conference under the presidentship of Mr Abul Kalam Azad condemned the British policy in Iraq and the League's decision on Mosul and declared that if the Turks went to war on the latter issne the Conference would deem it its duty to help them

For some years since then one heard little about the public activities of the Committee, although many of its domestic quarrels engaged the attention of the public Funds, however, continued to be collected for the "activities" of the Committee which could hardly be specified Things dragged on until the latter half of 1927, when the leaders found the Khilafat organisation a useful tool for purposes of their propaganda for boycotting the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms This was successfully achieved by the extremist wire-pullers at Madras in 1927

In the next year, however, a peculiar situation arose as the result of the publication of the Nehru Report This document raised many controversial issues Its two main recommendations, namely, Dominion Status for India and joint electorates with temporary reservation of seats, were not acceptable to the Khilafatists whose ideal was an extreme type of nationalism coupled with rank communalism They wanted complete independence for India but insisted on the continuance of separate electorates This state of mind found expression at the annual session of the Khilafat Conference which met in 1928 at Calcutta

In the years following the publication of the Nehru Report, the Khilafat Committee re appeared on the Indian political stage and vigorously strove to repudiate that document This it succeeded in doing, as the Muslims with one voice condemned it as pro-Hindu As months passed by, it became increasingly clear to the Muslims that the Congress was getting more and more Hindu-ridden and that they could not expect due protection for their communal rights from the Congress or its leaders The appreciation of this situation by the Muslim masses was mainly due to the activities of the Khilafat Committee and its leaders Thus when the Khilafat Conference met in Lahore in 1929 it was resolved that the Khilafatists should participate in the Round Table Conference convened by the British Government to settle the future constitution of India, although in the same breath the Conference declared itself in favour of independence This latter, however, was but a wordy sop to the extremists, as the main body of Khilafat workers started in 1929 and continued since then a regular fight against the Congress

In the past two years, in addition to the effective prevention of the Muslims from joining the Congress unless the communal question was satisfactorily settled, the Khilafat Committee did a considerable work abroad The Ali brothers, who were the soul of the Khilafat movement, worked for the Arab federation and the Tanzim of Mussulmans all over the world During this time, the movement lost Maulana Mahomed Ali, who passed away in London in the midst of his strenuous work for his country and his co-religionists, and the work of carrying on the increasing activities of the Khilafat Committee fell on the shoulders of his brother Maulana Shaukat Ali The invitation to bury the departed leader in the mosque of Omar in Jerusalem brought the Indian Muslims closer to the Arabs This fellow feeling among Muslims in different parts of the globe found expression in a huge conference held in Jerusalem which served to create a new spirit of internationalism among the followers of Islam—one of the cherished objects of the Indian Khilafatists

As the representatives of Indian Muslims in the London Conference, the Ali brothers effectively safeguarded their interests In addition, Maulana Shaukat Ali repeatedly impressed on British audiences and leaders the advisability of keeping the Indain Muslims contented as it would please Muslims in other parts of the world

The history of the Khilafat movement followed a peculiar course on the North-Western Frontier Province of India There the Khilafat organisation conducted a ceaseless agitation over the local grievances of the Muslim population and the disaffection towards the Government thus created was promptly exploited by the Congress for furthering its own lawless activities Being sturdy people accustomed to fighting, they often found it impossible to observe the Congress creed of non-violence A number of clashes ensued, with attendant casualties

The Khilafat Committee also did a lot of constructive work during the past two or three years It inculcated a spirit of swadeshism among the Muslim masses, worked for their educational and social upliftment and organised an efficient volunteer corps for maintaining order at public meetings, processions, demonstrations, etc , and in restoring peace in areas where communal tension had prevailed The volunteers did much useful work in Bombay, Calcutta, Bangalore and Delhi The Committee approached the Government for the appointment of the Haj Inquiry Committee It rendered great services to the pilgrims by giving facilities for their journey, supplying them with information and literature concerning the holy places and attending to their comforts in countless other ways A number of night schools were established in Rangoon, Delhi, Bombay and other places for the education of the adults of the community In Bombay alone there are 30 night schools The committee also organised a volunteer corps with 5,000 "regulars" They made themselves useful in maintaining order at public meetings, processions, demonstrations, etc , and also in restoring peace in areas where communal tension had prevailed

The 1931 session of the Khilafat Conference was held in March in Bombay under the presidency of Maulana Abdul Majid of Badaun who repudiated the Congress charge that the Muslims were traitors to the country, and affirmed that they were only fighting for their rights Meetings of allied organisations were also held in Bombay, such as the first All India Muslim Volunteers' Conference and the Muslim Youths' Conference

The Round Table Conference

The first session of the Indian Round Table Conference, which was held in London during the autumn of 1930 and January 1931, was remarkable for the spirit of unity At the first sitting Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, on behalf of the British Indian Delegates, extended an invitation to the Princes and States to consider entering an All Indian Federation, which would establish a federal government and a federal executive, embracing both the British Provinces and the Indian States in one whole, associated for common purposes, but each securing control of their own affairs, the Provinces autonomous, and the States sovereign and autonomous This, though it struck an unexpected note at the Conference, was no more than the fruition of an old idea The authors of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, which laid the foundations of the great Reform Act of 1919, visualised the steady progression of the federal idea, but the notable passage in which they indicated this purpose slipped into the background in the confused and difficult days that followed Sir John Simon and his colleagues, who conducted the parliamentary inquiry into the working of this Act, declared their adhesion to the federal idea, and proposed as a contribution to it the establishment of A Council of Greater India, in which the representatives of British India and the Indian States should sit for the discussion of matters of common concern The Government of India, in a lengthy despatch on the Simon Report, also adhered to the federal principle, though they expressed the view that it was a distant ideal Many Indian publicists had declared the faith that without the adoption of the federal principle no substantial growth of the Indian constitution was practicable But although federalism had always been in the background, none had possessed sufficient courage to bring it into the forefront until Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru invited the Princes to consider it The invitation was promptly accepted His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, speaking for the general body, at once took up the gage, and declared that subject to the incorporation in the statute of certain defined conditions—they were in substance the guaranteeing of the sovereignty and treaty rights of the States, and the protection of their essential interests, the Princes and States would favourably consider any such proposal, later he averred his belief that provided the completed picture was satisfactory seventy-five per cent of the States would join a federation

Real Progress—By common consent, this patriotic offer by the Princes and States transformed the situation The goal of the British-Indian publicist was the establishment of responsible government in India, with "safeguards" during the transitional period, and ultimate Dominion status for that responsible government With the assurance of the participation of the Princes and States, bringing a powerful element of stability into the governing machine, Lord Reading, speaking for the Liberals, accepted the crucial proposition of a responsible government at the centre Later, the spokesmen for the Conservative Party took up the same position, though perhaps in more cautious terms On this guiding principle substantial progress was made in sketching the outline of a federal constitution True, the Minorities Question, that is to say the adequate protection of the minorities in the Indian population, especially the great Moslem community, remained unsettled and Moslem acceptance of responsibility at the centre was conditional on the solution of this very thorny issue But the measure of progress was so satisfactory before the Conference separated in January 1931, that speaking for His Majesty's Government the Prime Minister, Mr Ramsay MacDonald, was in a position to make the following announcement,

"The view of His Majesty's Government is that responsibility for the Government of India should be placed upon Legislatures, Central and Provincial, with such provisions as may be necessary to guarantee, during a period of transition, the observance of certain obligations and to meet other special circumstances, and also with such guarantees as are required by minorities to protect their political liberties and rights

"In such statutory safeguards as may be made for meeting the needs of the transitional period, it will be a primary concern of His Majesty's Government to see that the reserved powers are so framed and exercised as not to prejudice the advance of India through the new constitution to full responsibility for her own Government"

Participation of Congress—But representative as it was in all other respects, the first session of the Congress embraced no representative of The Indian National Congress For various reasons that stood aloof During the interval between the rising of the first session, and the convening of the second, negotiations were carried on with a view to the Congress suspending the Civil Disobedience Movement on which it had embarked and joining in the task of framing the new constitution These discussions ended in what was called "The Gandhi-Irwin Pact", which embodied a settlement covering the whole field in dispute, and in an undertaking on the part of the Congress to participate in The Round Table discussions, and to suspend civil disobedience After many hesitations Mr Gandhi, who was appointed sole representative of the Congress, sailed for England, and others who had remained aloof from the earlier proceedings joined the Delegation At first Mr Gandhi's contribution to the work of the Conference was helpful Though he was perhaps more anxious to justify Congress, and to maintain its right to speak for India, he accepted the principle of federation, and the task of making it easy for the Princes and States to enter therein But afterwards his contribution was less helpful

Specially was this the case in relation to the Minorities

The Minorities Question—It has been [illegible] the Congress claims of the Congress to represent the nation as a whole. The effect of these claims was to provoke [illegible] the Moslems, who were [illegible] the Indian Christians, the people of Indian descent [illegible] of the Congress to [illegible] which [illegible] Mr Gandhi [illegible] the Congress [illegible] the Indian delegation [illegible] the Congress [illegible] the Muslims [illegible] Mr Gandhi [illegible] the Muslims [illegible] the Indian delegation [illegible] Mr Gandhi to [illegible] the Muslims [illegible] between the [illegible] the Muslim claims, if they would [illegible] the other minorities. In particular Mr Gandhi refused to consider the claims of the Depressed Classes to separate representation [illegible] Hindu community [illegible] elementary justice in [illegible] and as the only means of [illegible] them to work out their own salvation [illegible] deadlock. Failure stamped the private discussions and on November [illegible] the Prime Minister was informed of this fact

The Minorities Pact—It has been explained that Mr Gandhi's intervention had the effect of rallying the principal minorities more closely together. Realising that they stood or fell together they embodied their policy in a joint memorandum from which only the Sikhs stood aloof, and claimed that this represented the views of 116 millions of the peoples of India, or 46 per cent of the population The main features of this Pact were —

Special Claims of Mussulmans—A The North-West Frontier Province shall be constituted a Governor's Province on the same footing as other Provinces with due regard to the necessary requirements for the security of the Frontier

In the formation of the Provincial Legislature the nominations shall not exceed more than 10 per cent of the whole

B Sind shall be separated from the Bombay Presidency and made a Governor's Province similar to and on the same footing as other Provinces in British India

C Mussulman representation in the Central Legislature shall be one third of the total number of the House, and their representation in the Central Legislature shall not be less than the proportion set forth in the Annexure

Special Claims of the Depressed Classes—A The constitution shall declare invalid any custom or usage by which any penalty or disadvantage or disability is imposed upon or any discrimination is made against any subject of the State in regard to the enjoyment of civic right on account of Untouchability

B Generous treatment in the matter of recruitment to Public Service and the opening of enlistment in the Police and Military Service

C The Depressed Classes in the Punjab shall have the benefit of the Punjab Land Alienation Act extended to them

D Right of Appeal shall lie to the Governor or Governor General for redress of prejudicial action or neglect of interest by any Executive Authority

E The Depressed Classes shall have representation not less than that set forth in the Annexure

Special Claims of the Anglo-Indian Community—A Generous interpretation of the claims admitted by Sub Committee No VIII (Services) to the effect that in recognition of the peculiar position of the community special consideration should be given to the claim for public employment, having regard to the maintenance of an adequate standard of living

B The right to administer and control its own educational institutions, i e European education, subject to the control of the Minister

Provisions for generous and adequate grants in aid and scholarships on the basis of present grants

C Jury rights equal to those enjoyed by of the communities in India unconditionally of proof of legitimacy and descent and the right of accused persons to claim trial by either a European or an Indian jury

Special Claims of the European Community—A Equal rights and privileges to those enjoyed by Indian-born subjects in all industrial and commercial activities

B The maintenance of existing rights in regard to procedure of criminal trials, and any measure or bill to amend, alter, or modify such a procedure cannot be introduced except with the previous consent of the Governor General

Federalism Resumed—The failure of all efforts to settle the minorities question, and the conclusion of this Pact, created a new situation It has been made clear that the acceptance of responsibility at the Centre, the crux of the Federal Scheme, was conditional, so far as the Moslems were concerned, on the settlement of the communal issue It was therefore a question whether any useful purpose would be served by continuing to consider a constitution from which the seventy millions of Moslems, not to speak of the other minorities, stood aloof The doubt was cleared when the Federal Structures Committee resumed its sittings on the 16th November, and the spokesmen for the Moslem Community announced that they were willing that the discussions should go forward, on the express condition that they reserved to themselves the proviso that unless and until the Moslem demands and safeguards were incorporated in the constitution it would not be acceptable to them

From this point the work of the Conference went rapidly forward, though over it hung a certain shadow of unreality, arising from the open sore of communalism and the uncertainty of the attitude of the Congress at every stage The Federal Structures Committee issued further reports, and as these were accepted by the Conference in a brief plenary session they represent the main conclusions of that body to date

The Legislatures—Having weighed the various considerations, the conclusion was that, the Committee recommend that the 200 members of the Upper House should be chosen in the main to represent the component Units—the Provinces of British India and the States—and that the representatives of the British Indian Provinces should be elected by the Provincial Legislatures by the single transferable vote Candidature for the Federal Legislature should not, of course, be restricted to members of a Provincial Legislature, though such persons should be eligible if otherwise qualified But no person should be a member of both a Provincial and the Federal Legislature

In the case of those States which secure individual representation, their representatives will be nominated by the Governments of the States In the case of those States, however, (and there will necessarily be many such) to which separate individual representation cannot be accorded, the privilege of nomination will have to be shared in some manner which it will be easier to determine when the various groups have been constituted—a process which will, of course, entail a detailed survey of local and regional circumstances

For the Lower Chamber, the Committee consider that the selection of the British Indian representatives should be by election otherwise than through the agency either of the Provincial Legislature or of any existing local self-government bodies Most members consider that election should be by territorial constituencies consisting of qualified voters who will cast their votes directly for the candidate of their choice Others have advocated some method whereby some of the obvious difficulties which must confront a candidate, in canvassing and maintaining contact with so large an area as the average constituency will involve, may be obviated

The actual framing of the constituencies must necessarily depend largely upon the detailed arrangements to be made for the revision of the existing franchise—a task which is to be undertaken by a special Franchise Committee The Committee therefore recommend that this body should be charged also with the duty of making proposals for the constituencies to return the British Indian members of the Lower Chamber of the Federal Legislature, and that it should explore fully the alternatives of direct and indirect election, indicated in the preceding paragraph, in the light of the practical conditions which will be presented by the size of constituencies, their populations and the proportion of this population to be enfranchised

Distribution of Seats—As regards the apportionment of the British Indian seats in both Chambers to the Provinces *inter se*, the Committee recognise that the population ratio, which they were disposed to recommend in their previous Report as the guiding principle, would not produce a satisfactory result unless it were tempered by other considerations To take only one instance, it would immediately reduce the Bombay Presidency—a Province of great historical and commercial importance, which has for many years enjoyed approximately equal representation in the Central Legislature with the other two Presidencies and the United Provinces—to less than half the representation these latter will secure

For the Upper Chamber, which will represent in the main the Units as such, the Committee think that the guiding principle should be a reasonable approximation to equality of representation for each Unit Absolute equality, having regard to the great variations in size and population between the Provinces, would obviously be inequitable The problem is a difficult and complicated one, involving the careful assessment of local factors. But the suggestion has been made that a possible solution might, for example, be to assign to each of the Provinces which exceeds 20 millions in population—namely, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa—an equal number of seats, say, 17, to the Central Provinces (if it included Berar) and Assam, say, 7 and 5 seats respectively, to the North-West Frontier Province, 2 seats, and to Delhi, Ajmer, Coorg and British Baluchistan 1 seat each

In the Lower Chamber, representing as it will primarily the population of the federated area, we consider that the distribution should tally as closely as possible with the population ratio, but that some adjustment will be required in recognition of the commercial importance of the Bombay Presidency and of the general importance in the body politic of the Punjab, which it will be generally conceded is not strictly commensurate with its population as compared with that of other Provinces We suggest that this adjustment might be secured in the case of Bombay, to some extent at all events, by adequate weightage of the special representation which we have recommended for Indian and European Commerce and, in the case of the Punjab, by some arbitrary addition to the 18 seats which it would secure on the basis of its population Here again, the Committee are not in a position to make a definite recommendation, but they take note of a suggestion which has been made for the allotment to the Punjab and Bombay, and also to Bihar and Orissa, of 26 seats each, to Madras, Bengal and the United Provinces, of 32 seats each, to the Central Provinces, of 12, to Assam, of 7, to the North-West Frontier Province, of 3, and to the four minor Provinces, of 1 each—by this measure securing a distribution of the 200 seats which might be held to satisfy reasonable claims without doing undue violence to the population basis But these figures, obviously require further consideration

The States Quota.—The Committee recognise that this is primarily a matter for settlement among the Princes themselves, but the representatives of other interests can hardly regard it as a matter of indifference since, until a satisfactory solution is found, the idea of

federation necessarily remains inchoate, and an important factor in determining the decision of individual States as to adherence to the Federation will be lacking In view of the admitted difficulties of the question, the Committee are anxious to assist by friendly suggestions towards the consummation of an acceptable and generally accepted conclusion The Committee are fully aware that the effective establishment of federation postulates the adherence of the major States and that the absence of even a few of the most important States, however many of the smallest might be included, would place the Federation under grave disadvantages At the same time, they think that it is essential that the States as a whole should secure representation which will commend itself to public opinion as generally reasonable, and that it is hardly less important to satisfy, so far as may prove possible, the claims of the small States, than to provide adequate representation for those which cover large areas

Two suggestions have been advanced, in the course of the Committee's discussions, for the solution of this problem The first was that the matter should be entrusted to the Chamber of Princes, with such arrangements as would secure an adequate voice in its deliberations to the small States, and to such States as are not represented in the Chamber at all The second, based on the belief that the inherent difficulties of the problem would prove such that the Princes—acting through whatever agency—would be unable to evolve a plan which would meet with general acceptance and satisfy all claims, and consequently that a procedure based upon the first suggestion would merely involve infructuous delay, was that the task of apportionment should be remitted to an impartial Committee or tribunal on which the States themselves should not be given any representation, but before which they would all be invited to urge their claims

The Committee are not in a position, for reasons already stated, to make any definite recommendation as to the acceptance of either of these suggestions, but they consider that the best course would be to allow a period of time, which should not, they think, extend beyond the end of March, 1932, within which the Princes should be invited to arrive at a settlement, on the understanding that, if within that period a settlement were not in fact secured, an impartial tribunal would be set up by His Majesty's Government to advise as to the determination of the matter

Special Interests.—We affirm our previous recommendation that provision should be made for the special representation of the Landlord interest, of Commerce (European and Indian) and of Labour The number of seats to be assigned to each of these four interests and their apportionment amongst the various Provinces are questions which should be considered by the Franchise Committee, as also is the question of their method of election Wherever possible, the method should be election rather than nomination

The two Chambers.—The careful consideration we have now given to the matter has led us to the view that nothing should be done in the new constitution which would have the effect of placing either Chamber of the Federal Legislature in a position of legal subordination to the other It would be a misconception of the aims which we have in view to regard either Chamber as a drag or impediment on the activities of the other In our view, the two Chambers will be complementary to each other, each representing somewhat different, but we hope, not antagonistic, aspects of the Federation as a whole Absolute equality between the two Chambers of a bicameral Legislature is no doubt unattainable, and, if it were attainable, might well result in perpetual deadlock, and there is no less doubt that, the provisions of the constitution notwithstanding, the evolution of political development will inevitably result, in the course of time, in placing the centre of gravity in one Chamber

But so far as the letter of the constitution is concerned we consider that, subject to the consideration shortly to be mentioned, there would be no justification for endowing one Chamber at the outset with legislative powers which are denied to the other We accordingly recommend that, while the constitution should provide that, subject to the special provisions to be referred to later, no Bill should become law until it is assented to by both Chambers, it should contain no provisions which would disable either Chamber from initiating, amending or rejecting any Bill, whatever its character This principle should, however, in the opinion of almost all the British Indian Delegates, be subject to the exception that the right of initiating Money Bills should vest in the Lower Chamber alone, though the States Delegation were almost unanimously opposed to the drawing of this distinction Subject, of course, to the decision on the point just mentioned, the principle of equality also appears to us to demand that the Government should be entitled to test the opinion of the other Chamber if one Chamber has seen fit to reject a Government Bill, and that in the event of its passage by the Second Chamber it should be treated as a Bill initiated in that Chamber and taken again to the first

In the event of rejection by one Chamber of a Bill which has been passed by the other, or of its acceptance by either in a form to which the other will not agree, we recommend that, subject to certain conditions which should be set out in the constitution, the Governor General should have power, either after the lapse of a specified period or, in cases of urgency, at once, to secure the adjustment of the difference of opinion by summoning a Joint Session

As regards the voting of Supply, the opinion of British Indian Delegates was almost unanimously in favour of confining this function to the Lower Chamber Their view was based on the precedent afforded in this respect, not merely by almost every other constitution, but by the actual powers which have been enjoyed, by the Indian Legislative Assembly during the past ten years The States Delegates, however, were almost unanimously of opinion that the principle of equality of powers should apply also to the voting of Supply In their view

since the Supply required by the Federal Government will be required for the common purposes of the Federation (or for the common purposes of British India) there is no logical reason which could be adduced in favour of depriving the representatives of the Federal Units in the Senate of a voice in the appropriation of the revenues, the responsibility of raising which they would share equally with the members of the other Chamber

Whatever may be the decision between these conflicting views, the Committee assume that the Demands for Grants, whether voted upon by both Chambers or only by the Lower Chamber, would be so arranged as to separate expenditure required for Federal purposes from that required for "Central" purposes, so that the latter might stand referred to a Standing Committee of the British Indian members of both Chambers

The Federal. Court —The necessity for the establishment of a Federal Court was common ground among all members of the Committee

The Court ought, in the opinion of the Committee, to have an exclusive original jurisdiction in the case of disputes arising between the Federation and a State or a Province, or between two States, two Provinces, or a State and a Province The Committee are of opinion that disputes between Units of the Federation could not appropriately be brought before the High Court of any one of them, and that a jurisdiction of this kind ought rather to be entrusted to a tribunal which is an organ of the Federation as a whole It would seem to follow that the Court should have seisin of justiciable disputes of every kind between the Federation and a Province or between two Provinces, and not only disputes of a strictly constitutional nature, but that in the case of disputes between the Federal Government and a State, between a State and a Province, or between two States, the dispute must necessarily be one arising in the federal sphere, that is to say, one in which a question of the interpretation of the constitution (using that expression in its broadest sense) is involved, since otherwise the jurisdiction would extend beyond the limits of the Treaties of cession which the States will have made with the Crown before entering the Federation The Committee are disposed to think that decisions by the Court, given in the exercise of this original jurisdiction, should ordinarily be appealable to a Full Bench of the Court

The suggestion that the Federal Court should, for Federal purposes, be invested with some kind of advisory jurisdiction, such as that conferred on the Privy Council by section 4 of the Judicial Committee Act, 1833, met with general approval and the Committee adopt the suggestion subject to certain conditions In the first place, they are clear that the right to refer matters to the Court for an advisory opinion must be vested in the Governor-General, and secondly, they think that no question relating to a State ought to be referred without the consent of that State

A strong opinion was expressed in the Committee that the time had come for the creation of a Supreme Court for British India to which an appeal should lie from all Provincial High Courts in substitution for a direct appeal to the Privy Council They recommend, that the Constitution Act should prescribe the jurisdiction and functions of the Supreme Court, and that the Federal Legislature should be given the power to adopt these provisions of the Constitution Act in the future, if it should think fit to do so

Federal Finance.—The question of finance was remitted to a special committee, whose report was accepted in principle by the Conference, subject to the proviso that a "fact-finding" expert committee should work out the details The committee divided the revenue into federal and provincial heads, as shown below, and made important recommendations on the question of Income Tax and Provincial contributions

Federal

External Customs, including Export duties
Salt
Export Opium

Excises on articles on which Customs duties are imposed (with the exception of Excises on Alcohol, Narcotics and Drugs)

Receipts from Federal Railways, Federal Posts and Telegraphs, and other Federal commercial undertakings

Profits of Federal Currency
Corporation tax
Contributions from Provinces
Contributions from States

Provincial

Land revenue
Excises on Alcohol, Narcotics and Drugs.
Stamps with the possible exception of Commercial Stamps

Forests
Provincial commercial undertakings
Succession duties, if any
Terminal taxes, if any

The first seven taxes in the present First Schedule to the Scheduled Taxes Rules

Taxes on Income.—We are agreed that such taxes should still be collected from the whole of British India by one centralised administrative service We are all of the opinion that the net proceeds should, subject to the special provisions mentioned below, be re distributed to the Provinces On any other basis it will be impossible to secure, even ultimately, a uniformity of Federal burdens as between the Provinces and the federating States, or to avoid a clash of conflicting interests in the Federal Legislature when there is a question of raising or lowering the level of taxation The distribution of the proceeds of Income-tax among the Provinces may also form a very convenient means of alleviating the burden of two or three of the Provinces which under the present system, are universally admitted to be poorer than the others We are bound to assume that there may be a substantial

[illegible] to the allocation of Income-[illegible] The deficit, in so far as [illegible] would be measured, [illegible] from the Provinces, to [illegible] on the basis of [illegible] or of population, or [illegible] defined [illegible]

Defence.—The [illegible] of the Committee [illegible] in the Committee [illegible] the assumption by [illegible] responsibility which [illegible] cannot be [illegible] period of [illegible] shall be res[illegible] by a [illegible] to him [illegible]

External Relations.—[illegible] similar consti[illegible] the constitutional [illegible] in the case of the [illegible] in general [illegible] of the Com[illegible] closely their [illegible] constitutional provisions [illegible] In particular the majo[illegible] from the view taken [illegible] Report of the Sub-Committee [illegible] would be possible [illegible]

Financial Safeguards.—The majority of the [illegible] that if the attitude of [illegible] which they approached this ques[illegible] in January 1931, was justified—as they are [illegible] that it was—the financial crisis which [illegible] since overwhelmed both the United Kingdom and India in common with so many other [illegible] has still further reinforced its necessity. They feel further that in the conditions of [illegible] uncertainty and instability now so widely prevailing it would serve no useful [illegible] purpose here and now meticulously to [illegible] to attempt to decide upon the precise means to enjoy to ensure and command confidence in the stability of the new order, and a safe transition to it from the old. The result of the Committee therefore record it as their view that the conclusions reached in the Committee's Second Report form an appropriate basis for approach to the task of framing the constitutional definitions of the powers and interplay in the sphere of finance of the various elements which will compose the Federal Authority which they envisage, and that it would be premature at this stage to attempt to elaborate the application of these conclusions. While they are prepared to explore more fully the suggestion of an Advisory Finance Council, they cannot on the basis of the discussion that has taken place commit themselves to the view that such a Council would adequately secure the effective maintenance of confidence in the credit of India, which must be the essential test of the measures necessary in the sphere of finance.

Commercial Discrimination.—On this subject the Committee record a substantial measure of agreement. They recall that in paragraph 22 of their Report at the last Conference it was stated that there was general agreement that in matters of trade and commerce the principle of equality of treatment ought to be established and that the Committee of the whole Conference at their meeting on January 19th, 1931, adopted the following paragraph as part of the Report of the Minorities Sub-Committee:—

"At the instance of the British commercial community the principle was generally agreed that there should be no discrimination between the rights of the British mercantile community, firms and companies trading in India, and the rights of Indian born subjects, and that an appropriate Convention based on reciprocity should be entered into for the purpose of regulating these rights.

The Committee accept and re-affirm the principle that equal rights and equal opportunities should be afforded to those lawfully engaged in commerce and industry within the territory of the Federation.

The Present Position.—The Conference came to a close on the 1st December 1931, when the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, made an important declaration of policy. It is important to note that the Declaration referred to earlier came from the head of a minority Government. It did not necessarily pledge its successors. The second declaration came from the head of the National Government, and therefore was stamped with authority. The important features of this speech are contained in the following paragraphs:

"My colleagues in His Majesty's present Government fully accept that statement of January last as representing their own policy. In particular they desire to re-affirm their belief in an all India Federation as offering the only hopeful solution of India's constitutional problem. They intend to pursue this plan unswervingly and to do their utmost to surmount the difficulties which now stand in the way of its realisation. In order to give this declaration the fullest authority, the statement which I am now making to you will be circulated to-day as a White Paper to both Houses of Parliament, and the Government will ask Parliament to approve it this week."

"It is our intention to set up at once the Committees whose appointment the Conference has recommended (*a*) to investigate and advise on the revision of the Franchise and Constituencies, (*b*) to put to the test of detailed budgetary facts and figures the recommendations of the Federal Finance Sub-Committees, and (*c*) to explore more fully the specific financial problems arising in connection with certain individual States. We intend that these Committees shall be at work in India under the chairmanship of distinguished public men from this country as early in the New Year as possible."

The White Paper was approved by Parliament.—The committees referred to in this speech arrived in India early in the New Year, and at once proceeded with their inquiries. The Consultative Committee working directly under the direction of His Excellency the Viceroy was also constituted, and a record of its proceedings was published from time to time.

COMMITTEES IN INDIA

Franchise Committee.—The following Committees were appointed to continue in India the discussions of the Round Table Conference, and they started work in India in January, 1932 Lord Lothian (Chairman), Dr B R Ambedkar, Khan Bahadur Aziz-ul-Haq, Sir Ernest Bennett, M.P, Mr R A, Butler, M.P, Lord Dufferin and Ava, Sir John Kerr, Mr Ernest Miller, Major J Milner, M P, Diwan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Miss Mary Pickford, M.P, Sir Sundar Singh, Majithia, Mrs Subbaravan, Mr S B Tambe, and Sir Muhammad Yakub

Secretaries—Mr T C S Jayaratnam, I C S, and Mr J G Laithwaite (India Office) Assistant Secretaries—Mr S P Thompson, I C S, and Mr F H T Ward

Federal Finance Committee—Lord Eustace Percy, M.P, (Chairman), Colonel K N Haksar, Nawab Sir Muhammad Akbar Hydari, Sir Louis Kershaw, Mr H Shankar Ran, (Member and Secretary), and Mr F P Robinson (H M Treasury)

Assistant Secretary—Mr K Anderson (India Office)

States Inquiry Committee.—Mr J C C Davidson, M.P (Chairman), Sir Reginald Glancy, Sir Maurice Gwyer, Lord Hastings, Major-General Sir Robert Hutchison, M.P, Mr J R Martin, and Sir Charles Stuart-Williams

Secretaries—Mr K. S Fitze, I C S, and Mr P J Patrick (India Office)

Consultative Committee.—In his Statement on December 1, 1931, the Prime Minister announced the intention of His Majesty's Government to keep the Conference in being through a "working committee" of the delegates, to be nominated by himself, with which, through the Governor-General, His Majesty's Government would keep in effective touch It is the intention of His Majesty's Government that this working committee of the Conference should be brought into effective consultation on the recommendations of the three committees referred to above before final conclusions on their recommendations are adopted by His Majesty's Government Besides this it will, of course, participate in such constructive work, in pursuance of the general policy indicated in the Prime Minister's Statement, as can be undertaken independently

The Prime Minister nominated the following members of the Round-Table Conference to be members of this Consultative Committee, under the chairmanship of the Governor-General as deputy for himself —The Rajah of Sarila, Sir Manubhai Mehta, Nawab Sir Muhammad Akbar Hydari, Sir Mirza Muhammad Ismail, Mr M. R Jayakar, Rao Bahadur V T Krishnama Chari, Nawab Liaqat Hayat Khan, Sir C P Ramaswami Aiyer, Mr E C Benthal, Mr A H Ghuznavi, Mr N M Joshi, Dr B S Moonje, Sir A P Patro, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Captain Rajah Sher Muhammad Khan of Domeli, Dr Shafa'at Ahmad Khan, Rao Bahadur Srinivasan, Sardar Saheb Ujjal Singh, and Mr Zafrulah Khan

Secretaries—Mr A Latifi, O B E, I C S and Mr B Rama Rao, C.I E, I C S

BURMA ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

The Conference was held in London in December 1931, and January, 1932

Chairman—Lord Peel

Conservatives—Lord Winterton and Mr J S Wardlaw Milne

Liberals—Lord Mersey and Mr Isaac Foot

Labour—Mr G H Hall and Major D Graham Pole

Mr J A Woodhead attended the Conference on behalf of the Government of India and Sir S A Smyth and Mr T Lister on behalf of the Government of Burma

Delegates from Burma—U Ba Pe, U Maung Maung Ohn Ghine, U Aung Thin (for separation), U Chit Hlaing, U Soe Thein, U Sn, (Tharrawaddy) U Pu, U Ni (various anti separation parties), Sir Oscar de Glanville, Mr R B Howison and the Hon K B Harper (unofficial Europeans), Shwe Ba (Karen), Mr N M Cowasji Mr S N Haji (Indians), Mr C H Campagnac (Anglo-Indian), the Sawbwa of Hsipaw State and the Sawbwa of Yawngwe State (Shan States)

Constitution of Burma

Cabinet Plans explained—The Prime Minister announced the policy of His Majesty's Government on the question of constitutional reform in Burma at the final plenary sitting of the Burma Round-Table Conference in January 1932

The Main Points in his Statement were.—The Government's intention, in the event of Burma electing to pursue her political development apart from India, was to place responsibility upon her Legislature for the administration not only of the subjects which will fall within the range of Provincial Governments in India, but also subjects which will be administered in India by the Central authority

The Legislature to be bicameral—the Upper House to consist partly of elected and partly of nominated members, the Lower House to be directly elected

Adequate representation of minority communities and special interests like commerce

The Ministry to consist of about six, but not more than eight, Ministers appointed by the Governor and collectively responsible to the Legislature

Governor's Powers—In order that the stability of the Realm may be maintained, the Governor must have special powers, including—

Administering in responsibility to Parliament the subjects of Defence and External affairs

The administration of the Shan States and other excluded areas

[illegible] of the Legislature for the [illegible] required for the administration of [illegible] and to secure the enactment of legislation essential thereto

The [illegible] of minorities, including [illegible] and coinage, the protection of the rights and interests of officers [illegible] by the Crown or the Secretary of State, [illegible]

[illegible] of the present discretion on [illegible] to refer assent to legislation [illegible] and to return Bills for [illegible]

[illegible] the endeavour of His Majesty's Government [illegible] to ensure that these powers shall not prejudice the advance of Burma to full self-government

The [illegible] of financial questions, including the power of taxation and raising revenue, [illegible] and expenditure on subjects [illegible] the sphere of the Governor's responsibilities, to be entrusted to the Ministry

The Constitution must contain provision ensuring equal rights and opportunities for any British subject ordinarily resident or carrying on trade or business in Burma

Separation—The Burmese people to decide at the General Election (due to be held in November next) whether or not they are in favour of separation from India

In this connexion the Prime Minister made the significant statement that if an Indian Federation is established it cannot be on the basis that members can leave it as and when they please He supplemented the "clear picture of a general constitutional scheme" he had read by pointing out that necessarily in such a statement reservations have to be specified and thus present a formidable appearance The powers that remained without any reference being made to them were very great In addition to the subjects of which Ministers would have charge in common with Ministers in Indian Provinces, they would have such vastly important Central subjects as civil and criminal law, posts and telegraphs, communications, customs, and Incometax Of 40 Central subjects in the schedule of the Government of India Act only half a dozen were proposed to be excluded from the purview of the Burma Ministry and Legislature

The Indian Legislature.

The Indian Legislature with its Assembly, the fourth of its line, newly returned by the constituencies, was three times summoned during 1931 the first meeting being the ordinary Delhi cold weather one, the second the normal autumn meeting, in Simla, and the third a special session called in Delhi in November to pass measures which had been outlined in September to meet the emergency financial situation brought about in India by the collapse of the markets throughout the world

The first meeting of the Delhi winter session of the Assembly was on 14th January and pending the election of President Mr Shanmukham Chetty was nominated by His Excellency the Governor General to take the chair The presidential election on 17th January resulted in the elevation of **Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla** to the chair, after a spirited contest in which several candidates participated

H E the Viceroy (Lord Irwin) addressed the Assembly on the afternoon of 17th January "India, like the rest of the world (he said) has suffered seriously from an almost universal trade depression and in the nature of things has felt the full weight of the collapse in world prices of agricultural products The troubles arising from this state of affairs, as I recently had cause to point out, are being seriously aggravated by the disturbances resulting from the civil disobedience movement I do not wish to dwell at length on this aspect of that movement to day, nor indeed is it profitable to indulge in recriminations about the past" But, said the Viceroy, "a political movement must be judged and dealt with not according to the professions of those who initiate it or carry it into effect but in the light of practical results" His Excellency referred to the determined efforts of Congress to establish a parallel government and especially to the pernicious and cruel effort to persuade people not to pay agricultural rents and land revenue He referred to the Ordinances as means which he had taken to combat these insidious and dangerous attempts to cripple the administration and to save the small agriculturists "from the effects of a propaganda by people who have little to lose but are callously ready to involve the small landholder in the risks of legal processes and even forfeiture of his land" The Viceroy also referred to the Bill to be placed before the Legislature to increase Government's power of control over the Press—a Bill the Legislature later passed.

A formal motion for papers on the Round Table Conference produced in the Assembly an interesting debate There was also a debate on a non official resolution deploring the Government's "policy of repression," but eventually, on the motion of Sir Hari Singh Gour, as leader of the Nationalist party, the debate was adjourned *sine die*

The House adjourned on 9th February as a mark of respect to the memory of Pundit Motilal Nehru whose death was announced that day

The outstanding feature of the session was the Assembly's treatment of the annual **Finance Bill** The Budget gravely reflected the economic depression and, to make ends meet, the Finance Bill proposed heavy new taxation in particular substantial surcharges on Customs and Income-Tax and an increase in the Customs duty on silver The non-official party members specially demanded enormous retrenchment as the way to balance the budget, rather than new taxation At first, the party leaders opposed the Finance Member's suggestion of a Retrenchment Committee They and their followers finally agreed to the proposal, but the Finance Bill was rejected by the House and had to be enacted by certification The Council of State approved the Bill

The Simla session was startled by the departure of sterling from its association with gold Directly this happened, Government protected themselves by Ordinance from a rush on their reserves and proceeded to take a few days to deliberate on what their policy should be But meanwhile His Majesty's Government announced in London that the rupee would henceforth be linked with sterling This led to much protesting by the non-official Indian benches in the Assembly against dictation from Whitehall There was much disappointment among those who had long been striving to secure depreciation of the rupee Government were pressed to prohibit the export of gold

The Finance Member laid before the Assembly an exhaustive financial statement reviewing the outlook in India under pressure of the world depression He showed that on the existing basis of taxation and despite earnest retrenchment measures, there were likely to be deficits in the current year of 19½ crores and 1932-33 of a similar amount He therefore propounded an 18-month Budget and Finance Bill, providing for further heavy increases in taxation He unfolded a rigorous plan of retrenchment in all departments and including an all-round cut in official salaries, from the Viceroy down to a very low level of pay His proposed new taxation comprised for the current year new and increased Customs duties calculated to yield Rs 154 lakhs, surcharges on existing taxes to bring in Rs 331 lakhs, a surcharge of Rs 21 lakhs on the Salt duty and an increase of Income-Tax calculated to raise a new Rs 205 lakhs The total new taxation proposed for the current year was thus calculated to produce an additional Rs 711 lakhs and it was also proposed to raise postal and telegraph charges to make them produce another Rs 37 lakhs The new taxes were proposed to run for 18 months and the extra yield from them in 1932–33 was calculated to be Rs 14,10 lakhs

No attempt was made to carry the Bill straight through into law Having been introduced, it was left for a special session, to be called in Delhi in November

His Excellency the new Viceroy, **the Earl of Willingdon**, on 14th September addressed a joint sitting of both Houses of his Legislature. This was before the introduction of the new financial programme His Excellency referred to it and exhorted all members of the public to brace themselves to bear the new burdens which it must impose His Excellency only briefly touched on the general political situation and spoke with warm satisfaction of the outlook for the Round Table Conference

The Assembly met in Delhi on 4th November and immediately opened discussion of the new Finance Bill The new taxation proposals were severely criticised by all sections of non-official members It was, in the main, said that they were ill chosen because they piled up enormous new taxation on an already overloaded narrow basis, that they would not yield the revenue expected from them but would greatly damage trade The debates were conducted on a high level, but in the end the Assembly refused to pass the Bill and it, like its next preceding forerunner, had to be enacted by His Excellency the Viceroy by his power of certification and with the assistance of the Council of State.

The Peoples of India.

It [illegible] to be kept in mind, when dealing with the peoples of India that it is a continent [illegible] Nowhere is the complex [illegible] of Indians more clearly exemplified than in the physical type of its inhabitants. No one would confuse the main types, such as [illegible] Sikhs, Rajputs, Burmans, Nagas, Tamils, etc., needless to say it take long to carry the [illegible] much further. The typical [illegible] —the Dravidians—differ al[illegible] from those of Northern Asia, and more [illegible] the tribes of Malaya, Sumatra and [illegible] Whatever may be their origin it is certain that they have settled in the country for [illegible] ages and that their present physical characteristics have been evolved [illegible] They have been displaced in the North-West by successive hordes of invaders including Aryans, Scythians, Pathans and Moghals, and in the North-East by Mongoloid tribes allied to those which have invaded India only in a modern [illegible] Between these foreign elements and the pure Dravidians is borderland where the contending races have intermingled.

The peoples of the Indian Empire are divided by [illegible] Herbert Risley (Caste, Tribe and Race, Indian Census Report 1901, the Gazetteer of India, Ethnology and Caste, Volume I, Chapter 6) into seven main physical types. There would be eight if the Andaman Negritos were included, but this tiny group of Negritos may be disregarded.

The Turko Iranian, represented by the Baluchis, Brahuis and Afghans of Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province. Probably formed by a fusion of Turk and Persian elements, in which the former predominate. Stature above mean, complexion fair, eyes mostly dark but occasionally grey, hair on face plentiful, head broad, nose moderately narrow, prominent, and very long. The feature in these people that strikes one most prominently is the portentous length of their noses, and it is probably this peculiarity that has given rise to the tradition of the Jewish origin of the Afghans.

The Indo-Aryan occupying the Punjab, Rajputana, and Kashmir, and having as its characteristic members the Rajputs, Khattris, and Jats. This type, which is readily distinguishable from the Turko Iranian, approaches most closely to that ascribed to the traditional Aryan colonists of India. The stature is mostly tall, complexion fair, eyes dark, hair on face plentiful, head long, nose narrow, and prominent but not specially long.

The Scytho-Dravidian, comprising the Marathas, Brahmans, the Kunbis, and the Coorgs of Western India. Probably formed by a mixture of Scythian and Dravidian elements. This type is clearly distinguished from the Turko Iranian by a lower stature, a greater length of head, a higher nasal index, a shorter nose, and a lower orbito-nasal index. All of these characters, except perhaps the last, may be due to a varying degree of intermixture with the Dravidians. In the higher groups the amount of crossing seems to have been slight, in the lower Dravidian elements are more pronounced.

The Aryo-Dravidian or Hindustani, found in the United Provinces, in parts of Rajputana and in Bihar and represented in its upper strata by the Hindustani Brahman and in its lower by the Chamar. Probably the result of the intermixture in varying proportions, of the Indo-Aryan and Dravidian types. The head form is long with a tendency to medium, the complexion varies from lightish brown to black; the nose ranges from medium to broad, being always broader than among the Indo Aryans, the stature is lower than in the latter group and usually below the average according to the scale. The higher representatives of this type approach the Indo Aryans, while the lower members are in many respects not very far removed from the Dravidians. The type is essentially a mixed one, yet its characteristics are readily definable, and no one would take even an upper class Hindustani for a pure Indo-Aryan or a Chamar for a genuine Dravidian. The distinctive feature of the type, the character which gives the real clue to its origin and stamps the Aryo Dravidian as radially different from the Indo Aryan is to be found in the proportions of the nose.

The Mongolo Dravidian, or Bengali type of Lower Bengal and Orissa, comprising the Bengal Brahmins and Kayasthas, the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, and other groups peculiar to this part of India. Probably a blend of Dravidian and Mongoloid elements, with a strain of Indo-Aryan blood in the higher groups. The head is broad, complexion dark, hair on face usually plentiful, stature medium, nose medium, with a tendency to broad. This is one of the most distinctive types in India, and its members may be recognised at a glance throughout the wide area where their remarkable aptitude for clerical pursuits has procured them employment. Within its own habitat the type extends to the Himalayas on the north and to Assam on the east, and probably includes the bulk of the population of Orissa, the western limit coincides approximately with the hilly country of Chota Nagpur and Western Bengal.

The Mongoloid type of the Himalayas, Nepal, Assam, and Burma, represented by the Kanets of Lahul and Kulu, the Lepchas of Darjeeling and Sikkim, the Limbus, Murmis and Gurungs of Nepal, the Bodo of Assam, and the Burmese. The head is broad, complexion dark, with a yellow tinge, hair on face scanty, stature short or below average, nose fine to broad, face characteristically flat, eyelids often oblique.

The Dravidian type extending from Ceylon to the valley of the Ganges, and pervading Madras, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, most of Central India and Chota Nagpur. Its most characteristic representatives are the Paniyans of Malabar and the Santals of Chota Nagpur. Probably the original type of the population of India, now modified to a varying extent by the admixture of Aryan, Scythian, and Mongoloid elements. In typical specimens the stature is short or below mean, the complexion very dark, approaching black, hair plentiful, with an occasional tendency to curl, eyes dark, head long, nose very broad, sometimes depressed at the root but not so as to make the face appear flat. This race, the most primitive of the Indian types, occupies the oldest geological formation in

India, the medley of forest clad ranges, terraced plateau, and undulating plains which stretch roughly speaking, from the Vindhyas to Cape Comorin On the east and the west of the peninsular area the domain of the Dravidian is conterminous with the Ghats, while further north it reaches on one side to the Aravallis, and on the other to the Rajmahal Hills Where the original characteristics have been unchanged by contact with Indo-Aryan or Mongoloid people, the type is remarkably uniform and distinctive Labour is the birthright of the pure Dravidian whether hoeing tea in Assam, the Duars, of Ceylon, cutting rice in the swamps of Eastern Bengal or doing scavenger's work in the streets of Calcutta, Rangoon and Singapore, he is recognizable at a glance by his black skin, his squat figure, and the negro-like proportion of his nose In the upper strata of the vast social deposit which is here treated as Dravidian these typical characteristics tend to thin and disappear, but even among them traces of the original stock survive in varying degrees

The areas occupied by these various types do not admit of being defined as sharply as they must be shown on an ethnographic map They melt into each other insensibly, and although at the close of a day's journey from one ethnic tract to another, an observer whose attention had been directed to the subject would realise clearly enough that the physical characteristics of the people had undergone an appreciable change, he would certainly be unable to say at what particular stage in his progress the transformation had taken place

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

The progress of urbanisation in India—if there has been any progress at all—has been very slow during the past thirty years, the whole increase being less than one per cent An examination of the statistics shows that whilst towns with populations above 50,000, increased by over 16 per cent in the decade, the increase was considerably less in those between 5,000 and 50,000, whereas the population of towns between 10 to 20 thousand did not keep abreast of the progress of the general population of the country The statistics reveal the gradual decadence of the medium-size country town and the growth of the larger cities under the influence of commercial and industrial development

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN GROUPS OF TOWNS ACCORDING TO SIZE AND IN RURAL TERRITORY

Class of places	1921		1921
	Places	Population	Per cent.
Total Population	687,935	316,017,751	100 0
Urban Territory	2,313	32,418,776	10 2
Towns having—			
I 100,000 and over	35	8,211,704	2 6
II 50,000 to 100,000	54	3,517,749	1 1
III 20,000 to 50,000	199	5,925,675	1 8
IV 10,000 to 20,000	450	6,209,583	2 0
V 5,000 to 10,000	885	6,223,011	2 0
VI Under 5,000	690	2,331,054	7
Rural Territory	685,622	283,598,975	89 8

Migration —Of the population of the Indian Empire only 603,526 were enumerated as born in other parts of the world Of these about four-fifths came from other Asiatic countries, such as Nepal, Afghanistan, China, Siam, Ceylon, and Arabia and the remainder mostly from Great Britain and other countries of Europe The emigration from India is approximately 1 7 million, so the numbers who move between India and other countries is about two millions Of the total immigrant population of 707,000 in Burma 573,000 are Indians, 102,000 Chinese, representing 80 and 15 per cent respectively of the whole number Of the Provinces which contribute most largely to the streams of migrants the most conspicuous are Bihar and Orissa, about 1¼ million, the United Provinces about 1 million, Madras ¾th of a million, Rajputana 3-5th of a million and Hyderabad 1-6th of a million The number of persons resident in India who were born outside the Indian Empire is 603,526 and of these 274,000 were born in Nepal, 116,000 in the British Isles, 108,000 in China and 48,000 in Afghanistan

The statistics of emigration outside India are far from complete

The number of Indians belonging to regiments and labour-corps outside India at the time of the census was about 125,000 Of these the majority were probably in Mesopotamia and Palestine According to the returns the number of Indians in the colonies, irrespective of birth-place, amounts to 1,662,000, of whom 1,028,000 or about two-thirds are males More than four-fifths are Hindus and about half of the remainder are Musalmans The colonies which attract an appreciable number of emigrants are shown below About one-ninth of the emigrants failed to specify their province of birth, and of the remainder no

less than 841,000 or 80 per cent were from Madras, 24,000 from Bombay, 18,000 from the Punjab, 17,000 from the North-West Frontier Province and 11,000 from Bengal The majority of the emigrants work as agricultural labourers on rubber, tea, coffee and other plantations Under the Defence of India Rules indentured labour emigration was stopped in March 1917, but there had been a considerable outflow of labourers to the colonies in the previous years and more than 2 4 millions of natives of India passed through the ports of Madras and Calcutta as indentured labourers for the various colonies during the decade Of the labourers 33,000 went from Calcutta, but the bulk were from the Madras Presidency and their destination was Ceylon and the Straits Settlements There is very little emigration from the ports of Bombay and Karachi Altogether about two million labourers returned to India from the colonies during the decade

Indian emigrants to certain Colonies

	In thousands
Ceylon	461
Straits Settlements and Malay	401
Natal	47
Trinidad	37
Fiji	32
Mauritius	17
Kenya	17

RELIGIONS

The subject of religion is severely controversial in India, where often it is coloured by politics and racialism As the Year Book aims at being impartial, all disputed inferences are excluded Speaking broadly, of every hundred persons in the Indian Empire 68 are Hindus, 22 Mahomedans, 3 Buddhists, 3 follow the religion of their tribes, one is a Christian and one a Sikh Of the remaining 2 one is equally likely to be a Buddhist or a Christian, and the other most probably a Jain much less probably a Parsi and just as possibly either a Jew, a Brahmo, or a holder of indefinite beliefs The enumerated totals of the Indian religions are set out in the following table —

Religion	Actual number in 1921 (000's omitted)	Proportion per 10,000 of population in 1921.	Variation per cent (Increase +, Decrease —) 1911-1921
Indo Aryan	232,723	7,262	+ ·1
Hindu	216,735	6,850	— ·4
Brahmanic	216,261	6,841	— ·5
Arya	468	15	+92 1
Brahmo	6	2	+16 1
Sikh	3,239	103	+ 7 4
Jain	1,178	37	— 3 6
Buddhist	1,571	50	+ 7 0
Iranian (Zoroastrian (Parsi))	102	3	+ 1 7
Semitic	73,511	2,325	+ 4 2
Musalman	68,735	2,174	+ 5 1
Christian	4,734	150	+22 6
Jew	22	6	+ 2 6
Primitive (Tribal)	9,775	309	— 5 1
Miscellaneous (Minor Religions and religions not returned)	18	1	—51 5

The Hindus largely predominate in the centre and south of India, and in the Madras Presidency they are no less than 89 per cent of the population Hindus are in the majority in Assam Bihar and Orissa the United Provinces the Central India tracts Rajputana and Bombay Muhammadans monopolize the North-West Frontier Province Baluchistan and Kashmir and are considerably in excess in the Punjab and Eastern Bengal and Sind They form about 28 per cent of the population of Assam, 14 per cent in the United Provinces and 10 per cent in Hyderabad The Buddhists are almost entirely confined to Burma where they are 85 per cent of the population The Sikhs are localized in the Punjab and the Jains in Rajputana, Ajmer Merwara and the [illegible] States Those who were classed as [illegible] Religions are chiefly found in [illegible] the Central Provinces and Assam [illegible] Burma Madras, Rajputana, Central India Hyderabad [illegible] under the head [illegible] the total [illegible] India including the Native States The remainder are [illegible] the largest [illegible] the United Provinces [illegible] Burma, Punjab and Assam [illegible] Jews are chiefly resident [illegible] Presidency

Christians —The Christian [illegible] numbers [illegible] 1¼ per cent [illegible] per cent [illegible] Madras [illegible] [illegible] Burma [illegible] [illegible] Hyderabad [illegible] [illegible] Punjab [illegible]

300 thousands, Bombay, Burma and the United Provinces between 200 and 300 thousands and Bengal and Assam between 100 and 150 thousands Divided racially Europeans (and allied races) number 176 thousands, Anglo-Indians 113 thousands and Indians nearly 4¼ millions so that out of every 100 Christians 93 are Indians, 4 are Europeans and 3 are Anglo-Indians

SECTS OF CHRISTIANS.

Sect	Total.	
	1921	1911.
INDIA	4,753,174	3,873,958
Abyssinian	1	25
Anglican Communion	533,180	492,752
Armenian	1 467	1,200
Baptist	444,479	337,226
Congregationalist	123,016	135,265
Greek	237	594
Lutheran	240,816	218,500
Methodist	208,135	171,844
Minor Protestant Denominations	26,852	12,469
Presbyterian	254,838	181,130
Protestants (Unsectarian or Sect not specified)	73,909	32,180
Quaker	1,036	12,405
Roman Catholic	1,823,079	1,490,863
Salvationist	88,922	52,407
South India United Church	65,747	..
Syrian, Chaldæan	1,926	13,780
Syrian, Jacobite	252,989	225,190
Syrian, Nestorian	97	.
Syrian, Reformed	112,017	75,840
Syrian, Romo-Syrian	423,968	413,142
Syrian, Unspecified	559	344
Sect not returned	75,904	17,954

MAIN STATISTICS OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

The Census of India was taken on the night of February 24th in Burma and on that of 26th in India The total population of India as thus ascertained is 351,450,689, *viz*, British Territory 270,612,162 and Indian States 80,838,527 giving an increase of 23,608,869 in British Territory and 8,899,340 in Indian States These figures are provisional, but the experience of previous Censuses shows that the difference between the population according to the provisional totals and that as finally ascertained does not amount to more than about 1 in 2,500 persons and the figures are therefore sufficiently accurate for practical purposes and can be adopted by Local Governments for administrative purposes and for calculation of proportions and percentages based on population

The proportional variations at each of the last two Censuses are given below —

—	1901 to 1911	1911 to 1921	1921 to 1931.
India	+7 1	+1 2	+10 2
Provinces	+5 5	+1 3	+9 55
States	+12 9	+1 0	+12 3

These ratios differ slightly from those in the statements appended, as allowance has been made in the former for the inclusion of new areas The areas now dealt with for the first time have an estimated population of 18,327 persons.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1931—Population of Provinces and States

Province, State or Agency	Population, 1931			Population, 1921			Variation 1921—31 Increase (+) Decrease (−)	
	Total.	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Actual	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIA	352,986,876	181,021,014	171,064,062	318,942,480	163,995,554	154,946,926	+34,044,396	+ 10 6
PROVINCES	271,749,312	140,070,321	131,678,991	246,850,191	126,793,887	120,057,304	+24,899,121	+ 10 8
Ajmer-Merwara	560,292	296,081	264,211	495,271	259,566	235,705	+65,021	+ 13 1
Andamans and Nicobars	29,463	19,702	9,761	27,036	20,743	6,293	+2,377	+ 8 8
Assam	8,622,261	4,537,266	4,085,015	7,459,138	3,887,890	3,571,248	+1,163,123	+ 15 6
Baluchistan	463,508	270,064	193,504	420,648	255,014	165,634	+42,860	+ 10 1
(*Districts and Administered Territories*)								
Bengal	50,122,556	26,044,380	24,078,176	46,701,571	24,154,210	22,547,361	+3,420,979	+ 7 32
Bihar and Orissa	37,596,356	18,752,646	18,843,310	33,996,154	16,760,878	17,235,276	+3,594,202	+ 10 6
Bihar	25,650,017	12,858,443	12,792,174	23,374,253	11,586,658	11,793,595	+2,276,664	+ 9 71
Orissa	5,300,398	2,548,225	2,752,173	4,968,873	2,350,793	2,618,080	+331,525	+ 6 67
Chota Nagpur	6,693,641	3,345,378	3,293,663	5,653,028	2,829,427	2,823,601	+946,013	+ 17 4
Bombay (Presidency)	22,250,977	11,719,591	10,540,386	19,348,219	10,176,969	9,171,250	+2,911,758	+15 04
Bombay	18,323,860	9,507,663	8,816,797	16,012,342	8,301,310	7,711,032	+2,311,518	+ 14 4
Sind	3,885,368	2,180,871	1,704,437	3,279,377	1,837,265	1,442,112	+605,931	+ 18 5
Aden	50,809	31,657	19,152	56,500	38,394	18,166	—5,691	— 10 1
Burma	14,665,618	7,489,460	7,176,158	13,212,192	6,756,969	6,455,223	+1,453,426	+ 11 0
Central Provinces & Berar	15,472,628	7,746,183	7,726,445	13,912,760	6,951,399	6,961,361	+1,559,868	+ 11 2
Central Provinces	12,628,863	45,985,877	6,042,986	10,837,444	5,385,525	5,451,919	+1,191,419	+ 10 9
Berar	3,443,765	1,760,366	1,683,459	3,075,316	1,565,874	1,509,442	+368,449	+ 11 9
Coorg	163,039	90,434	72,655	163,838	89,501	74,337	—749	— 0 45
Delhi	636,246	369,497	266,749	488,452	281,777	206,675	+147,794	+ 30 3
Madras	46,748,644	23,698,601	23,050,043	42,318,085	20,870,749	21,448,236	+4,420,659	+ 10 5
North-West Frontier Province	2,425,076	1,315,818	1,109,258	2,251,340	1,229,316	1,022,024	+173,736	+ 7 72
(*Districts and Administered Territories*)								
Punjab	23,580,851	12,876,312	10,704,539	20,685,478	11,306,507	9,378,971	+2,895,373	+ 13 9
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	48,468,763	25,445,006	22,963,757	45,375,069	23,787,359	21,587,710	+3,033,694	+ 6 7
Agra	35,613,784	18,805,132	16,808,652	33,268,427	17,488,690	15,719,737	+2,465,357	+ 7 2
Oudh	12,794,979	6,639,874	6,155,105	12,166,642	6,298,669	5,867,973	+628,337	+ 5 16

Census of India 1931—*Continued*

Province, State or Agency	Population, 1931			Population, 1921			Variation, 1921—31 Increase (+), Decrease (—)	
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Actual	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
STATES AND AGENCIES	81,237,564	41,851,593	39,385,971	72,086,289	37,196,667	34,889,622	+9,151,275	+ 12 7
Assam State (Manipur & Khasi States)	625,606	306,927	318,679	531,118	261,348	269,770	+94,488	+ 17 8
Baluchistan States	405,109	218,410	186,699	378,977	205,986	172,991	+26,132	+ 6 8
Baroda State	2,443,007	1,257,817	1,185,190	2,126,522	1,100,564	1,025,958	+316,485	+ 14 8
Bengal States	973,316	516,147	457,169	896,926	477,143	419,783	+76,390	+ 8 52
Bihar and Orissa States	4,643,456	2,284,100	2,359,356	3,959,669	1,946,186	2,013,483	+683 787	+ 17 3
Bombay States	4,469,081	2,290,327	2,178,754	3,867,819	1,974,121	1,893,698	+601,262	+ 15 5
Central India Agency	6,615,120	3,396,262	3,218,858	6,002,529	3,071,754	2,930,775	+612,591	+ 10 2
Central Provinces States	2,478,519	1,232,146	1,246,373	2,066,900	1,029,398	1,037,502	+411,619	+ 19 9
Gwalior State	3,523,070	1,867,031	1,656,039	3,193,198	1,695,371	1,497,827	+329,872	+10 33
Hyderabad State	14,395,493	7,339,091	7,056,402	12,471,770	6,345,071	6,126,699	+1,923,723	+ 15 4
Jammu and Kashmir State	3,645,339	1,938,010	1,707,329	3,320,518	1,757,122	1,563,396	+324,821	+ 9 78
Madras States	6,754,399	3,373,163	3,381,236	5,460,312	2,744,021	2,715,391	+1,294,087	+ 23 7
Cochin State	1,205,016	589,813	615,203	979,080	482,959	496,121	+225,936	+ 23 1
Travancore State	5,095,973	2,565,073	2,530,900	4,006,062	2,032,553	1,973,509	+1,089,911	+ 27 2
Mysore State	6,557,871	3,354,899	3,202,972	5,978,892	3,047,117	2,931,775	+578,979	+ 9 68
North-West Frontier Province	2,259,288	1,212,347	1,046,941	2,825,136	1,517,791	1,307,345	—565,848	— 20 3
(*Agencies and Tribal Areas*)								
Punjab States	4,910,005	2,680,684	2,229,321	4,416,036	2,425,783	1,990,253	+493,969	+ 11 2
Rajputana Agency	11,225,712	5,885,028	5,340,684	9,831,755	5,178,428	4,653,327	+1,393,957	+ 14 2
Sikkim	109,651	55,619	54,032	81,721	41,492	40,229	+27,930	+ 34 1
United Provinces States	1,206,070	618,171	587,899	1,134,881	581,230	553,651	+71,189	+ 6 3
Western India States Agency	3,997,452	2,025,414	1,972,038	3,541,610	1,795,841	1,745,769	+455,842	+ 12 5

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

TOWN	Population, 1931			Population, 1921			Variation, 1921-31 Increase (+), Decrease (—)		Variation 1911-21 Increase (+), Decrease (—)
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Actual	Per cent	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ajmer-Merwara									
Ajmer	119,524	66,014	53,510	113,512	67,597	45,915	+6,012	+5 3	+31 7
Bengal									
Calcutta with Suburbs & Howrah	1,419,321	958,378	460,943	1,272,565	852,720	419,845	+146,756	+11 5	+ 1 3
Calcutta Proper	1,196,833	815,012	381,821	1,077,264	724,248	353,016	+119,569	+11 1	+ 1 3
Howrah	222,488	143,366	79,122	195,301	128,472	66,829	+27,187	+13 0	+ 9 1
Dacca	138,518	79,365	59,153	119,450	67,333	52,117	+19,068	+10 9	+10 0
Bihar and Orissa									
Patna	158,230	91,234	66,996	119,976	65,777	54,199	+38,254	+31 8	—11.9
Bombay									
Bombay	1,157,851	745,762	412,089	1,175,914	771,332	404,582	—18,063	— 1 53	+20 0
Ahmedabad	*310,000	*	*	274,007	155,372	118,635	*	*	+17 7
Karachi	260,039	153,026	107,013	216,883	133,084	83,799	+43,756	+ 20 1	+42 7
Poona	163,100	86,792	76,308	214,790	118,473	96,323	—51,696	—24 06	+13 8
Sholapur	135,632	72,173	63,459	119,581	63,115	56,466	+16,051	+13 4	+94 9
Burma									
Rangoon	400,415	271,063	129,352	345,621	238,769	106,852	+54,794	+15 9	+10 0
Mandalay	144,899	75,653	69,246	148,917	77,763	71,154	—4,018	—2 7	+ 7 7
Central Provinces and Berar									
Nagpur	215,003	116,089	98,914	145,193	77,906	67,287	+69,810	+48 08	+43 2
Jubbulpore	124,469	69,363	55,106	108,793	61,754	47,039	+15,676	+14 4	+8 08
Delhi									
Delhi	447,442	267,979	179,463	304,420	182,054	122,366	+143,022	+40 98	+30 7
Madras									
Madras	647,228	341,303	305,925	526,911	276,107	250,807	+120,314	+22 8	+ 1 0
Madura	182,007	91,687	90,320	138,894	70,289	68,605	+43,113	+31 04	+ 2 8
Trichinopoly	141,640	72,064	69,576	120,422	60,574	59,848	+21,218	+17 0	— 2 5
Salem	102,181	51,776	50,405	52,244	26,418	25,820	+49,937	+95 5	—11 7

* 1931 enumeration incomplete

Population of Principal Towns—*Continued*

TOWN	Population, 1931			Population, 1921			Variation, 1921–31 Increase (+), Decrease (—)		Variation, 1911–21 Increase (+), Decrease (—)
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Actual	Per cent	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
N.-W. Province									
Peshawar	121,866	75,853	46,013	104,452	64,892	39,560	+17,414	+16 7	+6 7
Punjab									
Lahore	429,747	274,587	155,160	281,781	179,350	102,431	+147,966	+52 51	+23 2
Amritsar	264,840	158,085	105,855	160,218	95,106	65,112	+104,622	+65 30	+4 9
Multan	119,457	68,119	51,338	84,806	48,180	36,626	+34,651	+40 86	+14 5
Rawalpindi	110,284	75,071	43,313	101,142	70,180	30,962	+18,142	+17 04	+17 0
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh									
Lucknow	274,659	159,458	115,201	240,566	135,613	104,053	+34,093	+14 2	—4 6
Cawnpore	243,755	143,872	99,883	216,436	129,764	86,672	+27,319	+12 6	+21 2
Benares	205,315	114,551	90,764	198,447	106,158	92,289	+6,868	+3 5	—2 6
Agra	229,764	127,736	102,028	185,532	104,051	81,481	—44,232	+23 8	+0 0
Allahabad	183,914	104,162	79,752	157,220	89,663	67,557	+26,694	+17 0	—8 4
Bareilly	144,031	79,389	64,642	129,459	71,239	58,229	+14,572	+11 3	+0 0
Meerut	136,709	80,073	56,636	122,609	71,816	50,793	+14,100	+11 5	+5 1
Moradabad	119,562	61,346	49,216	82,671	44,685	37,986	+27,891	+33 7	+1 9
Baroda									
Baroda	112,862	62,738	50,124	94,712	51,555	43,157	+18,150	+19 1	—4 67
Central India Agency									
Indore	127,327	73,450	53,877	93,091	52,738	40,353	+34,236	+36 8	+107 1
Hyderabad									
Hyderabad	377,006	199,898	177,108	404,187	208,795	195,392	—27,181	—6 72	—10 4
Jammu and Kashmir.									
Srinagar	173,649	94,841	78,808	141,735	76,604	65,131	+31,904	+22 5	+8 0
Mysore									
Bangalore (including Civil and Military Station)	306,365	161,059	145,306	237,496	125,187	112,000	+68,869	+28 9	+24 3
Rajputana Agency									
Jaipur	144,170	77,933	66,246	120,207	64,382	55,825	+23,072	+19 0	—12 3

AGE AND SEX.

The figures of the total population of India are not tabulated by annual age-periods but the table below gives the age distribution of 10,000 males and females in the Indian population

Age-group	1921		1911	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—5	1,202	1,316	1,327	1,433
5—10	1,471	1,494	1,383	1,383
10—15	1,245	1,081	1,165	997
15—20	842	815	848	826
20—25	775	881	822	930
25—30	865	885	896	909
30—35	825	833	829	835
35—40	636	565	622	556
40—45	621	621	634	631
45—50	392	346	380	338
50—55	434	438	432	443
55—60	185	168	177	164
60—65	266	298	257	305
65—70	81	79	83	75
70 & over	160	180	145	175
Mean age	24 8	24 7	24 7	24 7

In the whole of British India the infant death-rate amounts to about one-fifth of the total death-rate for all ages and about one fifth of the children die before the age of one year The ratios of deaths vary in different provinces the birth-rate being an important factor Thus they are specially high in the United Provinces and Central Provinces where the birth-rate is high and low in Madras which has a lower general birth-rate The recorded rates in some of the cities are phenomenally high but may, owing to the defective reporting of births, be somewhat exaggerated

Special causes contribute to the high mortality of infants in India Owing to the custom of early marriage co habitation and child-birth commonly take place before the woman is physically mature and this, combined with the primitive and insanitary methods of mid lifery seriously affects the health and vitality of the mother and through her of the child Available statistics show that over 40 per cent of the deaths of infants occur in the first week after birth and over 60 per cent in the first month If the child survives the pre-natal and natal chances of congenital debility and the risks of child-birth, it is exposed to the dangers of death in the early months of life from diarrhœa or dysentery

Infant mortality in Cities

Bombay	556
Calcutta	386
Rangoon	303
Madras	282
Karachi	249
Delhi	233

Sex Ratio—In the whole of India there is an excess of males over females, the figures being 945 females per thousand males These results being opposed to experience in most other countries of the world have been challenged and attributed to errors in the Indian census This reasoning is rejected by the Census authorities, who insist that the disparity between the sexes is due to special conditions in the Indian Empire The sex ratio has fallen in the last twenty years throughout India The statistics of birth suggest that the proportion of females born to males born has, if anything, declined during this period, and in any case there has been a marked decline in the last five years of the last decade in most provinces The decline in the proportion of women however is chiefly due to (*a*) the absence of famine mortality which selects adversely to males and (*b*) the heavy mortality from plague and influenza which has selected adversely to females

Marriage—The subject of polygamy has been discussed fully in the report of 1911 Both Hindus and Muhammadans are allowed more wives than one, Muhammadans being nominally restricted to four As a matter of practice polygamy is comparatively rare owing to domestic and economic reasons and has little effect on the statistics The table shows the number of married women per 1,000 married men in India and the main provinces No definite conclusions however can be drawn from these figures because (1) they probably contain a certain number of widows divorces and prostitutes who have wrongly returned as married and (2) it is impossible accurately to gauge the effect of migration on the figures of the married in any area The custom of polyandry is recognized as a regular institution among some of the tribes of the Himalayas and in parts of south India It is also practised among many of the lower castes and aboriginal tribes Its effect is reflected in the statistics of a few small communities such as the Buddhists of Kashmir where the proportion of married women to married men is exceptionally low, but otherwise the custom is of sociological rather than of statistical interest

Number of married females per 1,000 males

India	1,008
Assam	976
Bengal	966
Bihar and Orissa	1,034
Bombay	987
Burma	924
C P and Berar	1,024
Madras	1,061
Punjab	1,021
United Provinces	1,013

Widows—The proportion of widowers in the population, viz 6 4 per cent, does not differ widely from the figure for European countries but the number of widows is strikingly

large The large number of Indian widows is due partly to the early age of marriage, partly to the disparity in the ages of the husbands and wives but chiefly to the prejudice against the remarriage of widows The higher castes of Hindus forbid it altogether and, as the custom is held to be a mark of social respectability many of the more ambitious of the lower castes have adopted it by way of raising their social status, while Muhammadans who are closely brought into touch with their Hindu neighbours are apt to share the prejudice,

Proportion of widows in the population per 1,000

Age	India, 1921	England and Wales, 1911	Age	India, 1921	England and Wales, 1911
All ages	175 0	73 2	20—25	71 5	1 5
0—5	7		25—35	146 9	13 1
5—10	4 5		35—45	325 2	50 5
10—15	16 8		45—65	619 4	193 3
15—20	41 4		65 and over	834 0	565 9

Early Marriage—The figures clearly show an increase in the numbers of those in the early age-categories who are still unmarried The movement is most marked in the Hindu community but is shared by the other religions, the change being less noticeable among the Buddhist and Christian communities who are not addicted to early marriage The change is most conspicuous in the age categories 10 to 15 for women and 10 to 20 for men

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Literacy—The number of persons in India Literate in the sense of being able to write a letter and read the reply is 22 6 millions, amounting, if children under five years of age are excluded, to 82 in every thousand of the population Of males 139 in every thousand at age five and above are literate, the corresponding proportion in the case of females being 21

The Hindus have one literate person in every thirteen, for males the ratio is one in eight and for females one in sixty-three The proportion of Sikh males who are literate is less than that of Hindus One Mahomedan male in 11 and one female in 116 can read and write The low position of Musalmans is partly due to the fact that in Bengal, the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Sind, where they predominate, they are mostly agricultural Where they are in a minority, as in the Central Provinces, United Provinces and Madras, they are usually town-dwellers and have a considerably higher proportion of literates The Hindu community embraces every stratum of society and the proportion of literacy is seriously affected by the inclusion of the vast mass of the lower rural classes Some of the higher Hindu castes have more literate males than the Parsis whilst others are on a level with or even below the aboriginal tribes

English—In the whole of India 2 5 million persons or 160 males and 18 females in every ten thousand persons of each sex aged five and over can read and write English

One in thirty males in Bengal and one in forty-three in Bombay are literate in English, In Madras, Assam and Burma the proportion is 2 per cent while in Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and the United Provinces it is below 1 per cent Of the States Cochin and Travancore have between 3 and 4 per cent, but in others the proportions are much lower More than half the number of Parsi males and one-fourth of their females can read and write English Of Christians nearly all the Europeans and many of the Anglo-Indian are literate in English, but except on the southern coast English literacy is rare among the Indian Christians and the regional proportions therefore largely follow the racial distribution Though the proportions in the other communities, taken on the total populations, are small, some of the higher castes have a fairly large number of English-knowing members In Bengal about half of the Baidya males and a quarter of the Brahman and Kayastha males are literate in English, while in Madras more than a quarter of the Tamil Brahmans can claim this accomplishment Of the Jain in Kathiawar nearly a tenth are literate in English though the Chaturth Jains of Kolhapur, who are cultivators, are less literate than the average of the Presidency During the decade the number of males knowing English rose by 51 per cent and that of females by 57 per cent Among the main Provinces the greatest progress has been made by Bengal, Assam and Bombay and in the States by Cochin, Travancore, Mysore and Baroda

Languages—In the whole Indian Empire 222 languages were returned at the census, dialects, as has been previously explained, not having been separately considered The

There had been a continnons decline in the total number as well as in the proportion of persons recorded as afflicted up to 1901 This fall has been ascribed, partly, to a progressive improvement in the accuracy of the diagnosis and, partly, to an actual decrease in the prevalence of the infirmities, owing to the improvement in the material condition of the people to better sanitation and (especially in the case of blindness) to the increasing nnmber of cures effected with the aid of modern medical and surgical science In the decade ending 1901 the relatively high mortality of the afflicted in the two severe famines mnst have been a considerable factor in the decline shown at that census, but the method of compilation adopted in 1901 and in the previons censns was defective, and, certainly in 1901, many of the persons afflicted must have escaped notice in the conrse of tabulation. Compared with the year 1891, there was a slight decrease in the total number of persons recorded as afflicted in 1911, the proportion per hundred thousand persons falling from 315 to 267 The small increase in the present decade, amonnting to 26,455 persons or one per 100,000 may be dne to improvement in record and tabnlation hnt is certainly unexpected

OCCUPATIONS

India is essentially an agricultural country and agriculture proper snpports 224 millions of persons or 71 per cent of the population of the Empire If we add the pastoral and hnnting occupations the percentage rises to 73, while a considerable proportion of the unfortunately large number of persons in the category of vague and nnclassifiable occupations are probably labourers closely connected with the occupations of the land Industries support 10 per cent of the population, but the bulk of these are engaged in nnorganised Indnstries connected with the snpply of personal and honsehold necessities and the simple implements of work Organized Industries occnpy only 1 per cent of the people In trade and transport, on which less than 6 per cent and 2 per cent, respectively, depend a not inconsiderable nnmber are connected with the disposal of the various kinds of agricultural products The administration and protection of the country engage only 4,825,479 persons, or 1½ per cent of the population, and the remainder are snpported by domestic, miscellaneons and unprodnctive occnpations Though the extent to which agriculture predominates in individual provinces varies, there is no region in which it does not in some form easily take the first place In spite of the trade of Calcutta and the nnmerons Industrial and mining concerns of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa the population of the eastern provinces is overwhelmingly agricultnral and contains a higher percentage of persons supported by the land than any other tract of India Of indnstrial workers the largest proportions in the local population are in the Punjab, the United Provinces and Bombay Of these three provinces, however, agriculture dominates the economic life of the first two, where the industrial occupations, though they engage a snbstantial number of persons, are mostly of the cottage Indnstry type In Bombay the development of organized Industry is of some economic importance, bnt is at present largely confined to a few of the biggest cities In the category of unclassified occupations the majority of persons are labonrers whose particular form of labour is unspecified and the rest mostly nnspecified clerks

Compared with 1911 the agriculturists have increased a little faster than the total population, though fishermen and hnnters are fewer. Miners have risen in nnmber with the recent expansion of the industry Industries have substantially decreased and of the principal forms of industry the textile workers have dropped considerably, as also have potters and workers in wood and metal An increase under transport by rail is conntered by a drop under transport by road Trade has increased, trade in textiles showing a slight rise and trade in food a slight drop The number employed in pnblic administration is practically stationary, but the army has risen while the police has fallen heavily Law and medicine have gained at the expense of religion, and though instruction has spread letters have fallen Rentiers are fewer and domestic servants as many Beggars and vagrants, the raw material of crime and disease, have decreased but criminals, the finished article, have risen in nnmbers

Origin of Indian Emigration—Emigration is prohibited by the Hindu Shastras and there is little evidence of any settlement of Indians overseas in early times except in Sumatra, Java and Ceylon Emigration for purposes of labour dates from the beginning of the 19th century. From 1800 A. D onwards Indians crossed the Bay to the Straits Settlements to work on the sugar, spice, tapioca and cocoanut plantations of Penang, and the intercourse was allowed to continue for long without regulation The first officially recorded instance of genuine recruitment for labour emigration occurred in 1830 when a French merchant, named Joseph Arnaud carried some 150 artizans to Bourbon The abolition of slavery in British colonies in 1811 gave the first great impetus to the movement The sugar planters of Mauritius at once turned to India as their best recruiting ground and between 1834 and 1837 obtained at least 7 000 recruits from Calcutta The Government of India at a very early stage realized the necessity of bringing such emigration under regulation The Law Commission was asked to investigate the case and to make recommendations for securing the well being of emigrants They advised that no legislation was required except in order to prevent undue advantage being taken of the simplicity and ignorance of emigrants by providing that a magistrate should satisfy himself that all contracts were entered into freely and understood by them and in order to secure that sufficient provision was made for their accommodation and sustenance during the voyage A copy of every engagement was also to be transmitted to the Government under which the emigrants were to live These recommendations were embodied in the first Emigration Act (V of 1837), which also provided that contracts should be determinable after 5 years

History of Emigration—Under the above Act emigration during 1837 was permitted to Mauritius, British Guiana and Australia (89 men, the first and last direct emigrants to Australia) In 1838 emigration was suspended owing to agitation in England regarding the abuses to which the system was liable, and a committee of enquiry reported in 1840 that emigrants were being entrapped by force or fraud, robbed of their wages and treated with brutality In consequence, emigration was prohibited (Act XV of 1842) except to Mauritius and there control was tightened In Act XXI of 1844 emigration under still stricter regulation was allowed to Jamaica, British Guiana and Trinidad Act XIII of 1847 removed the restrictions on emigration to Ceylon The emancipation of slaves in the French colonies in 1849 gave rise to a system of emigration from French Indian ports to Réunion and Bouron, which was largely based on crimping in British territory This practice was checked by Act XXIV of 1852 In 1858 emigration was opened to St Lucia, and in 1860 to St Vincent, Natal and St Kitts In the latter year a more elaborate Act, based on a convention with the French Government was passed legalising and regulating emigration to Réunion Martinique, Guadelonpe, and French Guiana Act XIII of 1864 marks an important stage in the history of emigration, since it elaborated

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Emigration to St Lucia, Grenada, St Vinc
St Kitts, Nevis, the Seychelles and St Cro
ceased soon after the passing of the Act, th
demand for fresh labour having died

Emigration to Natal was discontinued from the 1st July 1911 as the Government of India were satisfied that it was undesirable to continue to send Indian labour to that country Emigration to the French Colonies of Reunion, Martinique and Guadeloupe had been suspended prior to the passing of the Act of 1908 on account of repeated complaints of the inadequate precautions taken for the proper treatment and repatriation of the immigrants

The labour laws of the several Colonies provide for the protection and welfare of resident Indian labourers The Government of India also occasionally depute to the colonies their officers to report on the condition of Indian labourers Deputations from India visited Fiji and British Guiana in 1921 In spite of all precautions certain social and moral evils had grown up in connection with the indentured system of emigration and Indian public opinion has during the last decade been strongly opposed to it The whole system was exhaustively examined by the Government of India in 1915 in the light of the report received from Messrs McNeill and Chimanlal, and they arrived at the conclusion that the time has come when contract labour should be abolished The Secretary of State for India accepted this policy and authorised the Government of India to announce the abolition of the indentured system and the announcement to this effect was made in 1916

In 1922 a further step forward was taken in Act VII of 1922 which prohibited indentured emigration and all unskilled emigration, except to countries specially approved by the Legislature Emigration to Ceylon and Malaya was brought under control, and the definition of "Emigrant" was extended to cover all persons "assisted" to depart from India

References—The following is a list of the most important reports on questions connected with Indian Emigration that have been published during recent years —

1 Report of the International Commission appointed to enquire into the condition and treatment of British India immigrants in Reunion 1879

2 Report on the system of recruiting coolies in the North Western Provinces and Oudh for the Colonies, 1883

3 Major Pitcher and Mr Grierson's report on the system of recruiting labourers in the North Western Provinces and Bengal for the Colonies, 1883

4 Report of the Natal Indian Immigrants Commission 1885-87

5 Dr Comin's report on the proposed resumption of Emigration to Reunion, Martinique and Guadeloupe, 1892

6 Dr Comin's report on Emigration from the East Indies to Surinam, 1893

7 Mr Muir-Mackenzie's report on Emigration to Reunion, 1894

8 Mr Muir-Mackenzie's report on the condition of Indian immigrants in Mauritius, 1895

9 Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the question of Indian immigration, 1896

10 Lord Sanderson's Commission's Report on Emigration from India to the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, 1910

11 Report of the Indian Enquiry Commission, South Africa, 1914

12 Messrs McNeill and Chimanlal's report on the condition of Indian Emigrants in the four British Colonies Trinidad, British Guiana or Demerara, Jamaica and Fiji, and in the Dutch Colony of Surinam, 1914-15

13 Marjoribanks' and Marakkayar's report on Indian labour emigrating to Ceylon and Malaya, 1917

14 South Africa Asiatic Enquiry Commission report, 1921

15 Report by Right Hon V S Shastri regarding his Dominion tour, 1923

16 India and the Imperial Conference of 1923 compiled by Director of Public Information, Government of India

17. Reports on the scheme for Indian emigration to British Guiana

18 Report by Kunwar Maharaj Singh on his deputation to Mauritius, 1925

19 Report by Kunwar Maharaj Singh on his deputation to British Guiana, 1926

20 Report by the Right Hon'ble V S Srinivasa Sastri, P C, regarding his Mission to East Africa in 1929

21 Annual Reports of the Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon for the years 1928, 1929 and 1930

22 Annual Reports of the Agent of the Government of India in British Malaya for the years 1928, 1929 and 1930.

23 Annual Reports of the Agent of the Government of India in South Africa for the years 1928, 1929 and 1930

Present Position—Indian emigration questions have recently taken on a wider aspect The status of Indians in the Empire generally is one in which the Indian public now take keen interest It is no longer possible to deal with the treatment of Indian labour apart from other classes of Indian emigrants and travellers In several colonies and dominions considerable Indian communities have sprung up, which although composed largely of the descendants of indentured labourers, are themselves free and lawfully domiciled citizens of the countries in which they are settled, but have not yet been placed on a footing of legal, social, political and economic equality with the rest of the population The issues round which public interest at present centres are three —

(*a*) Control of emigration

(*b*) Rights of Indians to admission to other parts of the Empire.

(*c*) Rights and disabilities of Indians domiciled overseas

These questions may be considered separately

Control of Emigration—So far as unskilled labour is concerned, the Government of India have assumed absolute powers of control. The terms of section 10 of the Emigration Act of 1922 are as follows —

"10 (1) Emigration, for the purpose of unskilled work, shall not be lawful except to such countries and on such terms and conditions as the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, may specify in this behalf

"(2) No Notification shall be made under sub-section (1) unless it has been laid in draft before both Chambers of the Indian Legislature and has been approved by a resolution of each Chamber, either without modification

[illegible]

[illegible] shall be [illegible] in the form [illegible] British Guiana [illegible] British Guiana for [illegible]

[illegible] shall be entitled to repatriation at the expense of the Government of British Guiana [illegible] than [illegible] months after his arrival in British Guiana [illegible] the Government of British Guiana [illegible] of the cost of his passage from [illegible] in India to British Guiana

(11) Notwithstanding anything contained in [illegible] clause the Government of British Guiana on the request of an Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act shall repatriate at its own expense and without any payment [illegible] one-half of the emigrant to the place of his [illegible] residence in India an emigrant at any time after his arrival in British Guiana

(12) An emigrant shall be at liberty at any time after his arrival in British Guiana to take up work or employment other than or in addition to the cultivation of a holding on lease from the Settlement Commission

(13) The ordinance enjoining compulsory education in British Guiana shall be enforced to the same extent in the case of Indian children as in the case of children belonging to other communities

(14) Boards of arbitration in regard to wages shall be established before the arrival of the emigrants and Indians shall be adequately represented on such boards

(15) Any Indian who has emigrated to British Guiana before the date of this notification and under any agreement in force at the date of this notification is entitled to an assisted return passage to India shall not be required to pay more than 25 per cent of the excess in the cost of his return passage and clothing over the cost of such passage and clothing at the time of his first arrival in the colony

(16) Any Indian who has emigrated to British Guiana before the date of this notification and has at the date of this notification become or thereafter become destitute shall be entitled to be repatriated to India at the expense of the Government of British Guiana without being further required to prove that he has become incapable of labour

(17) The Government of British Guiana shall furnish such periodical reports and returns as may be required from time to time by the Government of India in respect of the welfare of the persons emigrating to the Colony in accordance with this notification

Admission of Indians to Other Parts of the Empire —On the motion of the Government of India this question was discussed at the Imperial War Conferences, 1917 and 1918 and the policy accepted by the self-governing dominions and the British Government was embodied in the following resolutions —

(1) It is an integral function of the Governments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth including India, that each should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any of the other communities

(2) British citizens domiciled in any British country including India, should be admitted into any other British country for visits for the purpose of pleasure or commerce, including temporary residence for the purpose of education such right shall not extend to a visit or temporary residence for labour purposes or to permanent settlement

(3) Indians already permanently domiciled in the other British countries should be allowed to bring in their wives and minor children on condition (a) That not more than one wife and her children shall be admitted for each such Indian and (b) that each individual so admitted shall be certified by the Government of India as being the lawful wife or child of such Indian

The first paragraph of this resolution has regularized the various restrictions on immigration which the self-governing dominions have, from time to time, adopted and which, without expressly differentiating against Indians are in practice used in order to check Indian immigration, the objections to which are stated to be not racial or political but economic Australia prohibits the entry of any person who fails to pass a dictation test of not less than 50 words in any prescribed language New Zealand prohibits the entry of any person who has not received in advance a permit from the Dominion Government which is refused to any person regarded as unsuitable to settle in the country. South Africa prohibits the entry of any person deemed by the Minister of the Interior on economic grounds or on account of his standard or habits of life to be unsuited to the requirements of the Union Canada prohibits the landing of any person who has come to the Dominion otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which he is a native and unless he possesses in his own right 250 dollars Newfoundland and the Irish Free State impose

no restrictions All the self-governing Dominions have adopted special exemptions in favour of students, tourists and merchants visiting the countries for the temporary purposes of commerce, pleasure, or education India on its side has assumed power to regulate the admission of immigrants from any other part of the Empire or foreign countries, by means of passports A bill has also been passed by the Indian Legislature empowering the Government of India to make rules "for the purpose of securing that persons not being of Indian origin, domiciled in any British possession, shall have no greater rights and privileges as regards entry into and residence in British India, than are accorded by the law and administration of such possession to persons of Indian domicile" With regard to the Crown colonies and protectorates, the attitude of the Indian Government is that there is no justification for placing any restrictions on the immigration of British Indians, which are not placed on other classes of British subjects, and this principle has in practice been observed by the Colonial Office except in the case of Kenya colony where, as stated hereafter, the British Government has reserved to itself the right to impose restrictions on the immigration of classes of people whose entry into the colony may have an adverse effect on the economic evolution of the indigenous population

Rights and Disabilities of Indians Lawfully Domiciled Overseas—The policy of the Empire is summed up in the resolution of the Imperial Conference, 1921, which was recorded in the following terms —

"This Conference reaffirms that each Community of the British Commonwealth should enjoy complete control over the composition of its own population by restricting immigration from any of the other communities, but recognises that there is incongruity between the position of India, as an equal member of the Empire, and the existence of disabilities upon British Indians lawfully domiciled in some parts of the Empire and this Conference, therefore, is of opinion that in the interests of the solidarity of the Commonwealth it is desirable that the rights of such Indians to citizenship should be recognised"

"The representatives of South Africa regret their inability to accept this resolution in view of the exceptional circumstances of the greater part of the Union The representatives of India while appreciating the acceptance of this resolution, nevertheless feel bound to record their profound concern at the position of Indians in South Africa and hope that by negotiations between India and South Africa a way can be found as soon as may be to reach a more satisfactory position

The Right Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri visited the Dominions of Australia, Canada, and New Zealand in the course of 1922 as the emissary of the Government of India to assist them in giving effect to this resolution The main object of his mission was to appeal to the Governments and public of Canada and Australia fully to enfranchise qualified domiciled Indians At the time of Mr Sastri s visit Indians resident in Queensland and Western Australia had neither the provincial nor the federal franchise In Canada, Indians resident in British Columbia were and are still excluded from the dominion as well as the provincial franchise While successful in securing a more sympathetic atmosphere towards Indians, Mr Sastri failed to bring about any modification in the existing electoral laws

The question of giving effect to the resolution of 1921 was raised by the Indian representatives at the Imperial Conference, 1923 Their proposal was as follows —

"Let the Dominion Governments who have an Indian population, let His Majesty s Government in the areas under their direct control, such as Kenya, Uganda, Fiji and other places where there are Indians resident, appoint Committees to confer with a Committee which the Government of India will send from India and explore the avenues of how best and how soonest the principle of equality implicit in the 1921 Resolution may be implemented"

This proposal was favourably received by the Dominion Premiers, excluding General Smuts, and by the Secretary of State for the Colonies who cordially agreed that there should be full consultation and discussions between him and a Committee appointed by the Government of India upon all questions affecting British Indians domiciled in British Colonies and protectorates and mandated territories In pursuance of the proposal, the Government of India appointed a Committee in March 1924 composed of Mr J Hope Simpson, M.P, *Chairman*, H H the Aga Khan, Sir B Robertson, Diwan Bahadur T Rangachariar, M L A, and Mr K C Roy with Mr R B Ewbank, C.I E, I C S, as Secretary to make representations to the Colonial Office on certain outstanding questions affecting Indians in Kenya and Fiji The Committee assembled in London early in April 1924 and dispersed towards the end of July During this period they had several interviews with the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the officials of the Colonial Office, in which they made representations upon a variety of important matters affecting Indians in Kenya in Fiji and in the mandated territory of Tanganyika In regard to Kenya, the representations covered all questions of interest to India dealt with in the decision of His Majesty's Government The result of these representations was announced by Mr J H Thomas in the House of Commons on August 7th, 1924 The situation in Kenya also improved as a result of the work of the committee by the decision of the Indian community to relinquish their former attitude of non-co-operation and to accept an arrangement by which they will select five members to be nominated by the Governor to the Legislative Council The result of the representations which the Committee made on certain outstanding questions relating to Indians in Fiji was announced on January 12th, 1927, when the Government of India published the more important papers relating to the negotiations which had been going on with the Colonial Office for some time

Summary of present Position—Outside Australia, N Zealand and Canada the position stands as follows —

(1) **South Africa**—The main grievances of Indians, which led to a passive resistance movement headed by Mr Gandhi, were settled by the compromise embodied in the Indians

Relief Act, 1914 and by the guarantee known as the Smuts Gandhi agreement The substance of this agreement is embodied in the following extracts from letters —

(i) Mr Gorges Secretary for the Interior, to Mr Gandhi June 20th, 1914 "With regard to the administration of existing laws, the Minister desires me to say that it always has been and will continue to be, the desire of the Government to see that they are administered in a just manner and with due regard to vested rights"

(ii) Mr Gandhi to Mr Gorges, July 7th, 1914 By vested rights I understand the right of an Indian and his successors to live and trade in the township in which he was living and trading no matter how often he shifts his residence or business from place to place in the same township'

This has been officially interpreted to mean "that the vested rights of those Indians who were then living and trading in townships, whether in contravention of the law or not should be respected'

In 1920 an Asiatic Enquiry Commission was appointed to investigate the grievances of Indians regarding their rights to trade and hold land in the Union Their main recommendations were as follows —

(1) Law 3 of 1885 (Transvaal), the Gold Law of the Transvaal (Act No 35 of 1908) and Act No 37 of 1919 should not be repealed

(2) There should be no compulsory repatriation of Asiatics but

(3) Voluntary repatriation should be encouraged

(4) There should be no compulsory segregation of Asiatics but

(5) A system of voluntary separation should be introduced under which municipalities should have right, subject to certain conditions —

(*a*) to lay out residential areas for Asiatics,

(*b*) to set aside certain streets or portions of the town for Asiatic traders to which existing license holders should gradually be attracted

(6) These areas should be selected and allocated by a board of independent persons in consultation with the Municipal Council and Asiatic community

(7) In Natal the right of Asiatics to acquire and own land for farming or agricultural purposes, outside townships, should be confined to the coast belt, say, 20 to 30 miles inland.

(8) A uniform 'License Law' applicable to all the Provinces of the Union should be possible be enacted If that is impracticable, the law relating to the Issue of Trade Licenses in the Cape Province, the Transvaal and Natal should be assimilated in a comprehensive consolidating Act of Parliament providing, *inter alia* —

(*a*) That the granting of all licenses to trade (not being liquor licenses) shall be entrusted to municipal bodies within the area of their jurisdiction, outside those areas, to divisional Councils in the Cape Province, and in the other Provinces to special Licensing Officers appointed by the Administrator

(*b*) The grounds upon which an application for the grant of a new license may be refused

(*c*) That the reasons for the refusal to grant any license shall be recorded, together with any evidence tendered for or against the application

(*d*) That, in the case of the refusal of a license on the ground that the applicant is not a fit and proper person to hold the same or to carry on the proposed business, there shall be a final appeal to a Special Appeal Board, appointed by the Administrator

(*e*) That municipal bodies shall have the right to prohibit the license holder, or any other person, from residing in any shop, store or other place of business

(9) There should be no relaxation in the enforcement of the Immigration Laws, and more active steps should be taken to deal with prohibited immigrants who have evaded the provisions of those laws

(10) The administration of the Asiatic policy of the Government should be placed in the hands of one official, under whose charge would come all administrative functions, together with the official records relating to Asiatics This officer should also be entrusted with the duty of securing full statistics regarding Asiatics in the Union and of the arrivals in and departures from South Africa Details of all applications for trade licenses, and transactions in connection with the purchase of land and property made by Asiatics throughout the Union, should be sent to him in order to ensure the enforcement of the provisions of Section 8 of Act 22 of 1913

On the other hand, he should keep in close touch with the various sections of the Indian community, see that the laws are applied in a just manner, give a ready ear to any complaints or grievances and generally safeguard their interests

From the above it will be observed that the Commission recommended the retention of a law prohibiting the ownership of land by Asiatics in the Transvaal, and another of its recommendations, threatened the right which Indians had previously enjoyed of acquiring and owning land in the Uplands of Natal Against this latter proposal the Government of India earnestly protested, but it was not accepted by the Union Government.

Present Position —Indians enjoy both the political and municipal franchise only in the Cape Province and the municipal franchise only in Natal In the remaining two provinces they are not enfranchised They are subjected to differential treatment in the matter of trading licenses, specially in the Transvaal Their immigration into the Union is barred and severe restrictions exist on inter-provincial migration In the Transvaal they are not allowed to acquire immovable property outside locations and on the Witwatersrand they are subject to the restrictions of the Gold Law

The anti-Asiatic party have made several efforts, especially in Natal, further to curtail the rights of Indians Some of these are merely irritating social disabilities, such as railway regulations debarring Indians from travelling in any other carriages except those reserved for them, and similar rules restricting their use of tramways at Durban, and excluding them from race courses and betting club rooms Examples of recent anti-Asiatic legislation of major importance are

(*a*) The Natal Rural Dealers Licensing Ordinance, transferring the power of granting trading licenses from the Licensing Officer to an elected Licensing Board, on which Indians may not sit

(*b*) The Durban Land Alienation Ordinance This Ordinance, which enables Municipalities in selling land to assign it for particular communities, and to that extent to secure segregation, has been allowed on condition that Asiatics are given reasonable opportunity for acquiring adequate residential sites

Anti-Asiatic feeling in South Africa — A bill for the segregation of Asiatics known as the Class Areas Bill was introduced in the Union Assembly in March 1924, which though not specifically directed against Indians, contained provisions which could be used for the compulsory segregation of all Asiatics in certain areas Indian opinion was deeply agitated over the prospect of this legislation which it was apprehended might in the existing state of public opinion in South Africa result in the economic ruin of a large number of Indian traders in the Union In response to the vigorous protests made by the Government of India the Union Government gave an assurance that it was their desire and intention to apply the measure if it became law in a spirit of fairness to the interests and reasonable requirements of resident Indians The Government of India whilst welcoming the assurance were unable to rest satisfied with this position and made every effort to persuade the Union Government to abandon the project For the moment they have succeeded, as in consequence of the unexpected dissolution of the South African Parliament the bill has lapsed

In Natal an Ordinance was introduced in the Provincial Council in 1921 dealing with the township franchise to the detriment of the Indian community It was again introduced in 1922 and in a modified form in 1923 but in each instance the Union Government withheld its approval In 1923, the Union Government itself introduced a measure entitled "The Class Areas Bill," containing provisions which could be used in urban areas for the compulsory segregation of Asiatics Indian opinion was deeply exercised over the prospects of this legislation, despite the assurance of the Union Government that it desired to apply the measure in a spirit of fairness to the interests and reasonable requirements of Indian residents But in consequence of the unexpected dissolution of the South African House of Assembly in April, 1924, the Bill lapsed Towards the end of December 1924, news was received that the Government of South Africa had given its consent to the Natal Borough Ordinance This measure while safeguarding the rights of Indians already on the electoral roll of Boroughs, prevents further enrolment of Indians as burgesses Similarly the Natal Township Franchise Ordinance (No 3 of 1925) was passed to or to render Indians ineligible for Township Franchise in future Further, towards the end of January 1925, news was received that the Union Government had gazetted a Bill to amend the Mines and Works Act in order to take powers to refuse certificates of competency to natives or Asiatics in certain occupations The Government of India made suitable representations in the matter to the Union Government and the Select Committee to which the measure was referred altered its wording so as not to refer to Asiatics and natives directly The Bill as amended by the Select Committee was passed by the Union Assembly but rejected by the Senate In January 1926 it was reintroduced and in May it was adopted in a joint Session of the Senate and the Assembly by eighty-three votes to sixty seven In reply to representations made by the Government of India they were informed that there was no present intention on the part of the Union Government of extending regulations beyond the position as it existed prior to the judgment of the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court in the case Rex *versus* Hildick Smith when it was held that certain regulations with reference to mines and works which have actually been in force in the Union of South Africa since 1911 and in certain provinces for many years before that date were not valid under sections of the Act in terms of which they were promulgated The Government of India were assured that should any such extension of the scope of these regulations be contemplated in future every reasonable opportunity will be given to all the parties in the Union interested in the matter to make representations

In July 1925, a more comprehensive Bill, known as the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration (Further Provision) Bill, was introduced in the Union Assembly The Government of India made effective representations against the provisions of this Bill both on grounds of principle as well as of detail

Deputation to S Africa

Towards the end of November 1925, the Government of India, with the concurrence of the Government of South Africa, sent a deputation to South Africa, the personnel of which was as follows —

G F Paddison, Esq, C S I, I C S, Commissioner of Labour, Madras—*Leader*

Hon'ble Syed Raza Ali, M C S —*Member*

Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary, Kt, C I E — *Member*

G S Bajpai, Esq, C B E, I C S —*Secretary*

The main purpose of the deputation was to collect as soon as possible first-hand information regarding the economic condition and general position of the resident Indian community in South Africa and to form an appreciation of the wishes and requirements of the Indian community in South Africa This deputation was followed by a return visit to India of a Parliamentary deputation from the Union Government of which the following were members —

The Hon'ble F W Beyers, Minsiter of Mines and Industries, Patrick Duncan, K C, C M G Messrs A C Fordom, J S Marwick, G Reyburn, O S Vermooten, W H Rood, and J R Hartshorne As a result of the investigations of these deputations, the Government of India and

as the Liquor Bill, clause 104 of which purported to prohibit the employment of Indians on any licensed premises—hotels, clubs, breweries, etc The appearance of this clause, which threatened the livelihood of 3,000 Indians engaged in such occupations, caused consternation among them and the Minister in charge decided to withdraw the clause from the scope of the Bill

Much of the credit for the salutary measures referred to and the spirit of friendliness which they denote were due to the Right Hon'ble Mr Sastri, the Agent of the Government of India in South Africa, whose tact and honesty earned for him the confidence of the European community, official and non-official alike and an increasing measure of their sympathy and assistance in furtherance of the Indian cause Gratifying response was made by the Indians to this appeal for £20,000 for the purpose of opening a combined Teachers' Training and High school in Durban The institution which meets an urgent need for Indians in the Union of South Africa was opened on October 14th, 1922, by His Excellency the Earl of Athlone, Governor General of South Africa It is known as the Sastri College and has on its staff six fully qualified Indian teachers recruited in India

In India the Government of India have appointed officers to look after repatriates and their personal property immediately upon their return from South Africa, to arrange for their despatch to their homes and, if possible, to find them employment for which they may be suited

Early in 1929, the Rt Hon V S Srinivasa Sastri retired on the expiration of his period of appointment, and Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi, Kt, was chosen as his successor In December 1929, sudden and serious illness compelled Sir Kurma Reddi to return to India on sick leave During the time he has held his post, Sir Kurma has amply justified his selection to this important office

Early in February 1930 the Government of the Union of South Africa set up a Select Committee of the House of the Assembly to enquire into certain questions relating to the right of Indians to occupy and own fixed property in the Transvaal and to propose such legislation to the House as it might deem fit This decision was the result of a number of recent judicial judgments bearing upon the occupation of premises on proclaimed grounds in the Transvaal by persons belonging to the native races of Asia and to the wide-spread belief that the intentions of the Union Parliament as indicated in Act 37 of 1919 which purported to prohibit the acquisition of immovable property by Asiatics subsequent to its coming into operation were being systematically defeated As the labours of the Committee were likely to affect important Indian interests, and as Sir Kurma Reddi was on leave in India the Government of India deputed Mr J D Tyson, I C S, to make suitable representations to the Committee for safeguarding legitimate Indian interests and to give the Indian community in the Transvaal such assistance as it might need for placing its views before the Committee The Committee's conclusions which were embodied in a Bill and its Report were placed on the table of the Legislative Assembly of the Union on the 13th May and the Bill prepared by them was read in the House for the first time on the 14th of that month As soon as copies of the Bill and the Select Committee's Report reached the Government of India, they made pressing representations to the Government of the Union to allow adequate time for careful examination of the far-reaching provisions of the measure which the Select Committee had prepared Their representations were not without effect and the Union Government decided to postpone further consideration of the Bill until the next session of the Union Parliament early in 1931.

The bill did not, however, come up before the Union Parliament in 1931, as the Union Government agreed to postpone it further until after the conference between their representatives and the representatives of the Government of India in connection with the revision of the Cape Town Agreement of 1927 This Conference was held at Cape Town in January-February 1932 The Government of India delegation was led by the Honourable Sir Fazl-i-Husain, the other members being the Rt Honourable V S Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Geoffrey Corbett, Sir Darcy Lindsay Mrs Sarojini Naidu, Mr G S Bajpai, and Sir K V Reddi.

(2) **Kenya Colony**—The grievances of Indians domiciled in this Colony are fully set forth in the published despatch of the Government of India, dated October 21st, 1920 The controversy centred round the following points —

(*a*) FRANCHISE —Indians have not the elective franchise The Government of India proposed that there should be a common electoral roll and a common franchise on a reasonable property basis *plus* an educational test, without racial discrimination for all British subjects

(*b*) SEGREGATION —Professor Simpson who was sent to East Africa to report on Sanitary matters, recommended segregation on sanitary grounds The Government of India objected, firstly, that it was impracticable, secondly, that it was commercially inconvenient, and thirdly, that Indians are in practice unfairly treated in the allocation of sites

(*c*) THE HIGHLANDS —Lord Elgin decided in 1908 that as a matter of administrative convenience grants of land in the upland area should not be made to Indians The whole area has now been given out, and the Government of India claim that there is no land left to which Lord Elgin's decision applies This decision has now, however, been extended so as to prohibit the transfer of land in the uplands to non-Europeans

(*d*) IMMIGRATION—Suggestions have been put forward for restricting Asiatic immigration into Kenya The Government of India claim that there is no case for restricting Indian immigration and that such restrictions would be in principle indefensible

THE SETTLEMENT —The decisions of the British Government were contained in a White Paper presented to Parliament in July 1923 It was held that the guiding principle should be that "the interests of the African native must be paramount," and in light of this it was decided —

(*a*) FRANCHISE.—A communal franchise was adopted with 11 seats for elected Europeans, 5

House of Commons that, in view of the completeness of the report presented by the Commission which, under his chairmanship, had visited East Africa, His Majesty's Government had decided that the Southborough Committee should not resume its sittings

In November 1926, information reached the Government of India, that the Government of Kenya contemplated undertaking legislation at an early date in order to make the European and Indian communities responsible for the net cost of their education It was originally intended to give effect to this decision by levying from Europeans a tax on domestic servants in their employ and from Indians a poll-tax The Indian community resented this differentiation and, ultimately, the Colonial Government decided that both communities should pay the same form of tax, *viz*, an adult poll tax For Europeans this has been fixed at 30 shillings and for Indians at 20 shillings An Ordinance giving effect to this decision was passed by the Kenya Legislative Council and came into force from 1st January, 1927

In view of the issue of another White Paper in July 1927, in which it was announced that His Majesty's Government had authorised the Secretary of State for the Colonies to send to Africa a special Commission to investigate the possibility of securing more effective co-operation between the Governments of Eastern and Central African Dependencies and make recommendations on this and cognate matters, the question regarding the position of Indians in Kenya again came to the forefront

The announcement excited serious apprehensions in India with regard to the future position of Indians in those Colonies A deputation drawn mainly from both houses of the Indian Legislature also waited on His Excellency the Viceroy on the 17th September 1927, and represented the position of Indians in East Africa One of the suggestions made by the deputation was that permission may be given for a small deputation appointed by the Government of India to go over to East Africa in order—

(*a*) to make a general survey of these territories in relation to Indian interests therein and

(*b*) to help the resident Indian community in preparing their evidence for the Commission.

The Government of India readily accepted this suggestion and, with the approval of His Majesty's Government, sent Kunwar Maharaj Singh, C I E and Mr R B Ewbank, C I E, I C S, to East Africa These officers visited Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika and their services are understood to have been greatly appreciated by the resident Indian communities. The personnel of the Commission was announced by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on November 14th, 1927, and was as follows — The Right Hon'ble Sir Edward Hilton-Young, P C, G B E, D S O, D S C, M.P (*Chairman*), Sir Reginald Mant, K C I E, C S I., Sir George Schuster, K.C.M.G, C B E, M.C, and Mr G H Oldham, *Members*, with Mr H F Downie, (*Secretary*) The Commission left England on December 22nd, 1927, and travelled *via* the Nile to Uganda, and thence to Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia, visiting the chief centres and hearing the views of representatives of different sections of the community The Commission also visited Salisbury for the purpose of conferring with the Government of Southern Rhodesia The report of the Commission was published on the 18th January 1929

It was examined by the Government of India in consultation with the Standing Emigration Committee of the Indian Legislature and with prominent representatives of all parties in the Legislative Assembly, who were not members of the Committee The tentative conclusions reached by Government on the main recommendations in the Report were set out in a telegram to the Secretary of State for India of the 19th March 1929, which was published in India in September 1929

In March 1929, the Secretary of State for the Colonies sent out Sir Samuel Wilson, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, to East Africa to discuss the recommendations of the Hilton Young Commission for the closer union of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda (and such possible modification of these proposals for effecting the object in view as may appear desirable) with the Governments concerned and also with any bodies or individuals representing the various interests and communities affected, with a view to seeing how far it may be possible to find a basis of general agreement Sir Samuel was also directed to ascertain on what lines a scheme for closer union would be administratively workable and otherwise acceptable and to report the outcome of his consultations At the invitation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Government of India deputed the Rt Hon V S Srinivasa Sastri, P C, to East Africa to help the local Indian communities to state their views to Sir Samuel Wilson on matters arising out of the Hilton Young Commission's Report and to be at Sir Samuel Wilson's disposal, if he wished to make use of him in dealing with the Indian deputations

Mr Sastri left India in April and returned in June 1929 In the Report presented by him on his return he recommended that the Government of India should—

(*a*) press for inquiries as to the basis of a civilisation franchise which shall be common to all races alike,

(*b*) invoke the good offices of the Colonial Office and of the Government of Kenya in securing the consent of the European Community to the establishment of a common roll,

(*c*) oppose the grant of responsible government to Kenya or of any institutions leading up to it,

(*d*) oppose the establishment of a Central Council on the lines proposed by Sir Samuel Wilson,

(*e*) demand, in case of the establishment of some such body that the unofficial representatives from each province should include an adequate number of Indians,

(*f*) advocate the continuance of the official majority in the Legislative Council of Kenya,

[illegible]

[illegible] Sir Tej B Sapru [illegible] the delegation for [illegible] that before [illegible] a statement on the attitude of the Government of India in regard to the points raised by the delegation in reply to their request for the nomination by the Government of India of a [illegible] to accompany the proposed deputation to London he would like the members of the delegation to attend the meeting which the Government of India had arranged to hold upon the 14th September, with leading members of the Legislature and the Standing Emigration Committee, so that the latter might have the advantage of hearing the delegation themselves before they advised the Government of India upon the situation The delegation expressed their readiness to attend the meeting and then withdrew

The subsequent meetings of the Standing Emigration Committee were held and the decision arrived at by the Government of India was communicated to His Majesty's Government

The report of Sir Samuel Wilson was published on the 5th October 1929 Another meeting of the Standing Emigration Committee was held soon thereafter to consider the report and a further communication was addressed to His Majesty's Government on the subject

The conclusion of His Majesty's Government [illegible] Federation in East Africa were published in June 1930 in the form of a White Paper and it was announced that they would be submitted to a Joint Committee of the Two Houses of Parliament In accordance with this decision a Select Committee was set up in November 1930 The Government of India communicated their views in a despatch to the Secretary of State for India on the [illegible] in the White Paper in so far as it affected the Indian population in East Africa With the permission of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament they also deputed the Right Honourable V S Srinivasa Sastri, P C to be their representative to present their case and elucidate in the course of oral examination such questions as the Committee might consider necessary to refer to him The Select Committee examined Mr Sastri in July, 1931

The report of the Committee was published simultaneously in England, East Africa and India on the 2nd November, 1931 The decision of His Majesty's Government on the recommendations of the Committee are awaited

During the year 1927 another matter which engaged Government and the public in India was the report of the Local Government Commission which was appointed by the Governor of Kenya in July 1926 to make recommendations as to the establishment or extension of local Government for certain areas in the Colony —The report of the Commission was submitted to the Governor of Kenya in February 1927 The recommendations made were numerous and so far as Indians were concerned they involved a decrease in the proportion of Indian representation on the local bodies at Nairobi and Mombasa and the creation of an European elected majority in both places This caused resentment among Indians in the Colony and resulted in the abstention from the Legislative Council of four out of five Indian representatives The Government of India submitted representations to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India on the subject

In 1928 the Local Government (Municipalities) Ordinance was passed This amended the law relating to Municipal Govt in Kenya to provide for the nomination of 7 unofficial Indian Members as against 9 European Members to be elected in Nairobi and for the nomination to the Municipal Board of Mombasa of an equal number of European and Indian Members, *viz.*, 7

(3) **Fiji and British Guiana** —Emigration to Fiji was stopped in 1917, under Rule 16 (B) of the Defence of India (Consolidated) Rules in pursuance of the general policy of stopping recruitment under the Indentured system of emigration With a view to secure, if possible, a renewal of emigration to the Colony an unofficial mission composed of the Bishop of Polynesia and Mr Rankine, Receiver-General to the Fiji Government arrived in India in December 1919, and submitted a scheme of colonisation, which was referred to a committee of the Imperial Legislative Council on 4th February, 1920 To secure a favourable reception for the mission the [illegible] ernment cancelled all outstanding [illegible] Last Indian [illegible] from 2nd [illegible] 9, and also

their intention to take early measures to provide for the representation of the Indian community on the Legislative Council on an elective basis by two members In accordance with the recommendations made by the Committee the Government of India informed the mission in March 1920, that they would be willing to send a Committee to Fiji provided that the Government of Fiji and the Secretary of State for the Colonies would guarantee that ' the position of the emigrants in their new home will in all respects be equal to that of any other class of His Majesty's subjects resident in Fiji." In July 1920, the Government of Fiji informed the Secretary of State for the Colonies of their willingness to give the pledge, subject to his approval. Arrangements with regard to the contemplated deputation, however, were postponed until January 1921, owing to the announcement of Lord Milner's policy in regard to Indians in Kenya, and the desirability of consulting the new Legislature in India After consultation with the Fiji Government as to the terms of reference and personnel of the deputation, an announcement was made on the 27th June, 1921 But owing to the inability of the two Indian members Messrs Srinivasa Sastri and Hirdaynath Kunzru, who had been nominated to join the Committee which as finally constituted consisted of Messrs Venkatapati Raju, G L. Corbett, Govind Sahai Sharma, and Lieutenant S Hissam-ud-din Khan, did not reach Fiji until the end of January 1922

The labour troubles in Fiji in the years 1920-21 had produced an unexpected result in India The Government of Fiji cancelled the indentures of Indian labourers, as from January 1920, while arrangements were made for the early repatriation of such of them as desired to return to their own country In consequence, large numbers left Fiji Many arrived in India comparatively destitute , while others, who were colonial born or whose long residence in the colonies had rendered them unfit for the old social conditions, found themselves utterly out of place—indeed foreigners—in their own country Returned emigrants from other colonies also, being in difficulties owing to the unfavourable economic situation in India, strongly desired to return to the territories from which they had come During the early part of 1921, from all parts of India there was a steady drift of destitute and distressed labourers in the direction of Calcutta where they hoped to find ships to take them back to the colonies in which they were certain of work and livelihood At the earnest representation of the Fiji Government, and after full consultation with representative public men, arrangements were made to relax the emigration restriction in favour of those Indians who were born and had property in any colony, as well as of such near relations as they desired to take with them Admirable work was done among these distressed persons by the Emigrants Friendly Service Committee which had been formed primarily to deal with the applications of repatriated Indians desirous of returning to Fiji The Government of India gave discretion to this Committee to permit persons who could prove that they had been in Fiji to return there if they so desired The local labour conditions stimulated the return of these unfortunate people by giving them assisted passages The Legislative Assembly had made a grant of £1,000 for the maintenance of these labourers, until such time as they were able to find work and settle down in India The deputation from India left Fiji on the 3rd April, 1922, and submitted its report to the Government of India It has not been published

In February 1929, Letters Patent under which the constitution of the Fiji Legislative Council was revised were issued Provision was made, *inter alia*, for the election of three Indian members on a communal basis On the 4th November 1929, one of the Indian members moved a resolution recommending the adoption of a common electoral roll in place of the existing communal one The resolution was supported by the three Indian members and opposed by the rest of the Council including the elected European and nominated Fijian members As a protest against this vote, all three Indian members resigned their seats and these have remained unfilled, no Indian having hitherto offered himself for election

British Guiana —The Indian population in this colony belong almost entirely to the labouring classes and their grievances are mainly economic Towards the end of 1919, a deputation consisting of the Hon'ble Dr J J Nunan, Attorney-General, and Mr J A. Luckhoo, a prominent Indian who was a member of the combined court, visited India to put forward a scheme for the colonisation of British Guiana by means of emigration from India This was examined by a Committee of the Indian Legislature, which advised that a deputation be sent from India to investigate conditions on the spot Owing to certain unforeseen circumstances it was not found possible to proceed with the proposal until 1922, when a deputation consisting of Messrs Pillai, Keatinge and Tivary visited British Guiana Mr Keatinge was a former member of the Indian Civil Service who had retired from the post of Director of Agriculture, Bombay, Diwan Bahadur P Kesava Pillai, was an elected member of the Madras Legislative Council of which he was also Vice-President, and Mr Tivary was a member of the Servants of India Society who had done considerable amount of Social Welfare Work among the Depressed Classes in the United Provinces The two reports of the deputation were published on the 21st of January, 1924 Towards the end of the month a deputation from the Colony of British Guiana, consisting of Sir Joseph Nunan, Kt, and the Hon Mr J C Luckhoo, K C, arrived in India for further discussions The Standing Emigration Committee of the Indian Legislature eventually reported that while they would be inclined to view with favour the colonization scheme put forward by the deputation, they would, before making any definite recommendation, like the Government of India to depute an officer to British Guiana to report on certain matter Kunwar Maharaj Singh, M.A , C.I E , Bar-at-Law, was deputed for this purpose He proceeded to that Colony in September 1925 His report was received on February 1st, 1926, and published. He made certain criticisms and suggestions and the whole matter was thus satisfactorily settled The colonisation scheme has not yet come into operation as the Colonial Government are not

in a position at present to afford the cost which it involves

In March 1928, following special inquiries by the Colonial Office, reports appeared in the press that a bill had been introduced in the House of Commons empowering His Majesty's Government to alter the constitution of British Guiana by Order in Council The Government of India consulted in the matter the Standing Emigration Committee of the Indian Legislature and are now watching events

(4) **Other Parts of the Empire**—The changes eventually introduced by the British Guiana (Constitution), Order in Council 1928, did not involve any differentiation against Indians and did not in any way infringe the provisions of the special declaratory Ordinance which was passed by the Colonial Government in 1923 and which confers equality of status on all persons of East Indian race resident in the Colony In Ceylon, Mauritius, and Malaya, the position of Indians has on the whole been satisfactory, and the matters have gone smoothly The Government of India have now appointed their own Agents in Ceylon and Malaya The question of the fixation of a standard minimum wage for Indian Estate labourers in Ceylon and Malaya has been the subject of negotiations between the Govt of India and the Colonial Governments ever since the emigration of Indian labour to the Colonies for the purpose of unskilled work was declared lawful in 1923 under the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922 So far as Ceylon is concerned a settlement satisfactory to the Govt of India and that of Ceylon has been arrived at, *i e*, the standard wage and other outstanding questions affecting the interests of the labourers and the draft legislation to give effect to it was passed by the Ceylon Legislative Council in December 1927 as "Indian Labour Ordinance No 27 of 1927" The Standard Rates of Wages agreed upon were introduced with effect from the 1st January 1929 In 1931, however, it was decided with the *concurrence of* the Government of India to reduce these wages by 5 cents for men, 4 cents for women and 3 cents for children by way of readjustment owing to the price of rice issued from estates being fixed at Rs 4 80 instead of Rs 6 40 per bushel In regard to Malaya, Standard Wage Rates which are considered suitable by both the Indian and Malayan Governments have been introduced in certain areas and the question of their extension to the rest of Malaya is engaging attention

The rates so fixed were, however, reduced by 20 per cent with effect from the 5th October 1930 owing to acute depression in the rubber trade The position is being watched by the Government of India and it is hoped that the rates originally agreed upon will be restored as soon as the present crisis has passed

In April 1924, the Government of Mauritius requested that emigration to the Colony might be continued for a further period of one year, but the Government of India in consultation with the Standing Committee on Emigration decided that consideration of the request should await the results of a local investigation The Government of Mauritius agreed to receive an Officer for the purpose and to give him all facilities, and in December, 1924, an Indian Officer of Government, Kunwar Maharaj Singh, left India to conduct the necessary inquiry

Kunwar Maharaj Singh's report was published by the Government of India in August 1925 The various recommendations made in the report have been commended to the consideration of the Colonial Government.

In February, 1926, the Government of India received a reply from the Colonial Government stating that they accepted the main conclusion formulated by Kunwar Maharaj Singh in regard to the renewal of emigration to Mauritius, *viz*, that no more unskilled Indian labour, should be sent to Mauritius either in the immediate or near future With regard to Kunwar Maharaj Singh's suggestions relating to other matters of interest to the Indian population now resident in the Island, the Colonial Govt expressed their willingness to give effect to several of them

The present position of Indians in the Dominions is that under the Canadian Dominion Election Act, Indians domiciled in Canada enjoy the federal franchise in eight out of the nine provinces In New Zealand, Indians enjoy the franchise on the same footing as all other British subjects In Australia, sub-section (5) of section 39 of the Commonwealth Electoral Act, 1918-24, was amended in 1925, by adding after the word "Asia" the words, "except British India" This measure gives the Commonwealth franchise to subjects of British India at present domiciled in Australia and is the fruition of the hopes held out by the Commonwealth Government to Mr Sastri on the occasion of his visit to Australia in 1922 As a result of the representations made in London in 1930 informally by the late Sir Muhammad Shafi at the instance of the Government of India to the Prime Minister of Australia, the electoral law of Queensland has also been revised to enfranchise the British Indians resident in that State It is, therefore, in Western Australia alone that Indians do not enjoy the suffrage in respect of election for the Lower House By Acts which have recently been passed by the Commonwealth Parliament, British Indians in Australia have been admitted to the benefits of Invalid and Old Age Pensions and Maternity allowances from which they were hitherto excluded as Asiatics Old Age Pension is payable to men above 65 years of age, or above 60 years, provided such persons are of good character and have resided continuously for at least 20 years An Invalid Pension is obtainable by persons, who, being above 16 years of age and not in receipt of an Old Age Pension, have whilst in Australia, become permanently incapacitated for work by reason of an accident or by reason of being an invalid or blind, provided they have resided continuously in Australia for at least five years.

Maternity allowance to the amount of £5 is given to a woman of every child to which she gives birth in Australia, provided the child is born alive and the woman is an inhabitant on the Commonwealth or intends to settle there This Legislation removes the last grievance of the Indian community in Australia which was remediable by the Federal Government

Indians in Great Britain.

Some seventy years have gone by since the Parsee community, in the persons of the late Dadabhai Naoroji and other members of the firm of Cama & Co, led the way in the sojourn of Indians in England for business purposes This lead it has since maintained, though there are both Hindu and Mahommedan business men firmly established there Nor are the professions unrepresented, for there are in London and elsewhere practising barristers, solicitors and medical men of Indian birth The number of the latter, especially Parsees, is considerable Three Indians (all belonging to the Parsee community) have sat in the House of Commons Since 1910 four Indians—the late Mr Ameer Ali, the first Lord Sinha, the late Sir Binode Mitter and Sir Dinsha Mulla—have served on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council Three Indians are on the Secretary of State's Council In 1919, the late Lord Sinha was the first Indian to be raised to the peerage and to be appointed a member of the Home Government In the spring of 1923 Mr (now Sir) Dadiba Dalal was appointed High Commissioner for India being the first Indian to hold the office He resigned towards the end of 1924 to be succeeded by Sir Atul Chatterjee, who in 1931 was followed by Sir B N Mitra The early years of the present century saw the gathering of a new Indian element in permanent residence—that of retired officials and business men or people of independent means who from preference or in order to have their children educated in England, leave the land of their birth and seldom if ever visit it again Further the stream of Indian summer visitors includes wealthy people who come regularly Sectionally, the only Indian community to be fully organised is that of the Parsis They have an incorporated and well-endowed Parsi Association of Europe Its centre Zoroastrian House, 11, Russell Road, West Kensington, opened in 1929, includes a room devoted to ritual and ceremonial purposes, a reading room and library, and rooms for social intercourse The Arya Bhavan, a home for orthodox Hindus visiting London was opened at 30, Belsize Park, Hampstead, in the summer of 1928 Indian business interests have been organised by the formation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in London, with Offices at 53, New Broad Street, E C 2 The East India Association (3 Victoria Street S.W 1) established in 1867, provides a non-partisan platform for the discussion of Indian problems, and exists "to promote the welfare of the inhabitants of India" The British Indian Union, (8 Grosvenor Gardens, S W I) under the presidency of H R H the Duke of Connaught and with Lord Reading as Chairman, is a social agency for promoting friendship and understanding between the people of Great Britain and India

India House

In March, 1930, the office of the High Commissioner for India was transferred from the inadequate premises in Grosvenor Gardens to the new India House in Aldwych, erected and furnished at a cost of £324,000 The design of this noble building, which has a frontage of about 130 ft opposite the Waldorf Hotel, was the work of Sir Herbert Baker, A R.A, with Dr Oscar Faber as consulting engineer Although expression of the Indian character of the building is mainly found in the interior, the architect has given to the details of the external elevation, by means of carving, heraldry, and symbolism an individuality that proclaims it the London house of India Including basement and mezzanine floors, there are twelve floors in all, the available space for clerical work alone being between 50,000 and 60,000 ft The total height from the lower level in the courtyard on the Strand side to the roof is about 100 ft

On the ground floor there is a great hall for exhibits of the products and art wares of India This hall is carried up two floors, the upper floor being represented by a wide gallery, and on either side of the exhibition hall there are recesses after the style of an Indian bazaar for special exhibits From the octagonal entrance hall a great public staircase leads to a gallery round the octagonal hall on the first floor This gallery in its turn leads to a high vaulted library and reception rooms, and the central portion of the library provides accommodation for large receptions on special occasions

The staircase, exhibition hall, octagonal hall and library markedly express the Indian character of the building The walls of the staircase and the halls are of red stone similar in appearance to the Agra and Delhi sandstone, carved and pierced in the geometrical patterns of the *jali* in Indian architecture Such of the carving as could be completely separated from the structure was actually worked at New Delhi by Indian workmen from Makara marble The use throughout of Indian hardwoods, chiefly gurgan, for flooring obviates the need for any floor covering From basement to roof scarcely any wood of non-Indian origin was employed For panelling and decorative purposes in all parts of the great building silver gray, koko, laurel and the beautiful dark red padouk have been used The domes and vaults of the building have been embellished by mural paintings, the work of specially selected Indian artists The water supply is entirely independent of municipal service, being obtained from two artesian wells sunk some 460 ft below the basement, where the central heating apparatus is installed

The Indian Trade Commissioner and his staff are at India House, with all other departments of the Office of the High Commissioner excepting the Stores Department which is at the depot off the Thames at Belvedere Road, Lambeth

The Students

Under normal conditions it is the student community which constitutes the greatly preponderating element and creates an Indian problem. Its numbers multiplied ten or twelve-fold in the quarter of a century before the war After a very considerable temporary check

caused by the Great War the number rapidly expanded from 1919 in spite of pressure on college accommodation In addition to the ordinary graduate or undergraduate student, there are some youths of good family, including heirs of Indian States admitted into our public schools such as Eton and Harrow There are over 300 Indians at the Inns of Court Since the war there has been a welcome increase in the number of technical and industrial students Altogether including technical and medical students, there are fully 2,000 young Indians (some five per cent of them women) in London, Edinburgh, Cambridge, Oxford, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds Sheffield, Liverpool and a few other centres London absorbs about half the total

The Advisers

It is well known that until a few years ago the young Indian apart from inadequately supported unofficial effort and the chance of coming under the influence of English friends of their families, were practically left to their own devices But in April 1909 Lord Morley, created for their benefit a Bureau of Information and appointed the late Sir Thomas Arnold to the charge of it under the title of Educational Adviser The Bureau was located at 21, Cromwell-road, together with the National Indian Association and the Northbrook Society, which were thus given spacious quarters for their social work among the young men In India the provincial advisory committee to help and advise intending students have been replaced in some instances by University Committees The work of the Bureau rapidly expanded, and in consequence Lord Crewe in 1912 re-organised the arrangements under the general charge of a Secretary for Indian students, Mr (now Sir) C E Mallet who resigned at the close of 1916 He was succeeded by Dr Arnold under the designation of Educational Adviser for Indian Students to the Secretary of State Mr N C Sen followed Sir T Arnold as Local Adviser in London At Oxford the Oriental Delegacy, and at Cambridge the Inter-Collegiate Committee have been instituted to deal with Oriental students generally, whilst Local Advisers for Indian students have been appointed at Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow

These arrangements underwent far reaching revision in the autumn of 1920 in connection with the setting up, under the Act of the previous year of a High Commissionership for India in the United Kingdom The "agency work" Sir William Meyer took over from the Secretary of State included that connected with Indian students Sir Thomas Arnold accepted an appointment long pressed upon him as Professor of Arabic at the School of Oriental Studies, and the High Commissioner appointed Mr N C Sen and Dr Thomas Quayle as Joint Secretaries for the Education Department The administrative work hitherto divided between the India Office and 21, Cromwell Road was consolidated at the offices of the High Commissioner, thereby obviating a good deal of duplication of files and papers Dr Quayle is now Secretary in the Education Department of the Office of the High Commissioner and his colleague is Mr P K Dutt

The whole situation was investigated by a committee of inquiry which sat in 1921 under the chairmanship of Lord Lytton Arrangements had been made for the Committee to continue their investigations in India in the cold weather of 1921-22, but were abandoned in consequence of the refusal of the Legislative Assembly to vote the necessary grant This largely accounts for the somewhat tentative form of the recommendations of the unanimous report published in October 1922 The opinion was expressed that the only permanent solution of the problem is to be found in the development of education in India Attention was invited to the diminution of the number of Indian students proceeding abroad that would result from giving effect to recommendations made for such development by previous commissions, and by the establishment of an Indian Bar The Committee held that it should be possible to secure admission both to British universities and, subject to certain reservations to the works of manufacturing firms in Great Britain for all Indian students competent to profit by the facilities afforded, provided that some machinery existed to ensure their distribution to the places best suited to their requirements Subsequently a committee presided over by Sir Edward Chamier recommended the creation of Indian Bars, which should have the effect of much reducing the number of Indians going to the Inns of Court An Act for the purpose was passed by the Indian Legislature in 1926

The students have hosts of non-official friends and helpers and the report suggested that there should be a conference of representatives of all organisations interested in the social and intellectual welfare of young Indians in Great Britain to discuss the best means for co ordinating their efforts Accordingly the High Commissioner held a conference in July 1925, when plans were formulated to help to meet the needs of students more particularly in respect to suitable boarding accommodation in London The subject had been previously discussed at a meeting of the East India Association (April 27, 1925) when a paper was read by Mr F H Brown The conference came to the conclusion that, since non-official effort admittedly does not meet the need fully the hostel and club at 21, Cromwell-Road, should be maintained, more particularly to provide accommodation for new comers A small committee with Mr A D Bonarjee (Warden of 21, Cromwell Road) as Secretary was established to assist students in obtaining suitable accommodation The increasing number of students coming from Indian States raises the question whether the time has not come for provision to be made for them on lines similar to those adopted by the Education Department of the Office of the High Commissioner The Mysore State opened in 1929 an agency office at Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, and appointed a permanent Trade Commissioner

Under the presidency of Lord Hawke an Indian Gymkhana Club in 1921 acquired its own sports ground at Osterley, the total cost of purchase and equipment being estimated at £15,000 Generous gifts were

made by some Ruling Princes and others, particularly the Maharaja of Patiala, but further help is required The cricket eleven of the Club has an excellent record in matches at Lords and the Oval and with suburban clubs

A notable development of 1920 was the opening of the "Red Triangle" Shakespeare Hut in Bloomsbury, off Gower Street, as a union and hostel for Indian and Ceylonese students up to the number of 500 The hostel was removed to permanent premises 106-112, Gower-Street, close to University College in the autumn of 1923 It is Indian both in conception and control, the warden and committee being responsible not to the National Council of Y M C A in London but to the Indian National Council in Calcutta While the organization has a definitely moral and spiritual as well as a social purpose, it is not a proselytising agency There is a steady average of some 550 members and the hostel is exceptionally fortunate in securing the voluntary services of men and women of great distinction in many fields for the regular Sunday afternoon and other lectures The Indian Students Central Association has a Club house and restraurant at 2 Beanford-Gardens, S W.3

There has been some recent development in the matter of periodical literature devoted to India A monthly entitled "India" pays special attention to the social side of British life in India and there is the weekly *New East and India* There are various political organisations connected with India

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS IN LONDON CONNECTED WITH INDIA

BRITISH INDIAN UNION—Promotes friendship and understanding between the two races 8, Grosvenor Gardens, S W 1 *Secretary* Major T Moss

CENTRAL ASIAN SOCIETY—77, Grosvenor Street, W 1 *Hon Secretaries* Major-General Sir William Beynon, K C.I.E, Colonel H Stevens

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION—To promote the welfare of the inhabitants of India, chiefly by lectures and discussions 3, Victoria Street, S W, 1, *Hon Secretary* F H Brown, C I E

INDIA SOCIETY—The study of the arts and letters of India, 3, Victoria Street, S W 1 *Hon Secretary* F J P Richter, M A

INDIAN STUDENTS UNION AND HOSTEL—112, Gower Street, W C 1 *Chairman* Dr Edwyn Bevan

INDIAN STUDENTS CENTRAL ASSOCIATION—2, Beanford-Gardens, S W 3—A Club house and restaurant independent of outside support

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN GREAT BRITAIN—85, Gracechurch Street, E C 3 *Secretary* A H Maru

INDO-BRITISH MUTUAL WELFARE LEAGUE—*Joint Hon Secretaries* Mrs Hannah Sen and Mrs C Hegler (53, Elsworthy Road, N W 3)

INDIAN GYMKHANA CLUB—Thornbury Avenue, Osterley To promote the physical well-being of Indian students *Secretary* Captain W R B Berry, 10, King's Bench Wall Temple, E C 4

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION—Chief aims to promote the welfare of students 21, Cromwell Road, S W 7 *Secretary* Miss E J Beck

NORTHBROOK SOCIETY—Makes grants to deserving Indian students 21, Cromwell Road, S W 7 *Hon Secretary* E Oliver

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY—Research in the history and antiquities of Asia 74, Grosvenor Street, W 1 *Secretary* Col D. M. F Hoysted, C.B E, D S O

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY—Formerly Royal Colonial Institute Northumberland Avenue, W C 2 *Secretary* George Pilcher

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS—has an Indian section before which lectures are delivered, on industrial, historical and commercial questions, 18, John Street, Adelphi W C 2 *Secretary* G K. Menzies, C M G, M.A

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, Chatham House, 10, St Jame's Square, S W 1 *Secretary* Commander Stephen, King Hall.

PARSEE ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE—London Zoroastrian House, 11, Russell Road, Olympia, W. 14

STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—*Secretary* R C Mackie, Annandale, North End Road, Golders Green, N W 11

VICTORIA LEAGUE—81, Cromwell Road, S W 7 *Secretary* Miss Gertrude Drayton, C B.E

Sport

As was the case in 1930, sport suffered through the political troubles which were prevalent throughout the year but it managed to keep its flag flying **Cricket** perhaps was the sport which suffered most and for the second year in succession, the famous Quadrangular tournament in Bombay had to be postponed, through the Hindus refusing to participate This was a great pity as this tournament would have been valuable to the selection committee of the Indian Board of Cricket Control, which had to select the Indian team to go to England in 1932 This committee, however, kept in close touch with local tournaments all over the country and by the end of the year had formed an estimate of the form of over fifty players likely to make the journey and had ear-marked them for trials later on

Cricket and tennis are the two games which Indians play best as, despite the fact that India won the Olympic Games Hockey championship in 1928, the best hockey players in India are the Anglo-Indian and the Indian born European, though the game is largely played by Indians, the Muslims of the Punjab being very keen and able players Though the Bombay cricket tournament did not take place the other centres held their Quadrangular cricket tournaments as usual, but even these were affected by the political situation These games were played at Nagpur, Lahore, Secunderabad and Karachi

The visit of the English tennis team, who were in India in the early part of the year, gave tennis a big fillip, and the contact Indian players had with these English stars undoubtedly did a lot towards improving their game In the International match, Great Britain beat India by five matches to two but the Indian players put up a very fine performance

Towards the end of the year another International team visited India, Japan sending a team consisting of Satoh, Mihi, Fujikurajiro and Kawachi and these also proved too good for India's best players The seventeen year old Fujikurajiro amazed all by his wonderful play and he even beat his own captain, Satoh, in the singles at Calcutta India is indebted to the South Club, for the visits of these International teams and this club hopes to arrange for next year, a visit from a representative American tennis team This contact with players of International repute will undoubtedly improve Indian tennis and it ought not to be long before India takes her place among the foremost tennis playing nations of the world

Hockey continued to be as popular as ever and additional interest was given to the various tournaments by the fact that in 1932 India was to send a team to Los Angeles to defend her title of hockey champions of the world The Bombay and Calcutta Customs stood out as the best sides of the year, the two premier tournaments, the Aga Khan Cup in Bombay and the Beighton Cup in Calcutta, being won by them There is no doubt that these two sides contain the pick of India's hockey talent, and further honours are bound to be their lot in 1932

Association Football continues to be the principal game of the European and the Army in India and the principal tournaments the I F A Shield in Calcutta, the Durand Cup in Simla and the Rovers Cup in Bombay create wide interest The Indians in Bengal are taking to the game in increasing numbers and one or two purely Indian teams can hold their own against the pick of the Military sides, which are the strongest in the country The attendances at the matches in these tournaments are large, especially in Calcutta, where the Indian has become a keen follower of the game, and what is more thoroughly understands it

The game is governed by the India Football Association in Bengal and the Western India Football Association in Western India, the two chief centres of the game, and attemps are being made to form other ruling bodies for the North and South of India

Rugby Football is confined to Europeans and generally to those who have come to India from Great Britain and the usual tournaments were again well supported Rugby is a game which has only a short season, during the monsoon, but Bombay, Calcutta and Madras run successful tournaments The Welch Regiment won the All-India Championship which in 1931 was played in Calcutta The Prince of Wales Volunteers and the Bombay Gymkhana were other successful fifteens

Golf is played everywhere, sometimes on improvised courses, like that of the Royal Bombay Club, but there are one or two sporting courses in the country, at Calcutta and Nasik, especially, while Gulmarg in Kashmir, has what is undoubtedly the best in the East

Boxing is booming, especially amateur boxing in Western India where the Bombay Presidency Amateur Boxing Federation is doing very good work in fostering the sport The Army naturally figures largely in amateur boxing circles in India and this is a sport which is as well controlled as any other in the country Bengal now has a governing body for boxing and steps are being taken to provide one for the Punjab and Northern India The tournaments at Mussoorie and Lahore are well supported The Military championships are held at Rawalpindi

Yachting flourishes in Bombay and Naini Tal, Poona and Calcutta hold regattas during the year Of rowing there is little but enthusiasts generally manage to organise a race or two in Bombay, Poona, Calcutta and Naini Tal

Athletics are in a bad way There is an Olympic Council but it is one in name only Athletics receive practically no encouragement at all and there is hardly a meeting in India worth calling the name Calcutta, Madras and Lahore usually have one sports meeting a year, but apart from these, the budding runner, jumper or field sportsman, has little inducement to keep in training Expert coaches are badly needed, there is not a cinder track in the country and though India possesses one or two sprinters of merit her atheletes generally are a long way behind those of Europe The Olympic Council is handicapped by lack of funds which explains largely their comparative inactivity

The Turf.—Notwithstanding the general trade depression the Turf Clubs in India more than held their own and excellent sport was provided at all the popular venues With the previous year's champion Star of Italy out of action, Tel Asur accounted for the King Emperor's Cup at Calcutta before coming over to Bombay to participate in the Western India classics of 1932 A feature of the year was the increased encouragement given to Indian-bred horses

A summary of the chief sporting events of the year is given in the following pages

Racing

Bangalore

Travancore Cup Distance 7 furlongs —
Mr S C Ghosh's Wise Kiss (8st 3 lbs), Howell 1
Mr P C Barna's Aditibi (7st 7lbs), Alford 2
The Raja of Ramnad's Pamela Mary (7st 9lbs), H McQuade 3
Won by 2 lengths, 1 length, a head Time — 1 min 29 3-5 secs

Venkatagiri Cup Distance 6 furlongs —
Mrs Godam Ali's Old Scar (8st 5lbs), Clarke 1
Mr Kashi Charan's Truthful (8st 5lbs), Cooper 2
Mr Bashesharnath Khanna's Sivaran Latta (7st 4lbs), Selby 3
Won by a head, ½ length, ½ length Time —1 min 18 3 5 secs

His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore Cup Distance 1¼ miles —
Messrs Kasperkhan and Syed Nakib's Humsiyah (9st 10lbs), Howell 1
Messrs Govindraj and Rozario's Saifsaud (8st 5lbs), Clarke 2
A R Khan's Kurdi (7st 12lbs, car 8st), Hoyt 3
Won by a neck Time —2 mins 24 secs

Bangalore Cup Distance 1¼ miles —
Mrs C M Stewart's Golden Carp (8st 3lbs), Cooper 1
Mrs M Clarke's Royal Bazar (7st 7lbs), Black 2
Lt-Col Lane and Capt Sir Charles Buchanan's Snowflight (7st 5lbs), Leeson 3
Won by half a length Time —2 mins 11 secs

Barton Cup Distance 7 furlongs —
Mrs E Battersby's Lotus Lass (7st 9lbs, carried 7st 10lbs), Cooper 1
Mr H G Gregson's Lonely Flight (8st 12lbs), Howell 2
Brigadier Hill's Dovesyke (7st 7lbs, carried 7st 8lbs), Meekings 3
Won by 1½ lengths, ½ length, 1 length Time 1 min 30 2-5 secs

Krishnalah Chetty Cup Div I Distance 1 mile Other than those in Class II
Mr Yacoob Swedani's Packard (7st 13lbs), Behsman 1
Mr A R Wahab's Mascat (9st), Raymond 2
Mrs E D Kazi's Atshan (8st 8lbs), Townsend 3
Won by a short head, neck, 1½ lengths Time—1 min 54 2-5 secs

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore's Cup Distance 1 mile —
Mrs M Clarke's Miss Orkney (7st 7lbs), Behsman 1
Mrs J Ruiz's Morny (9st), Hoyt 2
B R Marratt's Breffney King (8st 11lb), Black 3
Won by a length Time —1 min 42 3 5 secs

Bombay.

The Victory Plate Distance 1¼ miles —
Mr J J Murphy's Bray Beau (7st 13lbs), S Black 1
Mr Kelso's Amsel (8st 7lbs), Harding 2
Mr Eve's Hoppy (8st 4lbs), Brace 3
Won by 2 lengths, ½ length, neck Time 2 mins 9 1-5 secs

Manchester Plate Distance 6 furlongs —
Mr P B Avasia's Glen Gowan (7st 8lbs), B Rosen 1
Brigadier R C R Hill's Dan Leno (8st 3lbs), S Black 2
Mr A Higgins's Lipstown (8st 4lbs), Flynn 3
Won by neck, 2 lengths, ½ length Time 1 min 15 2-5 secs

The Aga Khan's Cup Distance 1¼ miles —
Mr H A Balgmahomed's Mulligatawny (9st 3lbs), B Rosen 1
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Shipshape (9st 8lbs), Hutchins 2
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Indian Star (6st 12lbs, car 7st 11b), Stokes 3
Won by ½ length, ¾ length, ½ length 2 mins 5 4-5 secs

The Lloyd Handicap Distance 1 mile —
S S Akkasaheb Maharaja's Irish Right (7st 10lbs), B Rosen .. 1
H H Aga Khan's Saint Amour (8st 10lbs), A C Walker 2
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Grand Wazir (9st 8lbs), Stokes . 3
Won by neck, ½ length, 2 lengths Time 1 min 39 1-5 secs

The Turf Club Cup Distance 1¾ miles —
Mr I G Ladhabhoy's Sa'ada II (7st 4lbs), Whiteside 1
Mr N Mathradas's Moofid (8st 5lbs), A Clarke 2
Mr Abdulla Beythoun's Yona (8st 2lbs), Hutchins 3
Won by head, 2 lengths, head Time 3 mins 19 1-5 secs

The Byculla Club Cup Distance 1¾ miles —
Mr T D Goove's Westerham (6st 12lbs carried 7st 2lbs), Whiteside 1
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Mount Argos (8st 7lbs), A T Harrison 2
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Shipshape (9st 8lbs), Easton 3
Won by 1 length, neck, short head Time 3 mins 1 sec

The Flemington Plate Distance 1¼ miles —
Mr Pine's Money Talks (8st 7lbs), Bowley } Dead heat 1
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Avanti (8st 3lbs), A C Walker } Dead heat 1
Mr Habib Esmail's Asterisk (7st 10lbs), S Black 3
Dead heat, 3 lengths, 3 lengths Time—2 mins 8 2-5 secs

The Doncaster Plate Distance 6 furlongs —
H H Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and Lt-Col Zorawar Singh's Sermon (8st 7lbs), Barnett 1
Mr Eve's Saxpence (8st 1lb), Brace 2
Mr H M Mehta's Spanish Wish (9st), T Hill 3
Won by neck, 1½ lengths, 1 length Time 1 min 13 3-5 secs

The Ayshire Plate Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong —
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Narses (8st 8lbs), A C Walker 1
Mr H M Mehta's Red Astrachan (8st 10lbs), T Hill 2
Mr Pine's Money Talks (8st 3lbs), Hutchins 3
Won by neck, head, ½ length Time 1 min 56 secs

Calcutta.

King Emperor's Cup Distance about 1 mile —
Capt Elgee and Williamson's Tel Asur (9st 3lbs), Johnstone 1
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Grand Wazir (9st 3lbs), Obaid 2
Mr S K Chowdhury's Clanville (9st 3lbs), Marland 3
Won by 2 lengths, a neck, one length Time 1 min 40½ secs

Beresford Cup Distance 1¾ miles —
Mr T E Corrie's Saint Malachy (8st 4lbs), J Brown 1
Mr E J Cubbay's Pretty Enna (8st 3lbs), Cooper .. 2
Mr P Davis's Saucy Jack (8st 12lbs), Sleigh 3
Won by ½ length, 1½ lengths, neck Time—3 mins 4 secs

Macpherson Cup Distance ½ mile—
Mr A J Shillingford's Flash Toy (7st, car 7st 2lbs), Alford 1
Mr J Mein Austin's Belanz (7st), Sharpe 2
Miss U Prophet's Royal Air Force (8st 9lbs), Northmore 3
Won by ½ length, 1 length, short head Time—2 mins 36 3 5 secs

Ronaldshay Cup Distance 6 furlongs —
Mr Sajan K Chowdhury's Clanville (8st 7lbs), Marland 1
Mr Santidas Askuran's Defend (9st), Burn 2
Miss M. Prophit and Mr Rose's Roman Emperor (9st), Nathnose 3
Won by 1½ length, 2 lengths Time—1 min 14 1-5 secs

Governor's Cup Distance 1¾ miles —
Miss M Prophit's Royal Air Force (8st 2lbs), Northmore 1
Mr D J Leckie's Polish Ace (7st 4lbs), Alford 2
Messrs Burn and Holmes Johnson's Malbrouck (8st 4lbs), Edwards 3
Won by ½ length, neck ¾ length Time 2 mins 4 1-5 secs

Metropolitan Plate Distance 6 furlongs —
Mr J Reidkay's Lookround (7st 5lbs), Sharpe 1
Mr Santidas Askuran's Defend (3st 12lbs), Scanlan 2
Mr Santidas Askuran's Cavern (9st), Burn 3
Won by 3 lengths, neck and 1½ lengths Time 1 min 14 secs

Elysium Plate Distance 11 furlongs—
Sir R N Mookerjee and Mr C de M Kellock's Kilroe (9st), Marland 1
Mr J Mein Austin's Belamy (8st 10lbs), Parker 2
Mr Sadaqnt Hussain's Dawn of Hope (7st 13lbs), Sleigh 3
Won by ¾ length, 2½ lengths, 1½ lengths Time—2 mins 21 2/5 secs

The Carmichael Cup Distance 10 furlongs —
Mr V Rosenthal's Acumen (9st 1lb), Sibbritt 1
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Welcome Gift (9st 1lb), Scanlan 2
Mr Nannick's Dandaloo (8st 10lbs), J Brown 3
Won by a head, 10 lengths Time 2 mins 11 secs

Viceroy's Cup Distance about 1¾ miles —
Mr R K Bowie's Nightjar (9st 3lbs), Edwards 1
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Shipshape (9st 3lbs), Carslake 2
Mr MacScott's Pendennis (9st 3lbs), Doble 3
Won by neck, 2 lengths, 1½ lengths Time—3 mins 2 secs

Colombo.

Newmarket Handicap Distance 7 furlongs—
Captain and Mrs F Fenwick's Rollo (8st 8 lbs), Davison 1
Mr A E Ephraum's Indian Hero (8st 4 lbs), Clarke 2
Mr Brooke's Off Guard (7st 8lbs), J Rosen 3
Won by a head Time 1 min 32 4-5 secs

Governor's Cup Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs —
Mr G Fellowe's Willow Stream (9st 3lbs) Burn 1
Mr G L Lyon's Powders (9st 3lbs), Warren 2
Mr Koo's Aroostook (9st 3lbs), O'Brien 3
Won by a length Time—2 mins 32 4-5 secs

Kolhapur.

Sir Yuvaraj of Dewas Cup Distance 5 furlongs —
Mr L S Godfrey's Spa (8st 4lbs), Burn 1
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Quick-fire (9st 4lbs), Obaid . 2
Mr J Ardelhur's Four Square (7st 9lbs), L McQueale 3
Won by 2 lengths, 2½ lengths and 1 length Time 1 min 3¾ secs

Sir Leslie Wilson Cup Distance about 1 mile 5 furlongs 100 yards
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Raham (7st 8lbs) Ibhimrao 1
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Noori Sahib (8st 7lbs), A K Obaid 2
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Arkan (7st 7lbs), Hetcher 3
Won by 2 lengths, 5 lengths, 1½ lengths Time—3 mins 21 secs

S S Akkasah b Maharaj Cup Distance 1¼ miles —
Mr Yusuf Haroon's Devka (8st), A K. Obaid 1
Mrs Goolam Ali's Old Scar (9st), W G Thompson 2
Mr D D Nimbalkar's Swank (8st 9lbs), C Hoyt 3
Won by 6 lengths 4 lengths, 2 lengths Time—2 mins 15 2-5 secs

Lahore

Indian Grand National Distance about 3 miles —
Mr N Calder's Var Plum (9st 7lbs), Mr Sherston 1
Mr H N Maclaurin's Half Note (10st 12 lbs), Mr Edward 2
Captain L M H Benn's Galtee Princess (10st 6lbs), Captain L M H Benn 3
Won by 3 lengths 4 lengths, 1½ lengths Time—6 mins 20 secs

Lucknow

Indian Military Steeplechase Distance 2¼ miles —
Mr H N Maclaurin's Half Note (10st 10lbs), Mr Barlow 1
Capt P J Hillard's Just Cause (12st 8lbs), Owner 2
Capt J R Charles' Kelly (10st 7lbs), Mr Henecker 3
Won by a neck, a head and a head Time—4 mins 31 secs

Dilkhusa Hurdles Distance 1½ miles
Maj J C Walker's Wedding Day (11st 8lbs), Fownes 1
Mr J Thompson's Calva (9st 9lbs), Capt Anderson 2
Mr J D Scott's Orion's Pelt (9st 4lbs), Elliott 3
Won by 2½ lengths, 2 lengths, 4 lengths Time—2 mins 4 secs.

The Army Cup —Distance 7 furlongs —
Maj-General H K Bethell's and Capt W M Nemill's Honey-Mooner (11st 11lbs), Capt Newill 1
Maj W B Rennie's Granary (11st 12 lbs), Capt Hilliard . 2
Mr D W Henecker's Absorbent (10st 13lbs), Mr Henecker 3
Won by ¾ length, 2½ lengths, a neck Time—1 min 31 4-5 secs

Civil Service Cup Distance 7 furlongs —
Mr S Khanna's Winslow (7st 11lbs), Powlel 1
Capt E H Lea's Nour Jehan (7st 10lbs) J O'Neale
Messrs C B Farrar and C W Tosh's Frefineyking (8st 10lbs), Edwards } Dead heat 2
Won by 2 lengths, dead heat and short head Time—1 min 28 2-5 secs

Madras

The Maharani of Venkatagiri's Cup Distance 1¼ miles —
The Maharaja of Kashmir's Chiantl (9st), Brown 1
Mr Newton Davis' and Captain Wilkin's Sivaji (9st 5lbs), Forsyth 2
Jayadevi's Highwayman (9st 7lbs), Southey . 3
Won by 1¼ lengths, 1½ length, short head Time—2 mins 12 2-5 secs

The Cochin Cup Distance 1½ miles —
Mr Talib's Charter (8st 2lbs), Thompson 1
Mr Kadum's Grand Boy (9st 2lbs), Forsyth 2
Mr Rangilla's Jewel (7st 11lbs), Adley 3
Won by a head, 2 lengths, ½ length Time—2 mins 55 secs

The Merchant's Cup Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong —
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's Polecat (9st 8lbs), Dickenfield . 1
Lady Beatrix Stanley and Miss Stanley's Bridal Knot (8st 13lbs), Southey 2
H H the Maharaja of Venkatagiri's Recompense (7st 11b), White 3
Won by a head, 1 length, head

The Bobbili Cup Distance 1 mile Handicap for Arabs —
Mr Ternoolji's Hazima (8st 8lbs), Forshty 1
Mr Hazamy's Isfoog (7st 9lbs), Townsend 2
Mr Jaleel's Shivaraj (7st 8lbs) O'Neale 3
Won by short head, 1¼ length, ¾ length. Time—1 min 51 1-5 secs

The Kirlampudi Cup Distance 5 furlongs — Handicap for horses in class III.
Mrs Clarke's Lady Primrose (8st 2lbs), Forsyth . 1
Mr. S A A Annamalai Chettiar's Dupplin (8st 5lbs), Packham .. .. .

Hajee Sir Ismail Sait's Caligulas Best (7st) Guru 3

Won by 1 length, 1½ lengths, 1 length Time—1 min 1 2-5 secs

The Governor's Cup Distance R C and distance —

Messrs Mansander's and Bewe's Orange Pippin (7st 10lbs) Gunn 1

Mr Murphy's Dargos (9st 6lbs), Wells 2

Raja of Parlakimedi's Snow Flight (7st 13lbs), Robertson 3

Won by 1 length, 1½ lengths, ½ length Time—1 min 55 secs

Mysore.

R C T C Cup Distance 1¼ mile —

H E Sir George Stanley's Roundelay (8st 5 lbs), Townsend 1

C E Cattings' Bowler (8st 11lb), Brown 2

Newman Saunders' Vulcan (8st 4lbs), Spackman 3

Won by a neck, 1½ lengths, 1 length Time—2 mins 16 2-5 secs

Bobbili Cup Distance 7 furlongs —

Rambhoy Kashibhoy's Mushoor (7st 11lbs), McQuade 1

A Kadir's Platinum (9st 10lbs), Clarke 2

Mrs J H Marshall's Bhakstar (9st), Spackman 3

Won by a length. Time—1 min 39 secs

Ootacamund.

The Governor's Cup Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs —

Mrs Gregson's Stolen Hour (9st 12lbs), Cooper 1

Mr Govindraj's Val Haki (8st 9lbs), Townsend 2

Mr Irwin s Marcasite (7st 11lbs), Burn 3

Won by ½ length Time—2 mins 25 3-5 secs

The Nilgiri Plate —Distance 6 furlongs —

H E Sir G Stanley's Roundelay (9st), Townsend 1

The Rajah of Ramnad's Gracious Star (8st 5lbs), McQuade 2

The Raja of Bobbili's Colin Campbell (8st 7lbs), Meekings 3

Won by 1½ lengths, 1 length, a head Time—1 min 17 1-5 secs

The Banganapalle Cup (Div I) Distance 7 furlongs —

Mr Gregson's Lady Beatrice (8st 1lb), Cooper 1

The Raja of Ramnad's Orchis (8st 7lbs), L McQuade 2

Mr Hazamy's Shanawaz (7st 3lbs), Shaukat Ali 3

Won by a short head Time—1 min 30 2-5 secs

The Banganapalle Cup (Div II) Distance 7 furlongs —

Mr Vijayalakshmi's Toiglass (7st 9lbs), Wreghitt 1

Col Hill's Dove Syke (8st), Meekings 2

Hajee Sir Ismail Sait s Dalkusha (8st 2lbs), Cooper 3

Won by a short head Time—1 min 31 3/5 secs

The Yendayar Cup Distance 1 mile —

Mr Gregson's Lonely Flight (8st 2lbs), Cooper 1

Mr Govindaraj s Valhaki (8st 5lbs), Townsend 2

Mr Irwin's Marcasite (8st 9lbs), Bowley 3

Won by ¾ length, ½ length, 1½ lengths Time—1 min 45 secs

Poona

The Governor's Cup Distance R C and Distance —

Mr W Bird's Jassir (7st 7lbs), S Black 1

Mr Abdulla Beythoun's Yona (9st 1lb), Rylands 2

Mr J Cline's Cold Steel (7st 7lbs carried 7st 9lbs), Harding 3

Won by 6 lengths, neck, 2 lengths Time 3 mins 5 2-5 secs

The September Plate Distance 1¼ miles —

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur s Vijayakumar (8st 8lbs), Obaid 1

Mr M R Patel's Eagle's Prey (7st 9lbs), H McQuade 2

H H the Maharaja of Mysore's Alcor (8st 8lbs), T Hill 3

Won by ½ length, head, neck Time—2 mins 8 3-5 secs

The Western India Stakes Distance 1¼ miles —

H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Melesigenes (8st 10lbs), Bowley 1

H H the Aga Khan's Buland (9st 7lbs), A C Walker 2

Mr Kelso's Amsel (7st 10lbs), Harding 3

Won by neck, 3 lengths, 2 lengths Times 2 mins 8 3-5 secs

The Vauxhall Handicap Distance 6 furlongs —

H H the Aga Khan's Nijinski (8st 2lbs), A C Walker 1

Mr Kelso's Birdwood (7st 4lbs), S Black 2

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shri Narayan (8st 10lbs), Obaid 3

Won by neck, neck and 1 length Time—1 min 13 3 5 secs

The St Leger Plate Distance R C and Distance —

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Vijayakumar (7st 2lbs), Bhimrao 1

[illegible]

[illegible] 2

[illegible] 3

[illegible] Time—[illegible]

[illegible] Distance [illegible] furlongs —

[illegible] Malkani's [illegible] 3

[illegible] 1 length, 2 lengths [illegible]

[illegible] Distance [illegible] furlongs —

[illegible] 1

[illegible] Shri [illegible] 2

[illegible] Hardling 3

[illegible] Time—[illegible]

[illegible] Distance [illegible] —

[illegible] 1

[illegible] 2

[illegible] 3

[illegible] length, [illegible] length [illegible]

[illegible] Distance [illegible] —

[illegible] (9st 2lbs), [illegible] 1

Hon Mr H M Mehta's Spanish Wish (9st), Davison 2

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shri Narayan (8st 7lbs), Obaid 3

Won by 1 length, 1 length, 4 lengths Time—1 min 41 2-5 secs

The Criterion Distance 7 furlongs —

Messrs A A Ismahomed's Jnr and T Harrison's Crusty (7st), Fletcher 1

H H the Aga Khan's Nilinsli (8st 7lbs), A C Walker 2

Mr M [illegible] Patel's Restoration (9lbs), Howell 3

Won by 1½ lengths, 4 lengths, 2 lengths Time—1 min 28 secs

Secunderabad

President's Cup Distance 7 furlongs —

Mr Yusuf Haroon's Devaka (9st) Bowley 1

Mr T Harrison's Raisina (8st 2lbs), Harrison 2

Nawab Moinud Dowlah's Javadevi (8st 11lb) Leeson 3

Won by 3 lengths Time—1 min. 35 secs

Fakhrul Mulk Cup Distance 1 mile —

Capt McIlhiot's Lager Mike (8st 5lbs), Townsend 1

Nawab Moinud Dowlah's Playday (8st. 6lbs) T Hill 2

Nawab Mir Mahdi Ali Khan's Vivimeter (8st 8lbs), Thompson 3

Won by ¾ length Time—1 min 47 2-5 secs.

CRICKET.

[illegible] —

[illegible] Europeans by 289 runs [illegible]

[illegible] 269

Europeans [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] Northern India Quadrangular Cricket Tournament —

Final Central Punjab 242 and 180
N W F Province, 154 and 138

Nagpur Quadrangular Cricket Tournament —
Final Muslims 47
Christians, 101 and 85

Secunderabad Quadrangular Cricket Tournament —

Hindus 182 and 89 (for 6 wickets)
Europeans 73 and 196
Muslims 161 and 295
Parsis 90 and 245
Final, Muslims 140 and 146 (for 4 wickets)
Hindus 104 and 178

Secunderabad Moinddullah Cricket Tournament —

Final Bombay Free Looters, 421 and 380
Aligarh University, 258 and 120

TENNIS

Allahabad.

All India Tennis Tournament —

Men's Singles D N Capoor beat Ahad Hussain 3 5, 7 5, 5 7, 2 6, 6 1

Women's Singles Miss Leila Row beat Mrs McKenna, 6 1, 6 1

Women's Doubles Mrs McKenna and Miss Roberts beat Mrs Shepherd and Miss de Beaufort, 7-5, 6 2

Men's Doubles E V Bobb and Ahad Hussain beat Michaelmore and Brooke Edwards, 6 4, 3-6, 6 3

Mixed Doubles —E V Bobb and Miss Roberts beat Ahad Hussain and Miss Leila Row, 10-8, 6-3

Bombay.

Western India Tennis Tournament —

Men's Singles Suvarna beat Khardekar, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3

Women's Singles Miss Leila Row beat Miss Woodbridge, 6 0, 6-1

Men's Doubles A C Pereira and Gupte beat Ghorpade and Khardekar, 6-4, 6-1

Women's Doubles Miss Woodbridge and Mrs Mackenzie beat Mrs Moir and Mrs Bell, 6-3, 6-4

Mixed Doubles Kamruddin and Miss Stebbing beat Miss Woodbridge and Fox, 7-9, 6-4, 7-5

Invitation Tennis Tournament —

Men's Singles Austin beat Andrews, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4

Men's Doubles Austin and Olliff beat Andrews and Horn, 4-6, 6-4, 6 4

Mixed Doubles Kamruddin and Miss Stebbing beat Wallis Myers and Mrs Mackenzie, 6-3, 6-4

Calcutta

International Tennis —

Great Britain beat India by five matches to two

Singles M Sleen beat E D Andrews, 6-2, 7-5

H W B Austin beat V Bobb, 6-3, 7-3
E D Andrews beat E V Bobb, 6-2, 6-1
H W B Austin beat Mohan Lal, 7-5, 6-2

Doubles Sham Sher Singh and D N Kapoor beat A Wallis Myers and J S Olliff, 4-6, 7-5, 6-2

H W B Austin and J S Olliff beat L Brooke-Edwards and Hodges, 6-0, 9-7

E D Andrews and Horn beat Ramaswami and Ahad Hussain, 6-4, 10-8

Bengal Championships —

Men's Singles G P Hughes beat Perkins, 6-4, 6-1, 6-1, 6-0.

Women's Singles Miss J. Sandison beat Mrs Stork, 6 4, 6 2

Men's Doubles G P Hughes and A M D Pitt beat M Ueda and Y Kitagawa, 6 4, 6-0, 6-3

Mixed Doubles L Brooke Edwards and Miss J Sandison beat Hodges and Mrs Stork, 6-2, 3-6, 6 3

Delhi

Army Championships, Singles Final—

F /Lt Henderson Brooks beat Lt G Pettigrew, 6-3, 3-6, 6-2, 3-7, 6-2

Doubles Final Capt C Hooke and S /Sgt Wells beat Sq Ldr Murphy and F /Lt Harrison, 0 3, 6-1, 8 6

Delhi Championship Women's Singles—

Miss Sandison beat Miss Row , 6-3, 6-2

Men's Singles G P Hughes beat Raghubar Dayal, 6-2, 6-2, 6 0

Mixed Doubles Open Miss Sandison and L S Deane beat Mrs Simon and G P Hughes, 4 6, 6-3, 6-2

Mixed Doubles Handicap Mrs Chaterjee and Bishambar Dayal (—2/6) beat Mrs Arnold and E W Grindal (—15 4/6) 6 0, 6-4

Junior Championships—

Suraj Prakash beat O E Wade, 6-1, 7-5

Poona

The results of the P Y C Gymkhana Tournament were —

Men's Singles Powar beat Vanarse, 7-5, 6-3

Men's Doubles Kanan and Vanarse beat Pudumji and Vartak

Women's Singles Mrs Stephens beat Miss Coplestone

Mixed Doubles Miss Coplestone and Powar beat Miss Rustumji and Pudumji, 2-6, 6-2, 6-3

HOCKEY.

Bombay.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—

Bombay Customs	2	goals
Ajmere Loco Sports Club	1	goal.

Calcutta.

Beighton Cup Tournament—

Calcutta Customs	2	gools
B N Rly Regiment	*Nil*	

Lucknow.

Ramlal Memorial Cup—

Cantonment Sports Club	1	goal.
Lucknow Christian College	*Nil*	

New Delhi.

All-India Inter-Railway Hockey Tournament—

Bengal Nagpur Railway	4	goals
East Indian Railway	1	goal

FOOTBALL.

Bombay

Rovers Cup Tournament—
Royal West Kents 2 goals
16th Field Brigade . .. 1 goal

Harwood League—
Division I Duke of Wellington Regiment
Division II Bombay City Police

Gossage Cup—
B B & C I Rly . 1 goal
City Police . *Nil*

International —
England 5 goals
Scotland 1 goal

Calcutta.

I F A Shield—
Highland Light Infantry . 2 goals
Durhams . 1 goal

The Cooch Bihar Cup—
Mohun Bagan . 2 goals
Bhowanipore *Nil*

International Match—
Europeans . . 3 goals
Indians .. . *Nil*

Simla.

Inter-Railway Football Tournament—
E I Railway .. 3 goals
N W Railway . 1 goal

RUGBY

Bombay.

Bombay Rugby Tournament—
Bombay Gymkhana 3 points
Prince of Wales Volunteers *Nil*

International Match—
England 3 points
Scotland 3 points

Calcutta.

All-India Rugby Tournament—
Welch Regiment . 13 points
Prince of Wales Volunteers . 3 points

GOLF.

Bombay

England won the England *vs* Scotland Golf Match by 14 points to 13

Calcutta

Indian Golf Championship—
G P Pakenham Walsh beat E L Watts, 12 and 11

All-India Women's Championship—
Mrs Duncan beat Mrs Laird, 8 and 7.

Merchants' Cup Competition—
Jardine Skinner & Co , 533

International Match—
Scotland —10 Matches
England —5 Matches

Nasik.

The President's Cup—
J R Abercrombie, 76

The Gymkhana Cup—
J R Abercrombie, 73.

Ladies Bogie, Handicap —
Mrs Montgomery, 2 down

Men's Foursomes —
Sandeman and Herapath beat Owen and Barber, 4 and 2

Western India Championship —
Prall beat Irvine, 6 up and 5 to play

The Bombay Bangle —
Miss Wiles beat Mrs Greening, 4 up and 3 to play

Poona.

Governor's Cup —
Farbrother beat Collins 2 up

POLO

Calcutta Indian Polo Tournament—
Jodhpur 7 goals
Central India Horse 3 goals

Calcutta Carmichael Cup—
Police . 4 goals
Calcutta 3 goals

Calcutta The Ezra Handicap Tournament—
Jaipur Pilgrims 12 goals
Calcutta 5 goals

Jodhpur Duke of Connaught Tournament—
Jodhpur 8 goals
10th Hussars 7 goals

Poona Poona Open Polo Tournament—
Royal Dragoons 3 goals
3rd Cavalry 2 goals

Lahore Indian Cavalry Open Polo Tournament—
P A V O Cavalry 8 goals
7th Light Cavalry 4 goals

Delhi Radha Mohan Polo Tournament—
10th Hussars 4 goals
Scinde Horse . 3 goals

Delhi Prince of Wales Polo Tournament—
Central India Horse .. 5 goals
16/19th Hussars 3 goals

Meerut Meerut Summer Tournament—
10th Royal Hussars 7 goals
Black Watch .. 6 goals

Mysore Mysore Polo C
Royal Dragoo 6 goals
Jaipur 1

BOXING.

Lahore.

Army and Air Force Championships—

Flyweight —Pte. Gunter (Essex Regiment) beat L/Cpl Wood (Leicestershire Regiment)

Bantamweight —Pte Rotter (King Shropshire Light Infantry) beat L/Bdr Smith (Royal Artillery)

Featherweight —L/Cpl Carl (Leicesters) beat Sig Williams (Royal Signals)

Officers' Featherweight —Lieut Hose (Beds and Herts) beat Lieut Wall (Royal Artillery)

Officers' Lightweight —F/O Hanson (Royal Air Force) beat 2/Lieut Wilson (Royal Artillery)

Boys' Featherweight —Boy Impey (60th Rifles) beat Boy Wing (Leicestershires)

Boys' Bantamweight —Boy James (Royal Regt) beat Boy Cray (Royal Sussex)

Officers' Welterweight —Lieut Evans (Royal Scots) beat Lieut Pine-Coffin (Devons)

Officers' Light Heavyweight —Lieut MacLeod (45th Rattary's Sikhs) ko 2/Lieut Hollist (Royal Sussex)

Lightweight —L/Cpl Clements (Gordons) beat Pte Turner (East Surveys)

Middleweight —Brd Ward (Royal Artillery) beat C S M Wheeler (Army Physical Training Staff)

Light Heavyweight —L/Cpl Picket (Royal Berkshire Regt) beat L/Cpl Thompson (East Yorkshires)

Heavyweight —Pte Mackenzie (Seaforths) beat L/Cpl Shotbolt (Beds and Herts)

Welterweight —Pte Lewis (Royal Regt) beat L/Cpl Turk (52nd Light Infantry)

Mussoorie.

Individual Army Competition (Finals)—

Flyweight —L-Cpl Wood (1st Leicesters) beat L A C Love (R A F)—The fight being stopped in the second round

Bantamweight —L-Cpl Herriott (1st Black Watch) lost to Pte Kentish (Beds and Herts) on points

Lightweight —Sgt Preston (R I F) beat Pte Moore (Beds and Herts,) on points

Welterweight —Pte Lewis (1st Royal Regt) beat Gnr Webb (12th Bty R A) on points

Middleweight —Pte Thomas (K O Y L I) was ko by S C M Wheeler (A S P T) in the first round

Light Heavyweight —Pte Huggins (1st Hants) ko Pte Cox (1st Devons) in the second round

Heavyweight —Pte Howl (Royal Berks) lost to Pte McKenzie (Seaforths) on points

Featherweights —L A C Varley (R A F) beat L-Cpl Devlin (R I F) on points

Public Schools Competition—

Flyweight —G Fonseca (St Georges) beat G Dias (St Fidelis) on points

Featherweight —N Gibson (St Georges) beat M Pereira (St Fidelis) on points

Lightweight —N O'Neil (St Georges) beat F Hayes (St Fidelis) on points

Welterweight —V Turner (St Georges) was beaten by M Robbins (St Fidelis) on points

Middleweight —H McHugh (St Georges) lost to S Simons (St Fidelis) on points

Heavyweight —P Murphy (St Georges) beat L Brown (St Fidelis) on points

Bangalore

Pat Mills beat Gunboat Jack on points

Pat Mills *vs* Arthur Soares Soares disqualified in 5th round

Bombay

Gunboat Jack beat Pat Mills on points

Gunboat Jack ko Milton Kubes in the 7th round

Gunboat Jack ko Seaman Jordan in the 9th round

Colombo.

Gunboat Jack ko Tiger Lee in the 8th round

Gunboat Jack ko George Wells in 2nd round

Madras

Gunboat Jack beat Pat Mills on points

Gunboat Jack ko Fall Merchant in the 8th round

BILLIARDS

Calcutta All-India Billiards Championship—
Begg, 1,000 Buchanan, 935

MISCELLANEOUS

Bombay Matsumoto Challenge Cup (Baseball) —

Americans, 9 runs

General Motors, 2 runs

Sherpur Jheel Kadir Cup—
Capt Richards on Manifest

Hoghunter's Cup Heavyweight—
Mr. Adye on Bayleaf

Hoghunter's Cup Lightweight—
Mr Pettit on Gold Finch

Poona All India Championship Clay Pigeon Shoot (Kazi Cup) —
Capt Blaber

Who's Who in India.

ABDUL HAMID, KHAN BAHADUR DIWAN, Bar-at-Law, C I E, O B E, Chief Minister, Kapurthala State *b* 15 October 1881 *m* a daughter of Khan Sahib Sheikh Amir ud-Din, retired Extra Asstt Commissioner in the Punjab *Educ* Government College, Lahore Judge 1909, Supdt of the Census Operations 1911 Head of the Executive and Revenue Depts as Mashir Mal Fellow of the Punjab University, Lately Member Punjab Legislative Council, Chief Secretary March 1915, Chief Minister 1920 Khan Bahadur (1915), O B E (1918), C I E (1923) Appointed by the Government of India Chairman of the Banking Inquiry Committee for the Centrally Administered Areas 1929 30 Delegate at the Assembly of League of Nations in 1931 *Address* Kapurthala

ABDUL KARIM MAULAVI, B A, M L C, Government pensioner, Member, Council of State Member, Bengal Legislative Council since 1926 *b* 20 Aug 1863 *m* Ayesha Khatun of Calcutta *Educ.* Sylhet and Calcutta Started as a teacher in the Calcutta Madrasah, Assistant Inspector of Schools for Mahomedan Education for about 15 years Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, for about five years *Publications* History of India for Beginners in English, Bengali Hindi and Urdu, Students' History of India The Mahomedan Empire in India in Bengali, Hints on Class Management and Method of Teaching in English, and Mahomedan Education in Bengal (English) *Address* 13-1, Wellesley Square, Calcutta

ABDUL QAIYUM, Nawab Sir Sahibzada, K C I E (1917) *b* 1866 formerly in Foreign and Political Department Government of India and Pol Agent Khyber Black Mountain Expedition 1888 (despatches), Samana Expedition 1891, Tirah Expedition 1897-8 (despatches, Khan Bahadur), Zakka-Khel Expedition 1908 (C I E), on Indo Afghan Boundary Commns, 1894-5, has been an M L A since 1923, received title Nawab 1915, and Kaisar I Hind gold medal 1920 *Address* Peshawar

ABERCROMBIE, JOHN ROBERTSON, M L C, Merchant, Director, Wilson Latham & Co, Ltd, *b* June 11, 1888 *m* Elsie Maude *d* of E W Collin late I C S *Educ* Cheltenham Coll Came to India as Assistant in 1910, joined I A R O Feb 1915 Joined 18th K G O Lancers in France, May 1916, active service in France, May 1916—March 1918 and in Palestine March 1918—Feb 1919 Military Cross and mentioned in despatches Vice-President, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1925, President 1930, Member Bombay Legislative Council 1925-26 and 1930-31 *Address* Central Bank Buildings, Bruce Street, Bombay

ABHEDANANDA, HIS HOLINESS SREEMAT SWAMI, PH D (New York), President, Ramakrishna Vedanta Society, Calcutta, Spiritual Teacher, Lecturer and Author *b* Oct 2 1866 *Educ* Calcutta University Disciple of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa and a spiritual brother of Swami Vivekananda, a Trustee of the Belur Math and Ramakrishna Mission Went to London in 1896 to lecture on Hindu Philosophy (Vedanta) In 1897 went to New York, U S A, and organised the Vedanta Society of New York. Lectured before educational institutions, societies and universities for twenty-five years in England, America and Canada Returned to Calcutta in 1921 and established the Ramakrishna Vedanta Society of which he has since been President and also of Ramakrishna Vedanta Ashrama at Darjeeling, of Ramakrishna Ashram at Salkea, Dt Howrah and of Ramakrishna Vivekananda Ashram at Muzzafar pur *Publications* Reincarnation, Spiritual Unfoldment, Philosophy of Work, How to be a Yogi, Divine Heritage of Man Self Knowledge (Atma Jnan) India and her People, Gospel of Ramakrishna, Savings of Ramakrishna Human Affection and Divine Love Great Saviours of the World, 'The Doctrine of Karma", "The Religion of the Twentieth Century, "Lectures and Addresses in India," and a number of pamphlets in English and Bengali, Founder and Editor of *Bisva Bani*, an illustrated Bengali monthly Magazine of the R K V Society *Address* 13/B, Raja Raj Kissen Street, Calcutta

ACHARYA, M K, B A, L T, M L A, Public Worker and Journalist *b* 1876 *m* Rukman Ammal, in 1894 Two sons *Educ* at the Madras Christian College Lecturer, 1896 to 1902 Head Master, 1902-1917, Independent political worker since 1917 *Publications* Portraits from Indian Classics, A Hand-Book of Morals, "Kumuda" a drama, "Dasaratha" a tragedy, "Shri Krishna Karna Mrita," "The" Basic Blunder in the reconstruction of Indian Chronology by Orientalists, Indo-Britannia, etc, elected as a Member to the Indian Legislative Assembly by the Chinglepet *cum* S Arcot Non-Mahomedan Constituency in 1923 and 1926 Till 1928 a prominent Member of the Swaraj Party and the Congress *Address* 46, Lingha Chetti Street, Madras, E

ACLAND, RICHARD DYKE, The Right Rev M A, Bishop of Bombay, (1929) *b* 1881 *Educ* Bedford and Oxford. Deacon 1905-Priest 1906 Curate St Mary's, Slough 1905-10, S P G Missions, Ahmednagar, Kolhapur, Dapoli, Bombay, 1911-1929 *Address* Bishop's Lodge, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6

ADVANI, MOTIRAM SHOWKIRAM, Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal (1919), President, Hyderabad Educational Society *b* 12 October 1868 *m* Margaret Annesley, *d* of the late Rev Charles Voysey *Educ.* The Albert School and Presidency College, Calcutta Barrister (Inner Temple), 1892, Practised in Karachi,

1892-1904, Assistant Judge, Hyderabad, 1904, Acted as District Jndge, Hyderabad, 1905, Permanent District Judge, 1911 Serv ed in Thana, Surat District Judge, Broach, 1917-1922 and District Judge, Nasik, until June 1924 *Address* No 6, Bungalow, Cantonment, Hyderabad, Sind

AGA KHAN, AGA SULTAN MAHOMED SHAH G C.I.E (1902), G C S.I (1911), G C V O (1923), K.C.I E (1898), LL D, Hon Camb *b* 1875, Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, 1900, 1st Class, has many religions followers in East Africa, Central Asia and India, head of Ismail Mahomedans, granted rank and status of first class chief with salute of 11 guns in recognition of loyal services during European War *Publication* India in Transition. *Address* Aga Hall, Bombay

AGARWALA, LALA GIRDHARILAL, B.A, Advocate, High Court, Allahabad, Member, First Legislative Assembly *b* 16th Feb 1878, *m* sister of Lala Banwari Lal Gupta, B A, LL B, Vakil, High Court (Muttra) *Educ* Agra College, B S.M, London Moved resolution in Legislative Assembly *re* Indian Governors, Chief Justices, etc, 27th Sept 1921 at Simla and Bill to remove inequalities between Vakils and Barristers Was Director, Moradabad Spinning and Weaving Mills for 10 years, and of Babrala Cotton Gin and Press Co, Ltd, for 6 years, original member, U P Chamber of Commerce, Secry, U P Hindu Sabha Elected Member of the first Bar Council, Agra Province, President, Agarwal Seva Samiti (Social Service and Scouting) *Publications* an article *re* use of aircraft during war in "Legitimite de la Guerre Aerienne," Proposed legislation for protection of Cows and improvement of Cattle in India, Hindu Home and Temple in London, Parallel Agra Tenancy Act, 1926, and the Law of Pre-emption, Member, Hindu Law Research Society, Member of Court, Benares Hindu University *Address* 33, George Town, Allahabad

AGA SHAH ROOKH SHAH, Nawab Shah Rookh Yar Jung Bahadur (1923) *b* 1874, eldest *s* of Aga Akbar Shah, *g s* of H H the First Aga Khan, *m e d* of the late Aga Shahabuddin Shah (1897) *Educ* English and Persian Hon A D C to H E H the Nizam of Hyderabad, 1918, Hon Private Secretary to H H the Aga Khan, 1900, ex-President, Poona Suburban Municipality, 1925 to 1931, Founder and President, Servants of Islam Society, Poona, 1926, Director, Queen Mary's Technical School for Disabled Indian Soldiers, Kirkee, since 1923, Life Fellow, Royal Society of Arts (London) since 1927, President, Poona District Muslim Educational Society, Poona, since 1928 *Address* 13, Connaught Road, Poona

AHMAD, DR ZIA-UDDIN, C I E, M.A Ph D, D Sc, M L A, Pro Vice-Chancellor, Muslim University, Aligarh, 1920-1928 *b* 1878 *Educ* Aligarh Trin Coll, Cambridge (Sir Isaac Newton Scholar), Gottingen (Ph D) and Allahabad (D Sc,) Member of Calcutta University Commn., *Address* Member, Legislative Assembly, New Delhi

AHMED, KABEERUD-DIN, M L A, Bar-at-Law and Advocate, Calcutta High Court, Landholder *b* 1886 *Educ.*: at the Malda Govt High English School and at Magdalene College, Cambridge Called to the Bar in 1910, Member, University Court, Dacca Founder of Bengal Jotedars and Raiyats' Association and its Hon Secretary, takes great interest in agriculture, was elected Presdt, Bengal Agricultural Conference in 1917, Director, Darjeeling Himalayan Tea Co, Ltd, Calcutta, Organiser, Founder and President, Indian Seamen's Union, Calcutta, 1922-27, elected its Patron, 1929 Elected member, Bengal Legislative Council in 1920, elected member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-23, 1924-26, 1927-30 re-elected again in 1930 from the Rajshahi Division, Founder of Parliamentary Muslim Party in Indian Legislative Assembly, 1925 and its Chief Whip Member, Central National Mahomedan Assoc, Calcutta, Member Governing Body of Indian Rationalistic Society, Calcutta, Member, Democratic Party in Indian Legislature, 1921-24, Vice-President, Anjumani Woizain, Bangala Member of the Royal Commission on Labour, 1929-31 *Publications* Handbook of Equity, Roman Law, etc *Address* 10, Hastings Street, Calcutta Bishwanathpur, Kansant P O Malda (Bengal)

AHMED, KHAN BAHADUR KAZI SIR AZIZUDDIN, Kt, C I E, O B E, I S O, Chief Minister, Datia State *b* 7 April 1861 *Educ* at Gonda High School *m d* of Mirza Mahomed Ismail, Subordinate Jndge, Gonda, 1893 Served in the P C S, U P, for 34 years during which time acted as Magistrate and Collector, Bulandshar and Asstt Director of Agriculture and Commerce, U P, was on deputation with His Majesty the late Amir of Kabul during his Indian tour, services lent to Bharatpur State in 1910 for employment as Rev Member of Council of Regency, transferred to Dholpur, 1913 and retired from Government service in 1920 but continued to serve His Highness the Maharaja of Dholpur as Judicial Minister; appointed Chief Minister, Datia, in 1922 Is member of the Court of the Delhi University and Aligarh University and Trustee, Agra College, Member, Senate of the Agra University, was Fellow, Allahabad University, 1907-20, and Member, Royal Asiatic Society, London, State Scout Commissioner for Datia State, President, St John Ambulance Association and Red Cross Society, Datia State Centre Awarded by the Grand Priory, St John's Gate, London, an insignia on admission as an Associate Serving Brother of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem *Publications* Author of about 40 books in English and Urdu including life of H M King George V and H R H the Prince of Wales, Commentaries on Criminal Procedure Code and U P Land Revenue Act, translated into Urdu at the request of Government of India proceedings of the War Conference, 1919 and History of Coronation Durbar, 1911 *Address* Datia

AIKMAN, DAVID WANN, C I E (1912), Consulting Engineer to the Cawnpore Improvement Trust *b* 8 December 1863

Educ Cooper's hill *m* Marion Drummond Stewart Joined P W D, 1885 Retd, 1918 *Publication* Roorkee treatise on water supply, Consulting Engineer for the Cawnpore Water-Work, etc *Address* Charleville, 2, Simla, and 18 Clyde Road, Lucknow

AINSCOUGH, THOMAS MARTLAND, C B E (1925) M Com, F R G S His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon *b* 1886 *m* Mabel *d* of the late W Lincolne of Ely, Cambs two *s* one *d* *Educ* Manchester Gr School, Switzerland and Manchester University In business in China, 1907-12, Spl. Commissioner to the Board of Trade in China, 1914, Sec, Board of Trade Textile Committee, 1916, Sec, Empire Cotton Growing Committee, 1917, Expert Assist to Persian Tariff Revision Commission, 1920 Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, Central Asian Society and Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts *Publications* "Notes from a Frontier" *Address* Bengal Club, Calcutta

AIYANGAR, CHITLURU DURAISWAMI, B A, B L High Court Vakil Chittoor and Member, Legislative Assembly *b* 1873 *Educ* Madras Christian College and Law College School master for two years then Vakil from July 1899, occupied offices of President District Congress Committee, Dist Conference, etc President Taluk Board and Chairman Municipal Council Chittoor for some years President, Andhra Provincial Conference, 1928, President, Postal and R M S Union, Madras Province 1929 *Publications* Estates Land Act in Telugu Sri Venkatesa or the First Archa, Gandhi Unveiled *Address* Chittoor

ALI, A F M ABDUL, M A *b* 1884 Son of Nawab Bahadur Abdul Latif Khan, C I E *Educ* St Xavier's, Doveton College, Calcutta Founder of Moslem Institute Calcutta, Founder and Editor of the Journal of the Moslem Institute Joined Bengal Civil Service, 1906, placed on special duty, Political Department, Bengal as Special Press Censor, Sept 1918 to March 1919 Police Magte, Alipore, September 1921 to March 1922 Appt Keeper of the Records of the Govt of India and *Ex Officio* Assistant Secretary to the Govt of India, April 1922 Secretary to the India Historical Records Commission, Trustee and Honorary Secretary of the Indian Museum, Fellow, Calcutta University, Member of the Court of the Dacca University Member Executive Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund Past President, Rotary Club of Calcutta Member of the Executive Committee, District Charitable Society, Governor of the Calcutta Blind School, Member, Executive Committee of the Bengal Olympic Association Member of the Executive Committee of the Bengal Flying Club Secretary, Calcutta Historical Society, Vice-President, Calcutta Mahomedan Orphanage Governor of the Refuge for the Homeless and Helpless and the Calcutta Juvenile House of Detention *Address* 3, Turner Street, Calcutta

ALI, KHAN BAHADUR MIR ASAD, Merchant Jagirdar *b* August 1879. *m* to Leakat-Anisa Begum, *d* of Nawab Ali Yaver Jung, Bahadur of Hyderabad (Deccan) *Educ* Nizam Coll, Hyderabad Hon Magte, Madras, 1912 Member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1913-20, Member Legislative Assembly 1921-23 Presdt Elect, Dist Political Confce of Pullampet, 1916 Presdt Elect, Dist Political Conference Malabar, 1918, Presdt, Provincial Educational Confce, Poona, 1919, Presdt, Madras Presidency Muslim League, 1917-20, Presdt-Elect of All-India Unani Confce, Delhi 1917 President, Unani-Ayurvedic Confce, Hyderabad, 1922 *Publications* "Maasharat," Urdu translation of the *Use of Life* by Lord Avebury, 'Iraq-wo-Iran" Member, Cosmopolitan Club and Nizam Club, retired from Public Life, 1927, visited holy places in Iraq and Persia in 1929 *Address* Banganapalle

ALIKHAN, KUNWER HAJEE ISMAIEL, M.L A, Rais of Asrauli Estate, (Bulandshahr) Chairman, City Board, Mussoorie *b* Dec 1897 *m* *d* of late Kunwer Abdul Shakur Khan, Chief of Dharampore *Educ* Persian and Arabic at home, English St Peter's College, Agra Was elected a Member of the City Board, Mussoorie, 1922 Junior Vice-Chairman a year later Attended Wembley (1924), Fellow of the British Empire Exhibition Toured European countries, Western Asia and Northern Africa (1924-25), Chairman, Proposed High School Committee, Mussoorie (1925), General Secretary, Reception Committee, All-India Muslim-Rajput Conference (1925), Vice-President and Hony Treasurer of the All-India Muslim Rajput Conference Elected Member of the United Provinces Legislative Council from the Bulandshahr District Mohammadan Rural Constituency (1926), Secretary Ghana Nand High School, Mussoorie (1927-29) President, Anjuman Islamia, Mussoorie (1928-29) Manager-in Charge, Islamia School, Mussoorie (1929-30) Elected Member of the Legislative Assembly from the Meerut Division Muhammadan Rural Constituency (1930) Member of the Governing Body the School of Agriculture, Bulandshahr President, Tilak Memorial Library, Mussoorie Hereditary Darbari of the Government *Publications* Talim-e-Niswan Muslim Rajputan-i-Hind Council Speeches, Presidential Address of Mussoorie Tanzim *Address* Summer — Devonshire House, Mussoorie Winter — Asrauli Estate (Bulandshahr) U P

ALI IMAM See under I.

ALI, SHAUKAT *Educ* M A O Coll, Aligarh (Capt Cricket XI) In Govt Opium Dept for 15 years Sec and Organiser, Aligarh Old Boys' Assoc Trustee, M A O Coll Organised collection of funds for Aligarh University Interned during the war Prominent leader of the Khilafat movement, 1919 20, and of Non-co-operation movement Sec, Central Khilafat Committee Founder and Secretary of Khuddam-i-Kaaba Society *Address* Khilafat House, Love Lane, Bombay, 10

ALWAR, HIS HIGHNESS BHARAT DHARAM PRABHAKAR SEWAI MAHARAJ RAJ RISHI SHRI JEY SINGHJI DEV VEERENDRA SHIROMANI, G C S I (1924), G C I E (1919), K C I E (1919), K C S I (1911) Col in British Army, 1919, General in Chief of the Alwar State Forces, *b* 1882, S father, His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Mangal Singhji Dev Veerendra Shiromani, G C S I, 1892, *m* one c, maintains two regiments of infantry and one Garrison force The infantry participated in operation for relief of Pekin 1900, infantry and cavalry both served at front in European War, State has area of 3 185 square miles, and population in round figures of 7,50,000, salute, seventeen guns *Recreations* Rac quets, shooting, fishing, polo (his Polo team won the Open Cup at the Delhi Durbar, 1903), motoring, tennis *Address* The Palace, Alwar, Rajputana India, T A Alwa rendra, Alwar

ANAGARIKA DHARMAPALA, THE, Teacher and Preacher of Buddhist Ethics and Higher Psychology General Secretary, Maha-Bodhi Society, Editor, Maha-Bodhi and "British Buddhist" Director-General, Buddhist Mission in England, *b* September 17, 1864 Leading a Brahmachari life since his boyhood *Educ* Several private schools in Colombo under Christian missionaries and under Buddhist Bhikkhus Renounced home in his 20th year to work for the welfare of humanity and the Religion of the Lord Buddha Worked as a member of the Theosophical Society under Madame Blavatsky, toured all over Ceylon with Col Olcott, left Theosophical Society owing to its departure from original idea of spreading Buddhism started the Maha Bodhi Society in May 1891 Headquarters at Buddhagaya, Gaya, Sarnath, Benares, Calcutta, Colombo, Kandy, and London and New York Travelled four times round the world Was Buddhist special Delegate at the Chicago Parliament of Religions in 1893 Erected the first Buddhist Dharmasala at Buddhagaya and the first Buddhist Vihara in Calcutta, and is now engaged in the erection of a great *Vihara*, a Buddhist Cultural Institute at Sarnath, Benares Propaganda in London Started the English "Maha Bodhi" and the Sinhalese weekly the "Sinhala Baudhaya", a popular democratic paper In 1928 sent eight Sinhalese Samaneras (Buddhist Novices) to India to study Indian vernaculars for missionary work there Protested against Government interference with exposition of Tooth Relic in Kandy *Publications* Life of the Lord Buddha, What did the Lord Buddha Teach, Psychology of Progress, Repenting God of Horeb, Relationship between Hinduism and Buddhism, the Arya Dharma *Address* 41, Gloucester Road, Regents Park, London, N W 1, 4A, College Square, Calcutta, and Aloe Avenue, Colpetty, Colombo, Sarnath, Benares Cantt

ANANTA KRISHNA AYYAR, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Rao Bahadur C V, B A, B L, Judge of the Madras High Court *Educ* Madras Christian College and the Madras Law College, Carmichael and Innes Prizeman in Law Apprenticed to the late Justice P R Sundara Ayyar Enrolled as a Vakil of the Madras High Court, in 1898, Election Commissioner, 1921-23 Government Pleader, Madras, 1923-27 Acted as a Judge of the Madras High Court in 1927 Appointed Advocate-General, Madras, in March 1928, Elevated to the Bench as a permanent Judge in December 1928, Member of the Law College Council from 1921, First Chairman of the Madras Bar Council *Address* "Sweta Sadan", No 1, Brodies Road, Mylapore, Madras

ANDERSON, THE RT HON SIR JOHN, P C G C B (1923) Governor of Bengal (1932) *b* 8 July, 1882 *m* Christina (*d* 1920) 3rd *d* of the late Andrew Mackenzie of Edinburgh one *s* one *d* *Educ* George Watson's College, Edinburgh, and Edinburgh and Leipzig Universities Entered the Colonial Office in 1905 Secretary of the Northern Nigeria Lands Committee, 1909, Secretary of the West African Currency Committee, 1911, Principal Clerk in the office of Insurance Commissioners, 1912, Secretary to Insurance Commissioners, 1913, Secretary, Ministry of Shipping, 1917-19, Additional Secretary to the Local Government Board, April 1919, Second Secretary, Ministry of Health, 1919, Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, 1919-22, Joint Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1920 Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office 1922 to 1931 *Address* Government House, Calcutta

ANDREWS, CHARLES FREER, Professor in the International University of Rabindranath Tagore at Santiniketan, Bengal *b* 12 February 1871 *Educ* King Edward's School, Birmingham and Pembroke College, Cambridge Fellow and Lecturer of Pembroke College, Cambridge, 1899 Professor in St Stephen's College, Delhi, and member of Cambridge University Brotherhood, Fellow and some time member of Syndicate, Punjab University from 1904 to 1913, since that date at Santiniketan, Bengal *Publications* "Christianity and the Labour Problem,' "North India," "The Renaissance in India", "Christ and Labour," "The Indian Problem," "Indians in South Africa," "To the Students," "The Drink and Drug Evil" Correspondent, *Manchester Guardian* *Cape Argus*, *Natal Advertiser* *Address* Santiniketan, Bolpur, Bengal

ANKLIKER, LT-COL AMIR-UL-UMRA SARDAR SIR APPAJIRAO SAHIB SITOLE DESHMUKH, SENA HARDOO SAH SHRI, K B E (1919), C I E (1913), Member of the Gwalior Government in Department of Revenue since 1918 and Vice-President, Council of Regency, (1925) *b* 1874 *Educ* Belganm Pte Secretary to the Maharaja of Gwalior, 1897 *m* the youngest daughter of the late Maharaja Jayjirao Sahib Scindia of Gwalior *Address* Gwalior

ANNA RAO, CHALIKANI, B A (Chemistry), Landholder and Director of Luxmi Rangam Copper Mines *b* 1 January 1909 *m* to Anasuyadevi, *d* of Rajah of Panagal *Educ* Presidency College, Madras *Address* Bobbili, Vizagapatam District

ANNESLEY, FRANCIS CHARLES, *b* 8 March 1879 *Educ* at Birkenhead School, Cheshire Joined firm of Killick Nixon of Bombay in 1906, retired 1930 *Address* Andheri, Bombay

ARCOT, PRINCE OF, SIR GHULAM MAHOMED ALI KHAN BAHADUR, G C I E (1917), K C I E (1909) *b* 22 Feb 1882 *s* father, 1903 Premier Mahomedan nobleman of Southern India, being the direct male descendant of the Sovereign Ruler of the Karnatic *Educ* Newington Court of Wards Institutions, Madras, Member of Madras Legislative Council, 1904-6, Member of the Imperial Legislative Council (Mahomedan Electorate) of the Madras Presidency 1910-13, Member of the Madras Legislative Council by nomination, 1916, President, All-India Muslim Association, Lahore, President, South India Islamiah League, Madras President of All-India Muslim League, 1910, Life Member, Lawley Institute, Ooty, Life Member, South Indian Athletic Association, Madras Club and Gymkhana *Address* Amir Mahal Palace, Madras

AROGYASWAMI MUDALIAR, DIWAN BAHADUR RAYAPURAM NALLAVEERAN, B A, B C E, Rao Bahadur (1915) and Diwan Bahadur (1925), *b* 18th April 1870 *Educ* Madras Christian College and College of Engineering, Madras Entered service under Madras Government Asstt Engineer in 1896 and retired as Superintending Engineer in 1925 Minister for Public Health and Excise (resigned in March 1928) *Address* Leith Castle, San Thome, Mylapore

ASH, HERBERT DUDLEY, A M I E E, Director, Turner Hoare & Co, Ltd *b* 1879 *m* Madeline Edith Ash *Educ* Haileybury College Attached 29th Lancers, 1915 17, Staff Captain, Indian Cav Brigade, 1917-19 Twice mentioned in despatches *Address* C/o Turner Hoare and Co, Ltd, Bombay

ASTBURY, ARTHUR RALPH, C I E (1928), Secretary to Government, Punjab (Electricity), *b* 5th June 1880 *m* to Friede Hildegard von Schönberg *Educ* Westminster and the Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill *Address* 55, Lawrence Road, Lahore and Torrentium Cottage, Simla, E

ASTON, ARTHUR HENRY SOUTHCOTE, M.A (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law, (Lincoln's Inn) Additional Judicial Commissioner in Sind *b* 4 July 1874, *m* to Lilian, *d* of the late Col A R Savile *Educ* Harrow School, Balliol College, Oxford Public Prosecutor in Sind, 1906, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay 1906, Acting Additional Judicial Commissioner in Sind, 1920 23 *Publications* Joint Editor, Starling's Indian Criminal Law (8th Edition), Editor (9th Edition) *Address* The Ridge, Bath Island, Karachi

AYANGAR, VALANGIMAN KRISHNASWAMI ARAVAMUDHA M A (1914), C I E (1928), Secretary, Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee *b* 15th December 1891 *d* of Prof K R Ramaswami Ayangar, Prof of Mathematics, Engineering College, Madras, *Educ* Kumbakonam Government College and Madras Presidency College Office of the Accountant General, Madras, Personal Assistant to the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, Asstt Secretary, Finance Department, Govt of India, Jt Secretary to the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, Under-Secretary to Govt of India, Finance Department, Member of the Joint Committee on the Reserve Bank of India Bill, Under-Secretary, Commerce Department Govt of India Officer on special duty, Finance Department, Govt of India and Secretary, Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee *Address* 26, Bund Garden Road, Poona

BABER, SHUM SHERE JUNG BAHADOOR RANA, General of the Nepalese Army, G.B E, (Hon Mil) *cr* 1919, K C S I (Hon) *cr* 1919, K C I E (Hon) *cr* 1916, Hon Colonel, British Army (1927) *b* 27 January 1888 2nd *s* of His late Highness Hon General Maharaja Sir Chandra Shum Shere Jung, G C B, G C S I, G C M G, G C V O, etc., of Nepal and Her late Highness Bada Maharani Chandra Lokabhakta Laxmi Devi *m* 1903, Deva Vakta Lakshmi Devi, 2 *s* 2 *d* Director-General, Police Forces, Katmandu, 1903-1929, was present at the Delhi Coronation Durbar, 1903, visited Europe, 1908, was in charge of shooting arrangements during King George's shoot in Nepal, Terai, 1911, attached to the Army Headquarters, India (March 1915 to February 1919) as Inspector-General of Nepalese Contingents in India during the Great War (Despatches, specially, thanks of Commanders in Chief in India, K C S I, K C I E, for Meritorious Service, received the 1st class Order of the Star of Nepal with the title of Supradipta Manvabara, 1918, the thanks of the Nepalese Government and a Sword of Honour), European War (Waziristan Field Force, 1917) Despatches, special mention by Commander in Chief in India and Governor-General in Council, the Nepalese Military Decoration for bravery, the British War and Victory Medals at Army Headquarters, India, as Inspector-General of Nepalese Contingent during Afghan War, 1919, (Despatches G B F, India General Service Medal with Clasp) Represented Nepal at the Northern Command Manœuvres (Attock, Nov 1925) In memory of his son Bala Shum Shere supplied (1921) Pokhara a hill station in Nepal, with pipe drinking water at a cost of over Rs 1,00,000 *Address* Baber Mahal Katmandu, Nepal, via India

BADLEY, PRESTON THOMPSON (BISHOP), M A, D D, LL D Member of the American Geographical Society Member Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity Member, Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church Bombay Area *b* May 29 1876 *m* Mary Putnam Stearns Ph D of Boston University Boston Mass U S A *Educ* Phillips Smith Institute Naini Tal (High School) Ohio Wesleyan Univ Delaware Ohio B A D D, Columbia Univ New York

City, M.A , Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa (LL D) Professor of English Literature, Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow, 1900-1909, Gen Secretary, Epworth League, India and Burma, 1910-17, Associate Secretary, Board of Foreign Missions, New York, 1918-19, Executive Secretary, Centenary Movement, India and Burma, 1920-24, Consecrated Bishop (American Methodist Episcopal Church) May 1924 *Publications* "The Making of a Christian College in India" (Calcutta) 1906, "God's Heroes, Our Examples" (Mysore City) 1913, "New Etchings of Old India" (New York) 1917, "India, Beloved of Heaven" (New York) 1918, "Hindustan's Horizons" (Calcutta) 1923, "Indian Church Problems To day" (Madras) 1930, "The Solitary Throne" (Madras) 1931, India Jubilee Volume (Madras) in Press *Address* "Robinson Memorial", Byculla, Bombay

BAGCHI, SATISCHANDRA, B.A., LL D, Barrister-at-Law, Principal, University Law College, Calcutta *b* Jan 1882 *Educ* Santipur Municipal School, Calcutta, St John's College, Cambridge, B A, Calcutta University, 1901, B.A., LL B, Cambridge Dublin, LL D, Trinity College, Dublin, 1907, Fellow, Calcutta University, 1909, Tagore Professor of Law, 1915 called to Bar, Gray'e Inn, 1907 *Address* Principal'e Quarters, Darbhanga Buildings, University Law College, Calcutta

BAIG, SIR ABBAS ALI, K. C I E (1917), C S I. (1912), B A, LL D, Fellow of the Bombay University *m* 1st Ayesha, *d* of Shaikh Mira of Wai (*died*) one *s* 2nd 1901, Alia, *d* of Shaikh Ali Abdulla 4 *s* *Educ* Wilson College Dy Educational Inspector, Hindustani Schools, Bombay Presidency, 1882, Dewan, Janjira State, March 1886 to March 1890, admitted to the Statutory Civil Service, 1890, Asstt Coll and Magte, 1890-92, on special duty in the Junagadh State, Jannary to April 1893, offd as Presidency Magte, April 1893, appointed Oriental Translator to Government, June 1893, Reporter on the Native Press, Registrar of Indian Publications, Secretary, Civil and Mil Examination Boards, 1894-1906, appointed Dewan of Junagadh State, July 1906 to 1910, Talukdari Settlement Officer, July 1906, Member of the Council of India, June 1910-17, LL.D, Glasgow, 1912, Commissioner of Income-tax, 1915-17, Represented Bombay Univ at the Congress of Universities of Empire, 1912, on Special Political dnty in Egypt in connection with the war, 1914-15, Vice-President, Council of India, 1916-17 Revenue and Finance Member, Baroda, retired in 1931 *Address* The Paragon, Clifton, Bristol, England

BAILEY, ARTHUR CHARLES JOHN, King's Police Medal (1920), C I E (1931), Offg Deputy Inspector-General of Police *b* 2nd October 1886 *m* to Heather M. H. Hickie *Educ* St Andrew's College and King's Hospital, Dublin Joined Indian Police, 1906 *Address* Belgaum, M. & S M. Rly

BAJPAI, GIRJA SHANKAR, B A (Oxon), B Sc, (Allahabad), C B E (Civil), 1922, C I.E, 5 July 1926, I C S, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands *b* 3 April 1891 *Educ* Muir Central College, Allahabad and Merton College, Oxford Appointed to the I C S in November 1915, Asstt Magistrate and Collector, United Provinces, 1915-1919, Under Secretary to Government, United Provinces, 1920-21, Private Secretary to the Rt Hon V S Srinivasa Sastri and Secretary for India at Imperial Conference, 1921, and at Conference for Limitation of Armaments, Washington, 1921-22, on deputation to the dominions of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand to investigate the status of Indians resident in those territories, 1922, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Dept of Education, Health and Lands, 1923, officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education Health and Lands, 1924, Secretary to the Indian deputation to South Africa, 1925-26, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, June 1926 *Address* Secretary to Government of India, 1927-29, Private Secretary to the Leaders of Indian Delegations to Geneva, 1929 and 1930, Joint Secretary to British Indian Delegation to the Indian Round Table Conference, 1930-31, Joint Secretary to Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands

BAJPAI, PANDIT SANKATA PRASADA, Rai Bahadur, B A, Zemindar and Banker *b* Nov 18, 1886 *m* Shrimati Sumitra Devi *Educ*, Canning College, Lucknow, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad and University School of Law, Allahabad Elected Member, Benares Hindu University in 1917, Elected Hon Secy, Kheri Dist Board, 1918, Appointed Hon Magistrate, 1918, Elected Chairman, Lakhimpur Municipality, 1919, and Member of the Imperial Legislative Assembly, 1920, Elected Member, U P Legislative Council, 1926, Elected Chairman, Education Committee, District Board, Viheri 1929 *Address* Lakhimpore, Kheri (Ondh)

BAKER, JOHN ALFRED, C I E, Chief Engineer, P W D, Central Provinces *b* 14 May 1882 *m* Dorothy Austice Prideaux *Educ* Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper'e Hill. Government Service since 1904 *Address* Nagpur, C.P

BALKRISHNA, DR, M.A, Ph D, F S S, F R E S, F R Hist S, Principal and Prof of Economics, Rajaram College and Inspector of Secondary Education, Kolhapur, *b* 22nd December 1882 *m* Miss Dayabai Malsey, B P N.A. *Educ* Govt High School, Multan, D.A V College and Government College, Lahore, School of Economics and Politics, London Was Principal and Governor of Gurukula University, Hardwar, for one year, Vice-Principal for six years and Professor of History and Economics for 11 years Became Principal, Rajaram College, 1922 Director of Economic Bureau, President, Kolhapur Scout Association, Chairman, Secondary Teachers

[illegible] School [illegible] School, [illegible] (In [illegible] between India [illegible] India [illegible] (1920) [illegible] Shivaji [illegible] Modern History [illegible] History [illegible] Shahpur [illegible]

[illegible] MAHARAJA PATISHCARI [illegible] SAHIB [illegible] under guardian [illegible] Unit Provinces [illegible] Bahraich

[illegible] SIR HOSHANG [illegible] K C S I, 1917 [illegible] (1911) [illegible] Commission 1884, military [illegible] Expedition [illegible] Imperial Civil Hospitals [illegible] 1914 [illegible] *Address* [illegible] Lucknow

[illegible] SARAT CHANDRA [illegible] Advocate [illegible] Mathematics [illegible] Law College [illegible] 1907 [illegible] Government of [illegible] Improvement Trust [illegible] 1911 [illegible] *Address* [illegible] Calcutta

PANDIT SIR ATMA RAM, KT (1923) K C S I (1921) K I H (1911) *b* Bristol, 10 Oct 1871 *m* 1895 *d* of Sir Krishna Gupta *Educ* Calcutta University, Balliol College Oxford M A 1892 Entered I C S 1893 served as district officer in the Madras Presidency Diwan to H H the Maharaja of Cochin 1907 14, reverted to British service 1915 Collector and District Magistrate, Cuddapah service placed at the disposal of Government of India, Foreign Department, for employment Member of the Executive Council of H H the Maharaja of Mysore, March 1916 Officiated as Dewan of Mysore, 1919 Retired from the I C S Diwan of Mysore, 1922 26 Foreign Minister, Kashmir 1927 29 Awarded I Class title "Rajamantradhurina" of Gandabherunda Order with Ishlilats by H H The Maharaja in open Durbar Oct 1923 Proprietor and Editor of "Indian Affairs" A Quarterly Journal Published at Windsor House, Victoria Street, London *Address* c/o Coutts and Co 440, Strand, London, W C 2

BANERJI, SUKUMAR, RAI SAHIB, B A, Assistant Commissioner of Police in charge of North Suburbs, Calcutta *b* 5 October 1880 *m* to Subrahmi eldest *d* of late Kumar Satyeswar Ghosal of Bhukailas Raj *Educ* St Xaviers College, Calcutta, Law class, Government College, Krishnagar, Bengal Police Training School obtained first prize in Law in the Final examination of the Police Training School Joined Calcutta Police in 1902, his [illegible] on several occasions especially mentioned in the Annual Administration Reports of the Calcutta Police Title of Rai Sahib conferred by Government, January 1931 *Address* Police Headquarters Lal Bazar Calcutta

BAPNA WAZIR BOHRA LAL BAHADUR S M, C I E B A B C E LL B Prime Minister to H H the Maharaja Holkar *b* 24th April 1882 *m* Shrimati Anand Kumari *d* of the late Mehta Bhopal Singh Dewan of Udaipur *Educ* at Maharana High School, Udaipur, Govt Coll Ajmer and Muir Central College, Allahabad For about a year practised law in Ajmer Merwara, served in Mewar for about a year and a half as Judicial Officer, appointed District and Sessions Judge in the Indore State in Jan 1907 In 1908 was appointed Law Tutor to H H Maharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar III appointed His Highness' Second Secretary in 1911 and First Secretary in 1913, appointed Home Minister in 1915, retired on full pension in April 1921, joined Patiala State as Minister and remained there till August 1923, rejoined Holkar State Service as Home Minister in 1923, soon after appointed Deputy Prime Minister and President of the Appeal Committee of the Cabinet In February 1926 was appointed Prime Minister and President of the Cabinet *Address* Indore, C I

BARIA, MAJOR (HON) HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAWAL SHRI SIR RANJITSINHJI, RAJA OF, K C S I (1922) *b* 10 July 1886, two *s* one *d* *Educ* Rajkumar College, Rajkot, Imperial Cadet Corps Dehra Dun, and in England Served in European War, 1914 15 and in the Afghan War, 1919 Receives a salute of eleven guns *Address* Devgad Baria, (Baria State Rly)

BARKER, JOHN STAFFORD, M V O (1911), P W Member and Chief Engineer, Holkar State *b* 6 Septr 1879 *m* Mary Gertrude only *d* of the late H L Moysey, I S O, Ceylon Civil Service *Educ* Bedford School and Royal Military Academy Commissioned in Royal Engineers, 1898, retired as Lt Col March 1929, Electrical Engineer, Delhi Durbar 1911, Chief Engineer, Holkar State 1912 to 1915, 1919 1922 and since February 1929 Served in Mesopotamia 1915 to fall of Kut-el Amara, April 1916, mentioned in despatches for defence of Kut-el-Amara Was G R L Quetta for three and a half years before retirement from the Army *Address* Indore, Central India

BARNE, THE RT REV GEORGE DUNSFORD, M A (Oxon), C I E (1923), O B E (1919), V D (1923), Elected Bishop of Lahore, April, 1932 *b* May 6, 1879 *m* Dorothy Kate Akerman *Educ* Clifton College and Oriel Coll, Oxford [illegible]ster, Summerfields, Oxford, 1902 Christ Church, Simla, 1908 [illegible] Chaplain of

Asstt Chaplain of Karachi, 1911-12 Principal, Lawrence R Military School, Sanawar *Address* Lahore

BARODA, H H MAHARAJA GAEKWAR SIR SAYAJI RAO III, G C S I (1881), G C I E (1919), LL D, (1924), (Benares Hindu University), Sena Khaskhel Samsher Bahadur, Farzand-i-khas-i-Dowlat-i-Inglishia, *b* 10th March 1863 *m* 1st, 1880, Chimnabai Saheb of the house of Tanjore (*d* 1885), 2nd, 1885, Chimnabai Saheb II of the house of Dewas, C I, 4 *s* 3*d* of whom 1*s* 1*d* survive *Educ* Maharaja's School, Baroda Succeeded 1875 Invested with powers 1881 *Publications* "From Cæsar to Sultan", "Famine Notes", "Speeches" *Address* Baroda

BARTHE, RT REV JEAN MARIE, Bishop of Paralais since 1914 *b* Lesignan, Tarbe 1849 *Educ* St Pe Seminary. Bishop of Trichinopoly, 1890 1914. *Address* Shembaganur, Madras Presidency

BARUA, RAI BAHADUR DEVICHARAN, B A, B L M L A, Tea Planter *b* 1864 *Educ* City College, Presidency College and the General Assembly s Institution, Calcutta Joined the Bar in 1888 and taking to tea plantation and having acquired 3 tea gardens at Jorhat retired from the Bar in 1917, Secretary, Jorhat Sarvajanik Sabha for nearly 17 years since 1890 Elected member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1921, Hon Magistrate, Jorhat Bench *Address* Jorhat, Assam

BASU, JATINDRA NATH, M A Solicitor *b* 7 Feb 1872 *m* Mrs Sarala Basu *Educ* Hindu School and Presidency College, Calcutta Has been a member of the Bengal Legis Council since 1920 President, Indian Association, Calcutta, leader of People's Part in Bengal Legislature, delegate from Bengal to the Indian Round Table Confce, is on the governing bodies of the City College and Ripon College, President of Governing bodies of Town School, Rani Bhabani School and Maharaja Cossimbazar Polytechnic School, Governor of the Bose Institute of Science of which Sir J C Bose is Director and Vice-President of Indian Association for cultivation of Science, is connected with several social service organisations in Calcutta and is the head of B N Basu & Co, Solicitors *Address* 14, Balaram Ghose Street, Calcutta

BATLEY, CLAUDE A R I B A Professor of Architecture, Bombay School of Art, also Member of Messrs Gregson, Batley and King, Chartered Architects *b* Oct 1879 *Educ* at Queen Elizabeth's School, Ipswich Articled in Ipswich Practised in Kettering Northants and in London up to 1913 and in Bombay thereafter *Publications* Sundry articles and papers both in England and India on architectural subjects *Address* School of Art, or Chartered Bank Building, Bombay

BATLIWALA, SORABJI HORMUSJI, B A (English Literature and Latin) *b* 21 March 1878 *Educ* St Xavier's School and College Connected with the Cotton Industry, Technical Adviser to the Court Receiver of the Petit Group of Mills in Liquidation (1931) Has travelled extensively and studied the economic systems of various countries *Publications* contributions on financial and economic subjects *Address* Green's Mansion, Apollo Bandar, Bombay

BEADON, DR MARY, M B B S (Lond), Kaiser-i Hind Second Class (1920), Principal, Lady Hardinge College, New Delhi *m* to R C Beadon, K C S G *Educ* at London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women Joined W M S in 1914, in charge Dufferin Hospital, Lucknow, 1909-1918, Superintendent, Women s Medical School, Agra, 1918-1920, Superintendent, Government Victoria Hospital, Madras and Lady Willingdon Medical School for Women, Madras, 1921-1930, Principal, Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi, June 1930 *Address* Lady Hardinge College, New Delhi

BEAUMONT, THE HON SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER, M A (Cambridge), King s Counsel, 1930, Chief Justice of Bombay *b* 4th September 1877 *m* Mabel Edith *d* of William Wallace (deceased) *Educ* Winchester and Pembroke College, Cambridge Called to Bar by Lincoln s Inn, 1901, practised at the Chancery Division *Address* "Colcherne Court," Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

BEDI RAJA, SIR BABA GURBUKSH SINGH, Kt cr 1916, K B E (1920), C I E, 1911, Hon Extra Asst Commissioner in the Punjab *b* 1861 A Fellow of the Punjab and Hindu Universities, was a delegate to the Indo-Afghan Peace Conference in 1919 *Address* Kallar, Punjab

BELL, ROBERT DUNCAN, C S I (1932), C I E (1919) Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay *b* 8 May 1878 *Educ* Herlot's School, Edinburgh, and Edinburgh University *m* Jessie, *d* D Spence, Esq Appointed I C S Bombay, 1902 Secretary, Indian Industrial Commission, 1916-17, Controller, Industrial Intelligence, 1917-18, Controller, Oils and Paints, 1918 19 Director of Industries, Bombay 1919-24 Secretary to Government, Development Department and Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division, 1924-30 *Address* C/o Grindlay & Co, Bombay

BELVALKAR, SHRIPAD KRISHNA, M A, Ph D (Harvard Univ), I E S, Professor of Sanskrit, Deccan College, Poona *b* 11 Dec 1881 *Educ* Rajaram College, Kolhapur and Deccan College, Poona and at Harvard, U S A Joined Bombay Educational Department, 1907 Prof, Deccan College since 1914, one of the principal founders of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute and at present its Hon Secretary Also Hon Secretary, Poona Sanskrit College Association and General Secretary, All-India Oriental Conference *Publications* "History of Systems of Sanskrit Grammar", Edition and translation of Bhavabhuti's "Later History of Rama" in the Harvard Oriental Series, English translation of Kavya-

darsa, Critical edition of Brahmasutrabhashya with Notes and translation, Basu Mallik Lectures on Vedanta Philosophy, Calcutta University 1925 and (in collaboration with Prof Ranade) History of Indian Philosophy, Vol 2 (out of the 8 projected) several papers contributed to Oriental Journals or presented to the Oriental Conferences, and other learned Societies *Address* 'Bilvakunja,' Bhamburda, Poona, No 4

BENJAMIN, VEN T KURUVILLA, B A, Archdeacon of Kottayam since July 1922 Formerly Incumbent of Pro Cathedral, Kottayam 1895-1922, Acting Principal, C N I, Kottayam, 1912-13, Surrogate, 1922, Bishop's Commissary, 1923 *Publications* (in Malayalam) Notes on the Epistles to the Hebrews, Notes on the Epistles to the Thessalonians Devotional Study of the Bible Editor of Treasury of Knowledge Family Friend *Address* Kottayam

BENNETT GEORGE ERNEST, M Sc, M Inst C E, M I M E, Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust *b* 1884 *m* Frances Sophia Bennett *Educ* Stockport Grammar School, Manchester University Assistant Engineer (Bridges), G I P, 1910-1916 Port Engineer, Chittagong, 1916 1919, Ex-Engineer Calcutta Port Trust, 1919-24 Senior Executive Engineer, Calcutta Port Trust, 1924-26, Deputy Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, 1926-30, Chief Engineer, 1930 *Address* Bombay Port Trust, Bombay

BENZIGER, RT REV ALOYSIUS MARY, O C D Bishop of Quilon since 1905, *b* Einsoedeln, Switzerland, 1864 *Educ* Frankfort, Brussels, Downside Came to India, 1899 Bishop of Tabre, 1900, Assistant to the Pont Throne Roman Count 1925 *Address* Bishop's House, Quilon, Travancore

BERKELEY-HILL, Lt-Col OWEN ALFRED ROWLAND, M A, M D, Ch B (Oxon), M R C S (Eng), L R C P (Lon) I M S, Medical Superintendent, European Mental Hospital, Ranchi *b* 22 Dec 1879 *m* Kunhimanny *d* of Nellary Ramotti *Educ* at Rugby School, Universities of Oxford and Gottingen and University College Hospital, London Entered Indian Medical Service in 1997 Served throughout Great War (East Africa Campaign), Mentioned in Despatches *Publications* Numerous articles in scientific journals *Address* Kanke (P O), Ranchi, Bihar and Orissa

BERTHOUD, EDWARD HENRY, B A (Oxon), 1898, Member, Council of State and Commissioner of Excise and Inspector-General of Registration, Bihar and Orissa *b* 13 Sept 1876 *m* Phyllis Hamilton Cox *Educ* at Uppingham and New College, Oxford Asstt Magte, Joint Magte and Magte and Collector in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa since 1999 *Address* Patna

BERTRAM, REV FRANCIS, S J (or BERTRAND), B A, D D, Kaiser-I-Hind (I class, 1921), Principal, Loyola College, Madras *b* 23 July 1870, at Montigny les Metz, Lorraine *Educ* in the Society of Jesus Entered Society of Jesus, Aug 1888, came to India 1888, Principal St Joseph's College Trichinopoly, 1999-25, Principal, Loyola College since 1925, Member of Senate, Madras University since 1910, Member of Syndicate, since 1916, Member, Academic Council, since 1923, offg Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, April 1931 *Address* Loyola College, Cathedral P O Madras

BESANT, ANNIE, President, Theosophical Society and of National Home Rule League, author and lecturer on religious, philosophical, political, and scientific subjects *b* 1 October 1847, *d* of William Page Wood and Emily, *d* of James Morris, *m* 1867, Rev Frank Besant (*d* 1917), Vicar of Sibsey, Lincolnshire legally separated from him, 1873, one *s* one *d* *Educ* privately in England, Germany, France, Joined the National Secular Society, 1874, worked in the Free Thought and Radical Movements led by Charles Bradlaugh, M P, was co-editor with him of the National Reformer, Member of the Fabian Society, Member of the London School Board, 1887-90, Joined the Theosophical Society in 1889 became a pupil of Mme Blavatsky, elected its President in 1907, 1914, 1921 and 1928 Founded 1898 the Central Hindu College at Benares, 1904, the Central Hindu Girls School, Benares, is on Court Council and Senate of Benares Hindu University and on Council and Senate of the National Univ, given Hon D L, Benares Hindu Univ, 1921 in recognition of unique services, Elected President of the Indian National Congress, 1917-18 Secretary of All-Parties Conference (Auxiliary, Madras), Editor of *The Theosophist* monthly, *The Adyar Bulletin*, monthly, and Editor of *New India* daily and weekly *Address* Adyar, Madras

BEWOOR, GURUNATH VENKATESH, B A (Bom), B A (Cantab), I C S, Postmaster-General Bombay *b* 29 Nov 1888 *m* Miss Tungatai Mudholkar *Educ* Deccan Coll, Poona, and Sydney Sussex Coll, Cambridge Under Secretary to Govt, C P, Dy Commissioner, Chanda, Postmaster-General, Bihar and Orissa and Central Circles Dy Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Delhi, and Postmaster-General, Bombay Circle, Indian Delegate to the Air Mail Congress at the Hague, 1927 and to the Universal Postal Congress, London, 1929 *Address* Postmaster-General, Bombay Circle, Bombay, "Shri Krishna Niwas", Poona 4

BHABHA, HORMASJI JEHANGIR, M A, D Litt J P, C I E, Hon Pres Magte, Director of Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co, Member of Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Deputed as a delegate to the Congress of Imperial Universities 1926 by the Universities of Bombay and Mysore *b* 27 June 1852 *m* Miss Jerbai Edaljee Batiwala *Educ* Elphinstone College and in England Asstt Professor, Elphinstone College, 1874-76, Vice-Principal and Professor of Logic and Ethics, Central College, Bangalore 1876 Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore 1884, Education Secretary to Government, Mysore, 1899, Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, 1895-1999, Munir ul Talim (Mysore) 1999 *Pub* Special Report on Manual

Training in Schools of General Education, Report on the Education of Parsi Boys, 1920, a Visit to Australian Universities 1923, a Visit to British Universities 1926, Modern Cremation and Parsees, 1922 *Address* Malakoff Lodge, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6

BHAIRUN SINGHJI BAHADUR, COLONEL MAHARAJ SRI SIR, K C S I, *b* 15th September 1879 *Educ* Mayo College Ajmer, Appointed Companion to H H the Maharaja, of Bikaner 1895 and accompanied him in his Indian Tour in 1896 Appointed Member of State Council, 1898 and was from time to time Personal Secretary to His Highness Senior Member of Council and Secretary for Foreign and Political Department, Mahkma Khas, Foreign Member of Council, Political Member, Vice-President of State Council and the last Cabinet Also acted as President of Council during H H's visits to Europe Is Hon Col of the Sadul Light Infantry and Personal A D C to the Maharaja *Publications* Bhairavbilas, Bhairubnenod and Rasikbinod *Address* Bikaner

BHANDARI, JAGAN NATH, M A, LL B Dewan Idar State *b* Jan 1882 *m* Shrimati Ved Kunwarji *Educ* Govt College, and Law College, Lahore Joined legal profession and practised at Ferozepur till 1914 when appointed to Idar State Service as Private Secretary to H H of Idar, served there till 1922 as Political Secretary and Officiating Dewan Left service and rejoined legal profession, appointed again Dewan of Idar in July 1931 *Address* Himmatnagar, Idar State

BHARATPUR, MAHARAJA OF, HIS HIGHNESS SRI MAHARAJA BRIJENDRA SAWAI BRIJENDRA SINGH BAHADUR, BAHADUR JUNG *b* 1st December 1918 *s* of Lieut-Col His Late Highness Maharaja SIR KISHEN Singh BAHADUR K C S I *Address* Bharatpur, Rajputana

BHARGAVA RAI BAHADUR, PANDIT JAWAHAR LAL, B A, LL B, Advocate, High Court, Lahore *b* 1st Oct 1870 *m d* of L Madan Lal, Bhargava of Rewari *Educ* Sirsa M.B School, Rewari M B School, Lahore Mission Coll, Lahore Government Coll and Law School, President, Bar Assocn, Hissar, got Durbar Medal and War Loan Sanad, acted as Secretary, India War Relief Fund, The Aeroplane Fleet Fund, King Edward Memorial Fund was elected member, Punjab Legislative Council, 1916 20, and Legislative Assembly 1921-23 Life member, St John Ambulance Association and Chairman, District Centre at Hissar *Address* Hissar (Punjab)

BHATE, GOVIND CHIMNAJI, M A (Bom), *b* 19 Sept 1870 Widower *Educ* Deccan College Professor in Fergusson College, Poona, from 1895 Principal and Professor Willingdon College, Sangli, from 1919 *Publications* Principles of Economics, Distant Travels, Lectures on Sociology, Carlyle, Three Philosophers, Philosophy of the Fine Arts (All in Marathi) Speeches and Essays (in English), Kant and Shankaracharya (in Marathi) *Address* Willingdon College Post, Dist Satara

BHATIA, MAJOR SOHAN LAL, M A, M D, B Sch (Cantab), M R C P (London), F C P S (Bombay), M C (1918) I M S, Dean and Prof of Physiology, Grant Medical College, Bombay *b* 5 Aug 1891 *m* Rajkishorie *Educ* Cambridge Univ, (Peterhouse), and St Thomas' Hospital, London Casualty Officer and Resident Anæsthetist, St Thomas Hospital, London, Clinical Assist Children's Department, House Surgeon, Ophthalmic House Surgeon Joined I M S 1917, saw active service with Egyptian Expeditionary Force (105th Mahratta Light Infantry), 1918, appointed Professor of Physiology Grant Medical College in 1920 and Dean in 1925 *Publications* A number of scientific papers in the Indian Journal of Medical Research and Indian Medical Gazette *Address* "Two Gables", Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

BHAVNAGAR, H H MAHARAJA KRISHNA KUMAR SINHJI, MAHARAJA OF, *b* 19th May 1912, *s* father Lt-Col H H Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji Takhtasinhji, K C S I, July 1919 *Educ* Harrow, England *Address* Bhavnagar, Kathiawar

BHOPAL, H H SIKANDER SAULAT NAWAB IFTIKHARUL-MULK SIR MOHAMMAD HAMIDULLAH KHAN, NAWAB of, G C I E (1929), C S I (1921), C V O (1922) *b* 9th Dec, 1894, is the Ruler of the second most important Mohammadan State of India *m* 1905 Her Highness Maimoona Sultan Shah Banoo Begam Sahiba, succeeded in 1926 mother, Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam G C S I, G C I E, C I, G B E Has three daughters, the eldest of whom Nawab Gouhar-e-Taj-Abida Sultan Begam is the heiress-presumptive *Address* Bhopal, Central India

BHOR, SHRIMANT RAGHUNATHRAO SHANKARRAO alias Babasaheb Pant Sachiv, Chief of *b* 20 Sep 1878 *Educ* Poona High School and Deccan College Ruling over Bhor State since 18 July, 1922 Entitled to a salute of nine guns *Address* Bhor State, Poona District

BHORE, SIR JOSEPH WILLIAM, K C I E, C B E, (1920), C I E (1923), I C S, Member Viceroy's Executive Council, in charge of Department of Education, Health and Lands *b* 6th April 1878, *m* to Margaret Wilkie Stott, M B, Ch B (St Andrews), M B E *Educ* Deccan College, Poona, and University College, London Under Secy, Govt of Madras, 1910, Dewan of Cochin State, 1914-1919, Dy Director of Civil Supplies, 1919, Secretary to the High Commsr for India, London, 1920, Ag High Commsr for India in the United Kingdom, 1922-1923, Secretary to Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1924, and Ag Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, November 1926 to July 1927, Secretary to Govt of India, Dept of Education, Health and Land Records (on deputation with the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms, 1928-30 *Address* Windcliffe, Simla and c/o The National Bank of India, Madras

BHUTTO, KHAN BAHADUR SIR SHAH NAWAZ, O B E (1919), K I H (1924), C I E (1925), Kt (1930), President, District Local Board

and M L C, Bombay Council, Chairman, Co operative Bank, District Larkana, and Chairman Bombay Provincial Committee, Zamindar Landlord and President, Sind Mahomedan Association Delegate, Round Table Conference *b* 1st March 1888 *Educ* Sind Madressah and St Patrick High School, Karachi *Address* Bhutto Colony, Larkana

IGG-WITHER, LIONEL M I Mech E, M I I I P Chief Mechanical Engineer, G I P Railway *b* 31st December 1876 *m* Evelyn Marie 1898 *Educ* Private School Clifton College Univ Coll London Served apprenticeship in Metropolitan Dist Railway London appointed to Nizam's State Railway in March 1898 as Asst Loco and Carr Superintendent services transferred to G I P Rly in 1902 Asst Inspector H L Shell Filling Woolwich Arsenal 1916 17 joined Iraq Military Railways in 1917 with rank of Major appointed Assistant Director Mechanical in 1918 with rank of Lieut Colonel Mentioned in despatches returned to G I P in 1919 as Dy C M I acted as C M L for varying periods during 1924 27 acted as C M E 1927 1930 confirmed October 1930 *Address* Walkeshwar Road Malabar Hill Bombay

BIKANER, MAHARAJAH OF, LIEUT-GENERAL H H MAHARAJADHIRAJ RAJ RAJESHWAR NARENDRA SHIROMANI MAHARAJAH SRI SIR GANGA SINGHJI BAHADUR, G C S I, *cr* 1911, G C I E, *cr* 1907, K C S I *cr* 1904, K C I E, *cr* 1901, G C V O, *cr* 1919, G B E, (Military Division), 1921 K C B *cr* 1918 A-D-C, Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile, *cr* 1918, Hon LL D Cambridge Edinburgh and Benares Hon D C L Oxford Donat of the Order of St John of Jerusalem in England son of Maharaj Sri Lall Singhji Bahadur and adopted son of his own elder brother His late Highness Maharajah Sri Dungar Singhji Bahadur born 3 October 1880, educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, *m* 1897 is one of the Ruling Princes of India (succeeded 31st August 1887) and is entitled to a salute of 19 guns Two sons, one daughter two grandsons, three grand daughters Invested with full ruling powers, 1898, granted Hon Commissioner of Major in the British Army, 1900 and attached to 2nd Bengal Lancers, promoted Lt Col, 1909, Col, 1910, Major General 1917 Lieut General, 1930, served with British Army in China in command of Bikaner Camel Corps, 1901 (medal, despatches K C I E) served European War, 1914 15 in France and in Egypt (despatches France and Egypt K C B) Major General, 1914, Bronze Star Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile G B E (Military Division) Awarded gold medal (1st Class) of Kaiser i Hind for public service in India during Great Famine of 1899 1900, attended the Coronation of King Edward VII, 1902, and of King George V, 1911, Hon A-D-C to H R H the Prince of Wales, 1902, A-D-C to H I M the King Emperor since 1910 Was selected as one of the three Representatives of India at the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference, 1917 Received the Freedom of the Cities of London, Edinburgh Manchester and Bristol Was selected again as one of the two Representatives of India at the Imperial War Cabinet and the Peace Conference 1919 Elected Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, 1921, and re-elected in 1922 and continued as such till 1926 Represented the Ruling Princes of India for the third time at the Assembly of the League of Nations 1924 Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations 1930 one of the three representatives of India at the Imperial Conference, 1930, Member of the Indian State Delegation to the Indian Round Table Conferences held in London, 1930 and 1931 Is Chancellor and a Patron of the Benares Hindu University and Sri Bharat Dharm Mahamandal, Benares, a Vice-President of the East India Association, London, the Royal Colonial Institute, London, the Indian Gymkhana Club, London, the Indian Army Temperance Association, Simla, a member of the General Council of the Mayo College, Ajmer and of the Managing Committee Mayo College, the first Member of the Indian Red Cross Society, the Benares Hindu University Court Is a Freemason, Past Master of Lodge Rajputana," Abu, a past Dy Dist Grand Master of the Dist Grand Lodge, Bombay, Founder and Scribe E of the Royal Arch Chapter "Sir Ganga Singh," Abu, holds the rank of the Past District Grand Scribe Nehemiah in the Dist Grand Chapter of Bombay, Mem of Royal Arch Chapter, Ajmer and the Phulkian Lodge, Patiala *Heir-Apparent* Captain Maharaj Kumar Sri Sadul Singhji Bahadur, C V O, *b* 7th September 1902, Grandsons Bhanwarji Sri Karni Singhji Bahadur, *b* 21st April 1924, Bhanwarji Sri Aman Singhji Bahadur, *b* 11 December 1925 *Address* Bikaner, Rajputana

BILIMORIA, ARDASHIR JAMSETJEE, B.A, *b* 18 September 1864 *Educ* Chandanwadi High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay Joined Messrs Tata in 1884 Retired 1921 *Address* C/o Dr Modi, Cooperage, Fort Bombay

BILLIMORIA, SIR SHAPOORJEE BOMONJEE, KT (1928), M B E, J P, Partner in the firm of S B Billimoria & Co, Accountants and Auditors *b* 27 July 1877 *m* Jerbai, *d* of Bhicaji N Dalal (1906) *Educ* St Xavier's College Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Member, Auditors' Council, Bombay, Member of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Committee, Vice-President, Indian Merchants' Chamber 1926-27, President, Indian Merchants Chamber, 1927-28, Member, Government of India Back Bay Inquiry Committee, 1927-28 President, Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, 1928-29 *Address* 13, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay

BINNING, SIR ARTHUR WILLIAM, KT (1916) Merchant in Rangoon. *b* 5 August 1861 *s* of Robert Binning Glasgow, unmarried *Educ* Glasgow Academy *Address* Rangoon

BIRLEY, FRANK, D C M (1915), Director, Best & Co, Ltd, Madras and Vice-President, Chamber of Commerce, Madras *b* 6 July

1883 *m* Evelyn Clifton of Perth, W A Joined Best & Co, Ltd, Madras in 1909 *Address* C/o Best & Co, Ltd, Madras

BISWAS, CHARU CHANDRA, C I E (1931, *y s* of late Asutosh Biswas, Public Prosecutor, 24 Parganas, M A, B L, Advocate, Calcutta High Court *b* April 21, 1888 *m* Sm Suhasini Biswas *d* of Mr S C Mallick *Educ* Hindu School, Presidency College, Ripon Law College Enrolled Vakil, High Court, April 18, 1910, Advocate, November, 1924, Ordinary Fellow, Calcutta University, and Member of the Syndicate, 1917-22, again from 1926, member of Dacca Board of Secondary Education, 1921-22 again 1928-29, Professor, University Law College, 1913-21, Commissioner, Calcutta Corporation, 1921-24, and again Councillor, Calcutta Corporation since 1925, Member, Calcutta Improvement Trust, since 1926, Secy, Bhowanipore Ratepayers' Association, Founder Secy, South Suburban College, 1916-21, Secy, South Suburban School, Main and Branch, and Sir Romesh Mitter Girls' School Member of Governing Bodies of University Law College, Ripon College, Asutosh College, Member of Committee of Indian Association, President, Khalat Institution, Calcutta, and Jangipura H E School, Dist Hooghly, Governor, Calcutta Blind School, Member, Calcutta Tramways Advisory Committee, was member of Council and for a short time Secretary, National Liberal League Bengal Unsuccessfully contested in Liberal interests once for Indian Legislative Assembly (1920), and twice for Bengal Legis Council (1924 and 1926), from Calcutta constituencies Elected Member of Leg Assembly from Calcutta Urban Non-Mahomedan Constituency 1930 *Address* 58, Puddopukur Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta

BLAIR, ANDREW JAMES FRASER, Founded the Eastern Bureau, Limited, Calcutta, 1912, late Editor and Managing Director, The Empire Commerce, The Empire Gazette (daily and weekly newspapers published in Calcutta), *b* Dingwall, Ross-shire, 30 September, 1872, *y s* of late Andrew Blair, Rector, Dingwall Burgh School, and Mary Ann Campbell, *d* of late Thomas Duff, Glasgow *m* 1900, Constance, *e d* of Thomas Ibbotson, one *s* one *d* *Educ* Glasgow High School Engaged in journalism, since 1890 Retired as Asst Editor, *The Statesman*, 1930 *Address* Bengal Club, Calcutta

BLANDY, EDMOND NICOLAS, B A (Oxon), Boden Scholar of Sanskrit, Secretary, Finance Commerce and Marine Departments, Bengal, *b* 31st July, 1886 *m* Dorothy Katheen (nee Marshall) *Educ* Clifton and Balliol Asst Magte and Collr Dacca, 1910, Sub-Div Officer, Munshiganj, Dacca, 1912, Secretary to Bengal Dist Administration Committee, 1913, Under Secretary, Finance Dept Govt of Bengal 1914 Controller of Hostile Firms and Custodian of Enemy Property 1916, Addl Dist and Sessions Judge, Jessore, 1917, Secretary, Provincial Recruiting Board, 1917 and later in addition Controller of Hostile Firms, etc and Jt Secretary, Publicity Board, Under Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India, 1919, Collector of Income-Tax, Calcutta, 1921, Commissioner of Income-Tax Bengal, 1922, Magte and Collr, Bakarganj, 1924 and 1926, Magte and Collr, 24 Parganas, 1928, Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, 1928, Secretary to Government of Bengal, Finance Department, 1930 *Address* United Service Club, Calcutta

BLATTER, THE REV ETHELBERT, S J, Ph D *b* 15 Dec 1877 *Educ* in Switzerland, Austria, Holland, France, England Joined the Society of Jesus in 1896, Professor of Botany, St Xavier's College, Bombay, since 1903, Principal of the same College from 1919-1924, Fellow and Syndic of the Bombay University since 1919. *Publications* Bibliography of Indian Botany, The Ferns of Bombay, Natural Orders in Botany, The Palms of British India and Ceylon, The Flora of Aden, The Flora of the Indian Desert, Flora Arabica, Flowering Season and Climate, Contributions to the Flora of Baluchistan Bionomie der Palmender Alten Welt, Revision of the Bombay Flora, Flora of the Indus Delta, Beautiful Flowers of Kashmir, numerous botanical papers in English and German Scientific Journals *Address* Panchgani, Satara

BLENKINSOP, EDWARD ROBERT KAYE, C I E (1911), Settlement Commissioner, Jaipur, 1923 *b* 15 May 1871, *s* of Col Blenkinsop, *m* Florence Edith, *d* of late Sir Stanley Ismay, K C S I, three *s* *Educ.*, St Paul's School, Christ's College, Cambridge Entered I C S, 1890, Settlement Officer, 1897, Deputy Commissioner, 1902, Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, 1903, Commissioner of Excise, 1906, Chief Secretary to Chief Commissioner, 1912-13 Commissioner, 1916 *Address* Jaipur, Rajputana

BLUNT, THE HON EDWARD ARTHUR HENRY, C I E, O B E, B A, I C S Member of Executive Council, United Provinces Served in U P as Asst Commr and Asst Magistrate and Collector, Under Secretary to Govt and Superintendent, Census operation, on special duty in Finance Department of Govt of India, 1912-13, Settlement Officer in 1915, Director of Civil Supplies in 1918, Director of Industries, 1919, Financial Secretary to U P Govt, 1920 31, appointed Member of Executive Council, 1931 *Address* Lucknow

BLUNT, LESLIE, Solicitor *b* 29 Dec 1876 *m* Kathleen, 2nd *d* of the late Dr Thornton of Margate *Educ* Rugby Senior partner in Craigie Blunt and Caroe *Address* 50, Pedder Road, Bombay

BOAG, GEORGE TOWNSEND, M A (Cambridge), C I E, (1928), I C S Member, Indian Tariff Board *b* November 12, 1884 *Educ* Westminster (1897 to 1903) and Trinity College, Cambridge, (1903 to 1907) Passed into the I C S in 1907 and joined the Service in Madras in 1908 *Address* Madras Club, Madras

BOILEAU, COLONEL COMMANDANT GUY HAMILTON, C B (1919), C M G (1917), D S O (1915), Chief Engineer, Western Command *b* 27 Sep 1870, *m* Violet Mary (Fergusson)

Educ Christ's Hospital, R M A Woolwich Active Service W Africa 1892, Chitral Relief, 1895, China 1899 Great War France, 1914-19, Afghan War, 1919 *Address* Quetta

BOMON-BEHRAM JEHANGIR BOMONJI, B A LL B G P (Solicitor) Bombay Merchant *b* July 1868 *Educ* St Xavier's and Elphinstone College Practised as an Attorney for about 20 years then became partner in C Macdonald & Co and was there for 5 years Gave up business to do public service Became member of Bombay Municipal Corporation 1919 member of Standing Committee 1921-22 to 1926-27 and 1928-29, Chairman, Standing Committee, 1928-29 Chairman, Schools Committee, Jan to March 1928 and January to December 1929, Chairman of Law Procedure and Elections Committee, 1930-31 and President of Corporation, 1931-32 Director of several Joint Stock Companies *Address* The Seaside, Sassoon Dock Road Middle Colaba

BOMBAY, BISHOP OF See Acland, Rt Rev Richard Duke

BOSE, SIR BIPIN KRISHNA, K C I E (1920) Kt *cr* 1907 C I E, 1898, M A Advocate in the Central Provinces and Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University *b* 1851 *Address* Nagpur, C P

BOSE, SIR JAGADIS CHANDRA, Kt *cr* 1917 C I E, 1903, C S I, 1911, M A (Cantab), D Sc (Lond), LL D, F R S, Professor Emeritus of the Presidency College Calcutta, Founder Director of Bose Research Institute *b* 30 Nov 1858, *Educ* Calcutta, Christ's College, Cambridge, Delegate to International Scientific Congress, Paris, 1900, scientific member of deputation to Europe and America, 1907, 1914 and 1919 Published series of papers on Electric waves and other electric phenomena (Proc Roy Society) Member, Committee of Intellectual Co-operation League of Nations *Publications* Response in the Living and Non living, Plant Response Electro-physiology of Plants, Irritability of Plants, Life Movements of Plants, Vols I and II, Life Movements in Plants, Vol III and IV, The Ascent of Sap, The Physiology of Photosynthesis Nervous Mechanism of Plants, Motor Mechanism of Plants, Plant Autographs and their Revelations, Tropic Movement and Growth of Plants *Address* Bose Institute, Calcutta

BOSE, SIR KAILAS CHUNDER, RAI BAHADUR, Kt *cr* 1916, C I E, 1910 Kaiser-i-Hind, 1909, O B E *b* Decr 26, 1850 *Educ* Calcutta Training Academy, Calcutta University and Medical College Fellow, Calcutta University, Vice-President, Indian Medical Congress Fellow, R Institute of Public Health, Member, British Medical Association, ex Member of the Corporation of Calcutta and Hon Presidency Magistrate connected with many literary and scientific societies of India and England and most of his contributions to the Medical Journals have been reproduced in the English and American Press 2nd s of late Babu Madhusan Bose *Address* 1, Sukea Street, Calcutta

BRADFIELD, ERNEST WILLIAM CHARLES, Lieut -Colonel, M B M S, F R C S, O B E (1918), C I E (1928) *b* May 28, 1880 *m* Margaret Annie Barnard *Educ* King Edward's School, Birmingham, St Mary's Hospital and St Bartholomew's Hospital London *Address* Madras

BRAY SIR EDWARD HUGH, Kt, *cr* 1917; Senior Partner, Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Member of Imperial Legislative Council. Controller of Contracts Army Headquarters. *b* 15 Apr 1874 *m* 1912, Constance, *d* of Sir John Graham, 1st Bt *Educ* Charterhouse Trinity College, Cambridge *Address* Gillander House, Calcutta

BRAYNE, ALBERT FREDERIC LUCAS, M A (Glas) B A (Oxon) C I E 1923 Indian Civil Service on Special duty, Finance Dept Govt of India *b* 1 April 1884 *m* 1909, Mary, *e d* of James Thomson, M D Irvine, Ayrshire *Educ* Irvine, Royal Academy, Glasgow University, Oxford (Trinity College) Appointed I C S Bombay, 1908 Assistant Collector, Satara 1908-1913, Superintendent, Land Records, 1913 1916, Under-Secretary and Deputy Secretary to Bombay Government, Revenue and Financial Departments, 1916-20 Subsequently Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India and in 1922-23 attached to the Inchcape Committee on Retrenchment Financial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs 1923 24 Financial Adviser, Military Finance 1924-29 Offg Secretary, Finance Department 1926-27, also Army Department, 1928 *Address* Finance Department, Government of India

BRAYNE, FRANK LUGARD, M C (1918), Commissioner, Lahore, Punjab *b* Jan 6 1882 *m* Iris Goodeve Goble, 1920 *Educ* Monkton Combe School and Pembroke Coll, Cambridge Joined I C S, 1905 Military Service France, Palestine, etc 1915-19 *Publications* Village Uplift in India (1928), Socrates in an Indian Village (Oxford Univ Press), The Remaking of Village India (being the second edition of Village Uplift), 1929 (Oxford Univ Press) The Lov Scouts in the village (Ultan Chand Kapur Lahore 1931) *Address* Lahore, Punjab, and Great Pulburgh Norfolk

BRAYSHAY MAURICE WILLIAM, M Sc (Leeds) A M Inst C E Agent B B and C I Ry *b* 7 March 1887 *Educ* Ripon Grammar School 1897 1900 and Leeds University 1900 1903 Training in Royal Dockyard Chatham 1903 5 Asst Asst Engineer Indian P W D (Railways) 1905 Asst Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway 1905-09 Assistant and Inspector under Sir Robert G [illegible] the construction of the Sara [illegible] 1910 15, Assistant Agent North Western Railway, 1915-17, Dy Chief Engineer Indian Munitions Board, 1917-18 [illegible] Secretary Railway Board, 1918 2, Dy Agent B B & C I Railway, 1924 [illegible] Railway Board, 1929 *Address* [illegible] Railway Board, Bombay

BROWN, THE REV ARTHUR ERNEST, M A (Cantab), B Sc (London), C I E (1026) Missionary (Wesleyan Methodist) *b* 17 May 1882 *m* E Gertrude Parsons, M A *d* of T L Parsons, Esq, Four Oaks, Warwickshire in 1908 *Educ* Stationer's Company's School, London, Kingswood School, Bath (1895-1901) Trinity Hall, Cambridge (Scholar) Entered Wesleyan Methodist Ministry and joined Wesleyan College, Bankura in January 1905, became Principal in 1917, Nominated Fellow of Calcutta University, 1921, General Superintendent, Wesleyan Mission in Bengal, 1924-20 *Publication*, Translation from Bengali of "The Cage of Gold" by Sita Devi *Address* Wesleyan College, Bankura, B N Ry

BUCK, SIR EDWARD JOHN, O B E (1018), O B E (1918) Kt (June 1929) Reuter's Agent with Government of India and Member, Associated Press of India late Vice Chairman, Alliance Bank of Simla, Chairman, Associated Hotels of India, Pelman Institute (India), and Director, Borooh Timber Co *b* 1862, *m* Annie Margaret, *d* of late General Sir R M Jennings, K C B *Educ* St John's College, Hurstpier-point Was in business in Australia Assistant and Joint Secretary, Countess of Dufferin's Fund for 28 years Hon Sec, Executive Committee "Our Day" in India 1917-28 *Publication* "Simla, Past and Present" (two Editions) *Address* Northbank, Simla

BUCKLAND, SIR PHILIP LINDSAY, Kt, *cr* 1926, Judge, High Court, Calcutta, since 1919 *Educ* Eton and New College Oxford *m* Mary, *d* of Livingstone Barday Called to the Bar Inner Temple, 1896 Practised in High Court Calcutta *Publication* Text Book on the Indian Companies Act, 1913 *Address* Bengal Club, Calcutta

BULKELEY, JOHN PIERSON, M A, C I E (1032), Director of Public Instruction, Burma *b* 17 Jan 1879 *m* Sybil Lock, *d* of His Honour Judge Fossett Lock, 1012 *Educ* King Williams College, Isle of Man, Richmond School, Yorks, Keble College, Oxford, and Lorboane, Paris Served as a schoolmaster in England and in Natal Education Service before appointment to Indian Educational Service in 1909 *Publications* A Short History of the British Empire (Oxford University Press), Adult Education, a Furlough Study, Bureau of Education, Simla *Address* Rangoon

BUNBURY, EVELYN JAMES, B A (Oxon), M C, I P Hon Presidency Magistrate (Kaiser-i Hind Gold Medal in 1032) General Manager, Messrs Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co, Ltd, Bombay *b* 31 Oct 1888, *m* 11 Oct 1928 *Educ* The Oratory School, Queen's College, Oxford, and Caen Univ, France Joined Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co, Ltd and came to Bombay in 1912, served with Grenadier Guards in 1917 and 1918 in France and Germany *Address* Mount Ida, Cumballa Hill, Bombay

BUNDI, H H MAHARAO RAJA, SIR RAGHUBIR SINGHJI BAHADUR, G O S I, 1919, K O S I *cr* 1807, G C I E *cr* 1900, G V O *cr* 1911 *b* 26 Sept 1869 *S* 1889 *Address* Bundi, Rajputana

BURDWAN, SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB, MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF, G C I E, *cr* 1024, K C S I *cr* 1011, K C I E *cr* 1009 I O M, *cr* 1900, F R G S, F R S A, F R C I, F N B A, M R A S, Hon LL D Camb and Edin 1926 *b* 10 Oct 1881, a Member of 3rd Class in Civil Division of Indian Order of Merit for conspicuous courage displayed by him in the Overtoun Hall, Calcutta, 7 Nov 1008, adopted by late Maharajadhiraja and succeeded, 1887, being installed in independent charge of zemindari, 1903, management in intervening years carried on by his father, the late Raja Bun Bihari Kapur two *s* two *d* Burdwan (the senior Hindu House in Bengal) ranks first in wealth and importance among the great Bengal zemindaris Has travelled much in India made a tour through Central Europe, and visited British Isles in 1906, when he was received by King Edward a Member of Imperial Legislative Council, 1909-12, Bengal Legislative Council, 1907-18 temp Member of the Bengal Executive Council, 1918 Member of the Bengal Executive Council, 1910-24 Vice-President, Bengal Executive Council, from March 1922 to April 1924, Member of the Indian Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1024 Member of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee, 1924-25, a nominated member of the Council of State, 1926, Delegate from India to the Imperial Conference, London, 1926, when he was received by King George V, Received the Freedom of the Cities of Manchester, Edinburgh and Stoke-on-Trent, 1926 Trustee of the Indian Museum, 1908 President, Agri-Horticultural Society of India, Calcutta, 1011 and 1912, President of the British Indian Association, Calcutta, 1911-18, again from 1925 to 1927, Trustee of the Victoria Memorial Calcutta since 1914, Chairman, Calcutta Imperial (King-Emperor George V and Queen Empress Mary) Reception Fund Committee, 1911-12, President of the Bengal Volunteer Ambulance Corps and of the Bengalee Regiment Committees during the War *Publications* Vijaya Gitika, and various other Bengali poetical works and dramas, Studies Impressions (the Diary of a European Tour), Meditations, etc *Heir* Maharajadhiraja Kumar Saheb Uday Chand Mahtab, B A, Dewani Raj of the Burdwan Raj since 1927, Manager of the Burdwan Raj Wards Estate since 1930, Private Secretary to the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur at the Imperial Conference, London, 1926, *b* 14 July 1905 *Address* The Palace, Burdwan Bijay Manzil, Alipore, Calcutta, The Retreat, Kurseong, Bengal, Rosebank, Darjeeling, Mosapher Manzil, Agra, U P etc

BURLEY, DR GEORGE WILLIAM, Wh Ex, 1906, B Sc (Engineering) (London), 1921, D Sc (London), 1927, M I MechE, 1923, M I E, 1923, M A S Mech E, 1926, Principal and Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay *b* 1885 *m* Ella Elizabeth, *e d*, Harry Turton *Educ* Sheffield University College and Sheffield University (Applied Science Department) Asst Engineer, Yorkshire Electric Power Co, Engineering Research Student, Sheffield University, Lecturer in Engineering and head of Machine Tool and Cutting Tool

CALVERT, HUBERT, B Sc (Lond), C I E (1925), I C S *b* 30 Nov 1875 *m* Oelanis, *d* of late Edward O'Brien, I C S *Educ*, Univ Coll and St Thomas' Hospital, London and King's Coll, Cambridge Entered I C S 1897, arrived India 1898 Asstt Commr and Deputy Commr Special Duty In Western Thibet, 1906 Registrar, Co-operative Societies 1916 to 1925, Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923-26, Member, Royal Commission on Agriculture, 1926-1928, Commissioner, Rawalpindi Division, Chairman, Committee on Co operation in Burma, 1928-29 Financial Commissioner, Development, Punjab, 1929 *Publications'* Laws and Principles of Co operation (3rd Ed 1926), The Wealth and Welfare of the Punjab (1922), Co operative Consolidation of Holdings in the Punjab (Agric Jour of India), Progress in the Consolidation of Holdings in the Punjab (Proceedings Indian Economic Assn) Agricultural Co operation in India, and The Higher Finance of Agricultural Co operation in India (International Review of Agricultural Economics), Agricultural Co-operation in the Punjab, The Reconstruction of the Punjab, The Size and Distribution of Agricultural Holdings in the Punjab, pamphlets and various articles on economic subjects in the Bengal Economic Journal, Indian Journal of Economics, Bombay Co operative Quarterly, etc *Address* Civil Secretariat, Lahore, Punjab

CAMPBELL, THE HON MR JUSTICE ARCHIBALD, B A, Pulsne Judge, High Court, Lahore *b* 18 Jan 1877 *m* Violet, youngest *d* of the late Sir Cecil Beadon, K C S I, Lt -Governor of Bengal *Educ* Harrow and Pembroke Coll., Cambridge Entered I C S (Punjab) 1901, Asstt Commr, Registrar, Chief Court, 1912, Offg Dist and Sessions Judge 1918, Addl Judge, High Court 1921, Permanent Judge, 1925 *Address* Lahore

CAREY, SIR WILLOUGHBY LANGER, Kt (1924) Senior Partner, Carey and Daniel formerly Senior Resident Partner, Bird & Co and F W Heilgers & Co *b* 12 Oct 1875 *m* Elizabeth Georgina Nott (nee Blackie), *Educ* Wellington College Came to India, 1901 Vice President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, 1922, President, 1923, Bengal Legis Council, 1920-24, Panel of Dy Presidents, 1923-24, Sheriff of Calcutta, 1924 Director, Imperial Bank of India, 1922-24, President, 1924, Calcutta, Trustee of Victoria Memorial and Racial Distinctions Committee, 1922, Member, Legislative Assembly, 1924-25 *Address* Bengal Club, Calcutta

CAROE, CECIL NIELS, B A (Oxon), Solicitor *b* 23 Aug 1878 *Educ* Private and Univ College, Oxford *Address* 4, Pali Hill, Bandra

CARR, SIR HUBERT WINCH, Kt (1925), Managing Director, Balmer Lawrie & Co Ltd *b* 1877 *m* to Evelyn Margaret Bruce, elder *d* of Herbert Johnston, Esq, W S Edinburgh *Educ* The Abbey, Beckenham Kent Tea-planting in Assam 1898-1901, thereafter joined Balmer Lawrie & Co, Calcutta, became senior resident partner, 1916, Pres of European Association, 1922-25 *Address* 7, Allpore Park, Calcutta

CASSELS, GENERAL SIR ROBERT ARCHIBALD, K C B (1927), C S I, D S O, A D C, G O C in Command Northern Command (1930) *b* 15 March 1876 *m* Miss F L Jackson (1904) Served in the European war, including Egypt and Mesopotamia Commanded Peshawar District, 1923-1927, Adjutant General in India, 1928-29 *Address* H Q Northern Command, Rawalpindi and Murree

CATER, ALEXANDER NORMAN LEY, C I E (1930), Agent to the Governor General, Baluchistan *b* 15 June 1880 *Educ* Wellington College, Christ's College, Cambridge Entered I C S 1904 *Address* The Residency, Quetta

CATRY, DR HECTOR, O C, Catholic Bishop of Lahore, since March 1928 *b* 1889, Belgium *Educ* Seraphic School, Bruges Joined the Capuchin Order at Lughlen, 1907, ordained priest, 1914, came to India, 1920 *Address* 1, Lawrence Road, Lahore

CHAMAN LALL, DIWAN, M L A *b* 1892 *Educ* at Convent of the Sacred Heart, Murree, Gordon Mission College, Rawalpindi, Private Tutors at Folkestone, London and Paris Joined the Middle Temple in 1910, finished his Bar Final in 1914, took Honours Degree, in Jurisprudence from Jesus College, Oxford, 1917, spent 1918-1919 touring England in connection with the Home Rule Deputation headed by Mr Tilak, was appointed General Editor of *Coterie*, a London quarterly of Art and Literature, returned to India in 1920, joined the staff of the *Bombay Chronicle* as Asstt Editor founded the All-India Trade Union Congress in 1920 Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923 30 Founder the *Daily and Weekly Nation* (Newspaper), Adviser, Labour Delegate, International Lab Confee, Geneva, 1925, Labour Delegate, International Labour Confee, Geneva, 1928, Parliamentary Delegate, Indian Delegation to Canada, 1928, Member, Royal Commission on Labour in India, 1929-1931, offered membership Round Table Conference, 1930 but declined, resigned from the Legis Assembly, 1930 on Tariff issue, President, Sind Provincial Conference, 1929 *Address* Lahore, (Punjab)

CHAMNEY, LT-COL HENRY, C M G, 1900, Principal, Police Training College, Surdah *b* Shilleagh, co Wicklow *m* 1st, 1907, Hon Cecilia Mary Barnewall (*d* 1908), *sister* of 18th Lord Trimleston, 2nd, 1913, Alice, *d* of Col W E Bellingham of Castle Bellingham, co London *Educ* Monaghan Diocesan School Served South Africa, 1900, first as Major Commanding Lumsden's Horse, and later with South African Constabulary, joined Indian Police, 1909, accompanied the relief column to Manipur in 1891 *Address* Police Training College, Surdah, Rajshahi, Bengal

CHANDA KAMINI KUMAR, M A (1886), B L, M L A, Advocate, High Court, Calcutta *b* Sept 1862 *m* Chandraprabha Chaudhuri *Educ* Presidency Coll, Calcutta Formerly a member of the Assam Council and Governor-General's Council and later of the Legislative Assembly, Fellow, Calcutta University *Publications* Presidential Address, 1st Surma Valley Conference, 1906, Presidential Address, Special Session, Bengal Provincial

[illegible] Deccan College, Poona, [illegible] to the High School, [illegible] High Court Bombay [illegible] High Court Lahore [illegible] High Court [illegible] Member of the Executive Council of the Government of Bombay, 1910-12 [illegible] Member of the Public Services Commission [illegible] Chancellor Indian [illegible] 1920 [illegible] Chairman [illegible] Bombay Co-operative Societies 1927 [illegible] Director [illegible] Bombay 1924 [illegible] of Sholapur and [illegible] 7, Laburnum [illegible]

CHAUDHURI Sir Jogendra Chandra, B.A. (Oxon), M.A. [illegible] Bar-at-Law, *b* 28 June [illegible] Sir Surendra Nath Banerjea, bar Collegiate [illegible] Calcutta, St. [illegible] Calcutta and New College, Oxford. Lecturer and Lecturer of Law [illegible] Mitra Law College, Calcutta. Weekly Notes since [illegible] Indian Industrial [illegible] in Calcutta in 1901-1902 and [illegible] Member Legislative Council, 1913-17, Member Legislative Assembly 1921-1926 [illegible] of the Calcutta University 1927 *Address* "Calcutta Weekly Notes Office," 24, Lalbazar Circular Road, Calcutta

CHAUDHRI LAL CHAND, Hon. Captain the Hon. Rao Bahadur, B.A., LL.B. (Cal.), *b* 1882 in Shahpur Sub-div. Delhi. Belonging to a Rich Jat Family of Ferozepur Dist. *Educ* St. Stephen's College, Delhi. Joined Revenue Department 1901, took LL.B. degree [illegible] and practised Law as lawyer at Rohtak [illegible] Chairman District Board, 1914-17, elected Punjab Council 1916, nominated Council of State 1922. President All India Jat Maha Sabha 1918 (elected). Manager of High School for Sons of Soldiers. Hon. recruiting officer during War. Minister, Punjab Government, 1924. Revenue Member, Bharatpur State, 1924 and President, State Council, 1926-1927. Has taken to practice as an Advocate of the Lahore High Court at Rohtak. President All India Jat Maha Sabha. *Address* Rohtak

CHETTY, R. K. SHANMUGHAM, B.A., B.L., Lawyer and Dy. President Legislative Assembly. *b* 17 Oct. 1892. *Educ* The Madras Christian College. Elected as a member of the Madras Legl. Council in 1920, was appointed Council Secretary to the Development Minister in 1922. In Oct. 1922 was deputed by the Madras Govt. to report about measures of Temperance Reform in Bombay, Bengal and the United Provinces. Elected in 1923 as member, Legislative Assembly. Visited England in May 1924 as one of the members of the Deputation sent by the National Convention of India, visited Australia as Indian representative on the Delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association in September 1926, was re-elected uncontested to Legis. Assembly in the General Election of 1926, Chief Whip of the Congress Party in Legislative Assembly, was nominated by the Government of India

[illegible] Provincial [illegible] Water [illegible]

CHATTERJEE, [illegible] M.D. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Univ. Edin.), [illegible] Health Officer, G.I.P. Railway, *b* 4 Dec. 1886, *m* [illegible] M.D. (Edin.). *Educ* Calcutta and Edinburgh. Entered Indian Medical Service in the I.M.S. during Great War. District Surgeon, G.I.P. Rly. 1918-[illegible], Dy. Chief Medical and Health Officer, N.W. Rly., 1929-31. Principal Medical and Health Officer, G.I.P. Railway, [illegible] 5, Parel Road, Byculla, Bombay. [illegible]

CHALPAL, Sir Mahadev Bhaskar, K.C.I.E., *cr* 1917, C.S.I., 1911, B.A., LL.B., *b* 15 Sept. 1857, *m* Anandibai, only *d* of Parashram S. Gupte, 1870. *Educ* Government

as Adviser to the Indian Employers' Delegate at the Eleventh Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June 1928 Again in 1929 was nominated a second time to represent the Indian Employers in the 12th International Labour Conference at Geneva, was appointed a member of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee, Re-elected to the Assembly in 1930 without contest, was elected Dy President, Legislative Assembly in January 1931 *Address* "Hawarden" Race Course, Coimbatore

CHETWODE, GENERAL SIR PHILIP WALHOUSE, 7th Bt cr 1700, G C B (1929), K C B (1918), K C M G (1917), C B (1915), D S O (1900), A D C General, 1927, Commander-in-Chief in India (November 1930) *b* 21 September 1869, *e s* of Lieut-Col Sir George Chetwode, 6th Bt and Alice, *d* of late Michael T Bass, Rangemore, Staffordshire *m* 1899, Hester Alice Camilla, *e d* of late Col Hon Richard Stapleton Cotton, one *s* one *d* *Educ* Eton Entered Army 1889, Capt 1897, Major 1901, Lieut-Colonel, 1909, Col 1912, Brig-General 1914, General, 1926 served Chin Hills, Burmah, 1892-3 (medal with clasp), S Africa, 1899-1902 (despatches twice, Queen's Medal 5 clasps, King's Medal 2 clasps, D S O), European War 1914-18 commanded 5th Cavalry Brigade, 1914-15 (wounded, C B), 2nd Cavalry Division, 1915-1916 (promoted Major-General for distinguished service), commanded Desert Corps, Egypt, 1916-17 (K C M G), commanded East Force, 1917, commanded 20th Army Corps, 1917-18, capture of Jerusalem and campaign in Palestine and Syria (despatches eleven times), 1914 Star, British General service Medal and Allied Medal, K C B, Commander Legion of Honour, Croix de Guerre Grand Officer Order of the Nile 1st Class Order of the Sacred Treasure (Japan) promoted Lieut-General, (1919), Military Secretary, War Office, 1919 20, Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff, 1920-22 Adjutant General to the Forces, 1922-23, Commander-in-Chief, Aldershot Command, 1923-27, Chief of General Staff India, 1928-1930 *Address* Simla and Delhi

CHIDAMBARAM CHETTYAR, M C T M, Banker *b* 2nd August 1908 *m* C Valliammai *Educ* Madras Christian Coll., President, Sir M C T Muthiah Chettyar's High School, Purasawalkum, Madras Director, The Indian Bank Ltd, Little's Oriental Balm and Pharmaceuticals Ltd, The United India Life Assurance Company, Ltd, Madras, Chairman, United Life Assurance Co Ltd, Madras, Director Kaleeswarar Mills Ltd, Coimbatore Directories and Agencies Ltd, Madras, Madras City Co operative Bank Ltd, Madras Monegar Choultry and other connected Trusts Trustee Madras Port Trust Board, High School Triplicane, Hindu Theological High School, Madras, Sir P Theagroya Secondary School, Madras, Member South India Chamber of Commerce, Madras, Member, Madras Race Club, Gymkhana Club, Madras Flying Club Cosmopolitan Club, National Liberal Club London Automobile Association of Southern India, Madras *Address* "Bedford House," Vepery, Madras

CHINOY, SULTAN MUHIBALLA, J P, and Hon, Magistrate, Merchant, Managing Director in the firm of F M Chinoy & Co, Ltd, *b* 16th February 1885, *m* Miss Sherbanoo Ladhabhoy Ibrahim *Educ* Bharda New High School and Elphinstone College Founded the well known firm of Automobile Distributors and Engineers, the Bombay Garage, now situated at Meher Buildings, Bandstand, Chowpatty Mainly responsible for the Wireless Industry in India, Director of the Indian Radio Telegraph Co, Ltd *Address* Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay

CHINTAMANI, CHIRRAVOORI YAJNESWARA, Chief Editor of *The Leader* of Allahabad *b* 10 April 1880, *m* Srimati Krishnavenemma, *Educ* Maharaja's College Vizianagram, Editor of *The Leader* Allahabad 1909 20 Member, U P Legislative Council 1916 1923 and again since 1927 Delegate of the Liberal Party to England 1919 General Secretary National Liberal Federation of India 1918 20 and 1923 29 President, ibid, 1920 and 1931, Minister of Education and Industries, U P, 1921-23, Member, Indian Round Table Confesrence *Publications* Indian Social Reform, 1901 Speeches and Writings of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, 1904 *Address* Gauri Niwas, 17, Hamilton Road, Allahabad

CHITRE, ATMARAM ANANT, LL B Advocate (O S), J P, Chief Judge, Presidency Court of Small Causes, Bombay *b* 17 May 1877 *Educ* Wilson College and Govt Law School, Bombay Practised as an Advocate on the Original Side of the High Court from 1907 to 1916 acted as Chief Judge 1916-17, confirmed as Chief Judge Dec 1928 *Address* Laburnum Road, New Gamdevi Bombay

CHOKSY, SIR NASARVANJI HORMASJI, Kt (1929) C I E, 1922, Khan Bahadur (1897), Chevalier of the Crown of Italy (1899), Medallistedes Epidemics Republique Francaise (1906) M D (Hon Causa), Freiburg, F C P S (Bombay), L M & S (Bombay 1884), Member, Bombay Medical Council 1912-1930, President, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Hon Secretary, Governor's Hospital Fund for Bombay and the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Bombay Presidency Branch *b* 7 Oct 1861, *m* Serenbai Maneckjee Jhaveri, *Educ* Elphinstone High School and Grant Medical College, Medical Superintendent, Acworth Leper Asylum 1890-97, Medical Superintendent of Arthur Road Plague and Infectious Diseases Hospital (1888-1921) and Maratha Plague Hospital (1902-1921) *Publications* Numerous publications on Plague, Cholera Relapsing Fever, Leprosy, Special reports connected with these subjects, etc *Address* 54, Wodehouse Road, Colaba

CHRISTOPHERS, BREVET COL SIR SAMUEL RICHARD, Kt (1931), M B, C I E, O B E K H P, I M S, F R S, Director Central Research Institute First commn, dated 1st Sep 1902 on special duty under Director-General, I M S, (1903-1904), Superintendent of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine and Prof of Hygiene and Bacteriology, Medical College, Madras, 1904, on special duty under Sanitary Commissioner with

Government of India for inquiry into blackwater fever in the Dooars, December 1907 to January 1909 Assistant to Director Central Research Institute, Kasauli 1909, Director, Central Research Institute Kasauli, Dec 1914 C I E 1915, on Military duty from January 1916 to October 1919, O B E June 1918 Director Kala Azar Commission, January 1925, Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli June 1925 Created Knight, 1931 *Address* Central Research Institute, Kasauli

CLARKE, WALTER DOUGLAS MONTGOMERY, H M Trade Commissioner Bombay *b* 3rd March 1890 *m* Joselyn, *d* of late J E Baker Esq Christ Church N Z one daughter *Educ* High School Kelso and Trinity College Glenalmond In business in Burma and India, 1911 1921 joined Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1915, served with 38th Dogras Mohmand campaign, 1915 16, appointed Asstt Cable Censor, Madras, 1916, and Deputy Controller (Hides) Indian Munitions Board, Bombay 1918 19 Hon Secretary Cochin Chamber of Commerce and Member, Cochin Harbour 'ad hoc' Committee, 1921 *Address* Somerset Cottage, Warden Road, Bombay

CLAYTON HUGH BYARD, C I E (1924), I C S, Commissioner Central Division Poona *b* 24 D c 1877 *m* Annie Blanch Nepean *Educ* St Paul's School Wadham College, Oxford 1st Class Hon Mods 1st Class Lit Hum Came to India 1901 served in Bombay Presidency employed in Military Intelligence Branch of War Office 1914-19 Municipal Commissioner 1919 1928 Chairman Hj Enquiry Committee 1929 30 Member, Council of State 1929 30 *Address* 21, Queen's Gardens, Poona

CLOW, ANDREW GOURLAY, M A, J P, F S S, C I E (1928), Indian Civil Service, Secretary Labour Commission (1929) *b* 29 April 1890, *m* Ariadne Mavis Dunderdale 1925 *Educ* Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh, St John's College, Cambridge Served in U P as Asstt Collector, Assistant Settlement Officer and Settlement Officer, 1914-20, Controller, Labour Bureau, Govt of India, 1920 23, Chairman, Seamen's Recruitment Committee, 1922, Secretary, Workmen's Compensation Committee, 1922 Under-Secretary to Government of India, 1923-4 Adviser and delegate International Labour Conferences, Geneva, 1921 and 1923, Dy Secretary to Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, 1924-7 Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923, 1925-27, Member, Council of State, 1928 9, Member, Royal Commission on Labour in India, 1929-30 *Publications* Indian Factory Law Administration (1921), The Indian Workmen's Compensation Act (1924), Indian Factory Legislation, a Historical Survey (1927), etc *Address* 9, Hastings Road, New Delhi

COCKE, SIR HUGH GOLDING, Kt (1929), Chartered Accountant, Partner, A F Ferguson & Co Chartered Accountants, Bombay, Karachi Indore, Delhi, Simla, Rawalpindi Lucknow and Lahore *b* 1st June 1882 *m* Winifred Florence, *d* of A E Cumming, late of Karachi *Educ* at Merchant Taylors School, London, Joined A F Ferguson & Co, Bombay, in Feb 1907, represented Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Bombay Improvement Trust, 1919 and Bombay Municipality, 1919 23, Member, Legislative Assembly, 1924-31, Public Accounts Committee, 1924-27, Railway Finance Committee, 1926 28, Hon Presidency Magistrate, 1924, President, Bombay Chamber, 1928 *Publications* A Summary of the Principal Legal Decisions affecting Auditors *Address* A F Ferguson & Co, Apollo Street, Bombay

COLLINS GODFREY FERDINANDO STRATFORD, M A O B E, (1919), C I E, (1931), I C S, Home Secretary, Government of Bombay *b* 3rd November 1888 *m* Joyce, *d* of G Turville Brown, Esq, *Educ* Charterhouse and Christ Church Oxford Asstt Collector, 1912, on Military Duty, 1916 18, Dy Director of Civil Supplies, 1919 Forest Settlement Officer 1920 22, Revenue Settlement Officer, 1924 26, Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, 1925 1926, Registrar Co operative Societies, 1926-27, Collector and District Magistrate 1923-1926, and 1928 1929, Home Secretary, 1929 *Address* Grindlay & Co, Bombay

COLVIN, GEORGE LETHBRIDGE, C B (1919), C M G (1918), D S O (1916); Commendatore of the Order of St Maurice and St Lazarus, (Italy), 1920, A D C to H M King (1928), Agent, East Indian Railway *b* 27 March 1878 *m* Katherine Mylne, *d* of James Mylne of Edinburgh *Educ* Westminster Joined E I Railway, 1898, served in Army (France and Italy) during war, 1914-1919, Hon Brigadier-General in Arm Director, of Development Ministry of Transport, London, from 1919 to 1921 Rejoined E I Rly in 1921 as Agent *Address* Bengal Club, Calcutta

CONNOR, COL SIR FRANK POWELL, Kt (1926), D S O, F R C S, I M S, A D M S, Bombay Dist Late Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta *b* 1877, *m* Grace Ellen Lees, *d* of late R O Lees *Educ* St Bartholomew's Hospital, London Indian Army, Civil in Bengal, War service in France and Mesopotamia (mentioned in Despatches four times, D S O, Brevet Lieut-Colonel), Consulting Surgeon Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force *Publications* Surgery in the Tropics (Churchill) Chapters on "Surgery in the Tropics" in (1) Rose and Carless, Manual of Surgery and (2) Nelson's Loose-Leaf Surgery, and various surgical articles in Medical Journals *Address* 3, Hencker Drive, Colaba, Bombay

CONTRACTOR, MISS NAVAIPAI DORABJI B A J P, Hon Presidency Magistrate, Member of the Committee of visitors for the Cama and Albless Hospitals, Member of the Municipal Schools Committee, Lady Superintendent, Chanda Ramji High Girls' School Bombay *Educ* Wilson College, Bombay First Indian Lady Fellow in Arts in the Bombay University (1922), an extensive traveller throughout India, Burma and Ceylon, and in China, Japan, United States of America and Europe *Publications* Contributions on topical educational and social subjects in English and Gujarati in periodicals and newspapers published in Bombay *Address* Hardinge House, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.

COOKE, Major-General Herbert Bothler Gill, K B E (1924), C B (1919), C S I (1921), D S O (1917), I A, Commanding Sind-Rajputana District from April 1924 *b* 13 Nov, 1871 *m* 1923, Harriet Mary Hornby *Educ* All Hallows School, Honiton, R M C, Sandhurst First Commission, 1892, joined Indian Army, 1893, Captain, 1901, Major, 1910, Brevet Lt-Col, 1912, Substantive Lt-Colonel, 1916, Bt-Col, 1917, Substantive Colonel, 1917, Temporary Major General (1918), Substantive Major-General (1921), served Chitral, 1895 (medal and 1 clasp), Tirah, 1897 (2 clasps), Waziristan, 1902 (clasp), Tibet Expedition and March to Lhassa, 1904 (medal and clasp), European War, from Jan 1915 to October 1917 (despatches seven times, C B, D S O, Bt-Col), several years on Staff Appointments in India including 4 years as Dy Adjutant-General in India and officiating Adjutant-General from March to Sept 1920 Military Secretary, Army Headquarters, 1922-24 *Address* C/o Messrs Grindlay & Co, Bankers.

COPPEL, Rt Rev Francis Stephen, R C, Bishop of Nagpur, since 1907 *b* Les Gets Savoy, 5 Jan 1867 *Educ* College of Evian University of France, Lyons, B A, B Sc Entered Congregation of Missionaries of St Francis de Sales, Annecy, Priest, 1890, sent to India for mission of Nagpur, 1892, for fifteen years attached to St Francis de Sales College, Nagpur, as professor and principal *Address* Nagpur

COPPINGER, Major-General Walter Valentine, M D, (Dublin), F.R C S I, D S O (1917), C.I E (1930), Surgeon-General with Government of Bengal, *b* 1875 *m* Miss M M O'Kelly *Educ* Belvedere School, Dublin and T C Dublin Civil Surgeon, Bengal, 1903, Prof of Ophthalmic Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, 1919 1929 Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Central Provinces, 1929 1931 *Address* Writers Buildings, Calcutta

CORBETT, Geoffrey Latham, M.A (Oxon), C I E (1921), Joint Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India *b* 9 Feb. 1881 *m* Gladys Kate, *d* of late George Bennett, Esq, Little Rissington Manor, Glos *Educ* Bromsgrove School, Hertford Coll, Oxford, 1st Class Hon Mods (1902), 1st Class Lit Hum (1904) Passed into I C S, 1904, Asstt Commissioner, C P, 1905-09, Settlement Officer, Saugor, 1910-16, Dy Commissioner, C P, 1916-18, Dir of Industries and Dy Secretary, C P, 1918, Dy Secretary, Com Depart, Government of India, 1919-21, on deputation, South and East Africa, 1920, Washington Disarmament Conference, 1921, Fiji Islands, 1922, Director of Industries and Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies, C P, 1923, Offg Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India, 1923-24 *Address* Commerce Department, Government of India Delhi and Simla

COTELINGAM, John Pracasa Rao, M.A, F M U, Retired Principal of Wardlaw College Bellary, 1891-1918 *b* 9th Dec 1860 *m* Miss Padmanji, *d* of the Rev Baba Padmanji of Bombay *Educ* Madras Christian Coll Asstt Master, London Mission High School, Madras, Headmaster, Wesley Coll, Principal Hindu Coll, Cuddalore, 1889 1891, Member Bellary Dist Board and Taluk Board since 1895, Vice-Presdt, Dist Board, 1901-4, Member, Bellary Municipal Council since 1893, Presdt, District Educational Council, Bellary, 1921-24 Represented Indian Christian Community and Madras Presidency on the Legislative Assembly, 1921-23 *Address* Rock Cottage, Bellary

COTTERELL, Cecil Bernard, C I E, I C S, Member, Board of Revenue, Madras, 1928 *m* 1922 *Educ* St Peter's School, York Balliol College, Oxford Entered I C S, 1898, has served in the Madras Presidency, since 1899, Deputy Commissioner Salt and Abkari Dept, 1905, Private Sec to Governor of Madras 1912-15 Secretary to Government, 1925-28, Commissioner of Excise Ag Chief Secretary to Government, May 1930 *Address* Madras

COUBROUGH, Anthony Cathcart, C B E (1918), M A B Sc C E, M I E E, M I Mech E, M I E (Ind), Director, Messrs Mather and Platt, Ltd *b* 10th Feb 1877 *Educ* Glasgow University Joined Mather and Platt, Ltd in 1898 as apprentice, subsequently became General Manager, Electrical Department and in that capacity travelled widely on the Continent went to India and South Africa and eventually returned to India to establish Mather and Platt's own office in Calcutta, Bombay and other centres for the control of their business from Mesopotamia to the Straits, has travelled in China, Japan, United States of America, Australia and Egypt During war services were lent to Govt of India under Munitions Board, was Controller of Priority and latterly Controller of Munitions Manufacture *Publications* Pamphlets on Technical and Economic subjects *Address* 7, Hare Street, Calcutta

COUSINS, James Henry, Doctor of Literature of Kelogijuku University, Japan, (1922), *m* Margaret E Cousins, B Mus J P (1903) *Educ* at various schools in Ireland and partly in Trinity College, Dublin (Teachers Course) Private Secretary to Lord Mayor of Belfast, Asstt Master, Belfast Mercantile Academy, Asstt Master, High School, Dublin, Reporter to Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland, Demonstrator in Geography and Geology, Summer Course, Royal Col of Science, Ireland, Asstt Editor, "New India," Madras Principal, Theosophical College, Madanapalle Fellow and Prof of English, National University, Adyar, Principal, Brahmavidya Ashrama (School of International Culture), Adyar, Madras, University Extension and Post Graduate Lecturer, Calcutta University, Benares Hindu University, Mysore University, Visiting Lecturer, Tagore's Visva-Bharati, Bengal Travelling Lecturer, America, 1928 31, Special Lecturer in English Poetry in the College of the City of New York, 1931-32, a co founder of the Irish Literary and Dramatic Revival (1900, etc), poet, dramatist, critic educationist, philosopher *Publications* (Prose) A text-book of Modern Geography, The Wisdom of the West, The Bases of Theosophy,

Manufacturing Co, Ltd, Model Mills, Nagpur, Limited, C P Contracting and Mining Syndicates, Chairman, Tirody Manganese Ore Co, Ltd, Proprietor Ballarpur, Sasti, Ghugus and Pisgaon-Rajur Collieries, numerous Manganese Mines in the Central Provinces and Berar and Behar and Orissa, Several Gin and Press Factories in different parts of India *Publications* Commentary on the Land Laws of the Central Provinces, and Commentary on the Central Provinces Tenancy Act *Address* Nagpur, C P

DAGA, RAI BAHADUR SETH SIR BISESERDAS, Kt (1921), Senior Proprietor of the firm of Rai Bahadur Bansilal Abeerchand, Banker, Govt Treasurer, landlord, merchant, millowner and mineowner, Director of Model Mills, Nagpur, and of Berar Manufacturing Company Badnera, Chairman, Nagpur Electric Light and Power Company, Life Member of the Countess of Dufferin Fund and member of the Legislative Assembly of the Bikaner State and Member of the Indian Red Cross Society *b* 1877 *m* Krishna Bai *Educ* privately Second Class Tazim, Bikaner State *Publications* Sir Kasturchand Memorial Dufferin Hospital at Nagpur and frequent contributions on public charity *Address* Nagpur (C P) and Bikaner (Rajputana)

DALAL, ARDESHIR RUSTOMJI, B A (Bombay), M.A (Cambridge), I C S, (retd) Director, Tata Sons & Co, Ltd *b* 24 April 1884 *m* to Manackbai Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia *Educ* Elphinstone College, Bombay St John's College, Cambridge Asstt Collector, Dharwar, Colaba, Bijapur Superintendent, Land Records, Belgaum, Collector, Ratnagiri and Panch Mahals, Deputy Secretary, Govt of Bombay, Revenue Department, Acting Secretary, Govt of Bombay, Finance Department, Ag Secretary, Govt of India, Education, Health and Land Departments and Municipal Commissioner, Bombay *Address* C/o Tata Iron & Steel Co, Ltd 100, Clive Street, Calcutta

DALAL, SIR BARJOR JAMSHEDJI, Kt (1930), B.A, I C S, Bar-at-Law, Chief Justice, Kashmir State *b* 21 Jan 1871, *m* to Avee, *d* of the late Naoroji Vakil of Surat *Educ* at home, Elphinstone College, Bombay, Exeter Coll, Oxford Entered I C S, Asst Magte, Allahabad 1894, Dist and Sessions Judge, 1899, Judicial Commissioner, Lucknow, 1921, Judge, High Court, 1925 1931, Member of every Commission appointed in U P under the Defence of India Act Chief Justice, Kashmir, 1931 *Address* C/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd, Bombay

DALAL, SIR DADIBA MERWANJEE, Kt (1924), C I E (1921) Stock and Finance Broker, *b* 12 Dec 1870 *m* 1890, one *s* three *d* *Educ* in Bombay Gave evidence before the Chamberlain Currency Commission (1913), Member of the Committee on Indian Exchange and Currency (1919) and wrote minority report, Chairman, Government Securities Rehabilitation Committee, Bombay (1921) Member of Council of the Secretary of State for India, 19 Nov 1921 to 25th Jan 1923 Delegate for India at International Economic Confce, Genoa, and representative for India at the Hague (1922) Member of the Incheape Committee, 1922 23, Delegate for India at the Imperial Economic Conference (1923) High Commissioner for India in the U K, 1922 24 *Address* 1, Marine Lines, Bombay

DARBHANGA, MAHARAJADHIRAJA KAMESHWAR SINGH BAHADUR of *b* 28 Nov 1907 Succeeded to the gadi in July 1929 *Educ* Privately under Miss Edgar, M A, and M U Moore, M A Attended the Round Table Conference in 1930, is President of All India Landholders' Association, the Bengal Landholders Association and Bihar Landholders' Association General President Bharat Dharma Mahamandal and Life President Maithili Mahasabha and President of All India Mathadhisha Sammelan Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts and Royal Empire Society (London) *Address* Darbhanga

DARLEY, SIR BERNARD D'OLIER, Kt (1928), C I E (1919) Chief Engineer, P W D, United Provinces *b* 24 August 1880 *Educ* T C Dublin and Cooper's Hill A M I C E Irrigation work in P W D since 1903 *Address* Lucknow, U P

DAS, BRAJA SUNDAR, B A, Member, Legis Assembly, Zamindar and Proprietor of a press and cultivation *b* July 1880 *m* to Umasundari, 4th *d* of Rai Sudam Charn Naik Bahadur *Educ* Ravenshaw Coll and Presidency Coll, Calcutta Took part in Utkal Union Conference since its beginning in 1904 and Secy for two years, Vice-President, Utkalsahitya Samaj, President, Oriya Peoples' Association, Vice-President, Orissa Assocn, and Ramkrishna Sevak Samaj, was President of Central Youngmen's Association, Member, Sakhigopa Temple Committee, was Member of Cuttack Municipality and District Board, Member, Bihar and Orissa Council, 1916-1920 Fellow of Patna University and member of the Syndicate. *Publications* Editor of the Oriya Monthly Muken and of the only English Weekly in Orissa "The Oriya" *Address* Cuttack

DAS, MAJOR-GENERAL RAI BAHADUR DEWAN BISHAN, C I E, C S I *b* Jan 1865 *Educ* at Punjab Government College, Lahore, Private Secretary to Raja Sir Ramsingh, K C B, 1886-1898, Mily Secy to the Com-in-Chief, Jammu and Kashmir, 1898-1909, Mily Secy to H H the Maharaja, 1909-14, Home Minister to H H, the Maharaja, 1914-18, Rev Minister, 1918-1921 and Chief Minister, March 1921-April 1922 Retired from Service *Address* Jammu and Kashmir

DAS, MADHU SUDAN, C I E *b* 28 April 1848 *Educ* Calcutta University M.A, B L, M.R.A S, F N.B.A Represented Orissa in Bengal Legislative Council four times, Fellow of Calcutta University; elected by Legislative Council of Bihar and Orissa to Imperial Council, 1913, nominated to Legislative Council of Bihar and Orissa Minister (Local Self-Government), Bihar and Orissa since Jan 1921, elected by Municipalities of Orissa to his present seat in Bihar and

eretary to Punjab Government, Private Secy to the Viceroy, 1921-26 Member, Punjab Executive Council, 1926 28 *Address* Lahore and Simla

DENHAM-WHITE, ARTHUR, LT-COL, I M S, M B B S (Hons), Lond 1904, M R C S, L R C P (Eng) 1903, F R C S, Civil Surgeon, Alipore, Calcutta *b* Feb 26, 1879 *m* E Gratton Geary (nee Davis) *Educ* Malvern College and St Bartholomew Hospital, Gold Medalist Netley Entered I M.S, 1905 Resident Surgeon, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, also Eden Hospital and Presidency General Hospital, active service in Mesopotamia, 1916-18 Offg Professor of Surgery, Medical Course in 1922 Civil Surgeon, Darjeeling 1919-1922, Civil Surgeon, Alipore, 1923 *Publications* Monograph on delayed Chloroform Poisoning, Monograph on Toxic Effects of Organic Arsenic *Address* 25, Alipore Park, Calcutta

DENNING, HOWARD, B A (Cantab), C I.E, I C S, Additional Secretary to the Govt of India, Finance Department *b* 20 May 1885 *m* Margery Katherine Wemyss Browne *Educ* Clifton College and Caius College, Cambridge, 10th Wrangler Indian Civil Service, Assistant Collector, Bombay Presidency, Under-Secretary, Finance Department of India, Joint Secretary of Babington Smith Currency Commission, Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, and Controller of the Currency *Address* Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi

DESAI, RAMRAO PILAJI, J P *b* 18 March 1876, *m* to Lanibai, eldest *d* of the late N L Mankar, once Chief Translator, Bombay High Court *Educ* Elphinstone High School and Wilson College Joined the Municipal Commissioner's Office in 1899, subsequently taken up as an Asstt in the Municipal Corporation Office where he rose to be Municipal Secretary to which he was appointed in January 1925 Retired from 1st April 1931 *Address* "The Dawn," Bombay Improvement Trust Dadar Matunga Estate, Plot No 107 (South), Bombay

DESHMUKH, GOPAL VINAYAK, L M & S (Bombay), F R C S (Eng), M D (Lond) Consulting Surgeon and Physician *b* 4th Jan 1884 *m* Annapurnabai, *d* of Deshmukh of Wun *Educ* Morris Coll, Nagpur, Grant Medical College, Bombay, King's College and the London Hospital Medical College, London House Surgeon to Jordan Lloyd, Professor of Surgery in Univ of Birmingham at Queen's Hospital, Hon Major at Lady Hardinge Hospital during war and Surgeon at J J Hospital and Professor of Operative Surgery at Grant Medical College (1920), Professor of Surgery at Goverdhandas Sunderdas Medical College and Hon Surgeon at King Edward Hospital Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1922 and President, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1928 *Publications* Some papers on Abdominal Surgery, publications on Social Reform, Improving the Position and Status of Hindu Women *Address* Chanpati, Bombay

DESHMUKH, RAMRAO MADHAVRAO, B A, LL B, Bar-at-Law, *b* 25 November 1892 *m* Shashikala Raje, *d* of late Sardar Kadam of Gwalior *Educ* at Cambridge President, All India Maratha Conference, Belgaum, 1917, practised at Amraoti in 1918 and at Nagpur, 1919-20, elected to C P Legislative Council in 1920 for Amraoti West Constituency, elected to All-India Congress Committee in 1921, elected to Legislative Council in 1923, as Swarajist, President of the Maharashtra Conference at Satara in 1925, elected first Chairman of District Council, Amraoti, 1925 resigned his membership of the Legislative Council in October 1925, elected to the Legislative Assembly in February 1926, elected to the C P Council for Amraoti Central Constituency as Responsivist in November 1926 Minister to C P Government, 1927-1928 Resigned the Ministry in August 1928, took office again in August 1929 Resigned Ministership in July 1930 in consequence of Berar Responsivist Party joining Forest Satyagraha Lost his seat in 1930 elections owing congress opposition Started agitation for constituting Berar as a distinct unit of the Indian Federation in May 1931 *Address* Morsi Road, Amraoti (Berar)

DESHPANDE SHANTARAM RAMKRISHNA, B A, (Bom 1st Class Honours), B Litt (Oxon), Diploma in Economics and Politics and in Educational Theory and Practice (Oxon), Senior Investigator, Labour Office, Secretariat, Bombay *b* 14th May 1899 *m* Miss Leela Raje *Educ* Elphinstone High School and Wilson College Bombay, and University of Oxford Appointed Senior Investigator, Labour Office, 1924, officiated as Director Labour Office, 1925, statistician to the Royal Commission on Indian Labour 1929 *Publications* "Some Village Studies" written in collaboration and published in the Indian Journal of Economics *Address* 14th Road, Khar, Bombay 21

DESIKACHARI, SIR TIRUMALDI, DIWAN BAHADUR, Kt (1922) B A, B L, recipient of Kaisar-i Hind Medal High Court Advocate *b* Sep 1868 *m* Cousin, *d* of Diwan Bahadur T M Rangachari *Educ* Pachaiyappa's and Presidency Colleges, was Member, Madras Legis Council, President, District Board, Trichinopoly, for three terms till 17 April 1926, Member of the Legislative Council for two terms till 1924, Member, Civil Justice Committee, India, till 1925 Member, Malabar Tenancy Committee, 1927-28 *Address* "Venkata Park," Reynolds Road, Cantonment, Trichinopoly

DEVADHAR, GOPAL KRISHNA, M.A, C I E, (Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal in 1920), President, Servants of India Soc *b* 1871 *m* Dwarkabai Sohani of Poona (*died*) *Educ* New English School, Poona, and Wilson College, Bombay M. A, Bombay University, 1904 Served as Principal of the Aryan Education Society's High School in Bombay, was Examiner of the Bombay University for Matriculation and M A examinations in Marathi for more than five years Joined the late G K Gokhale in his public work, 1904, and was first member to join Servants of India Society, 1905, awarded Kaisar-i-Hind

sea in Merchant Service, 1899, joined R I M as Sub-Lieut, February 5th 1903, service afloat till 1914, war service in H M S Lawrence, Mesopotamia, transferred to Staff Central Headquarters Bombay, and served as Divisional Naval Transport Officer up to 1921, served afloat in command of R I M S Dufferin and Clive, 1923, Deputation to England, 1924, Deputy Conservator, Madras, 1925 26, Port Officer, Bombay, 1927, Captain Superintendent, T M M T S Dufferin since November 1927 *Publication* Drafted Government of India Sea Transport Regulation *Address* I M M T S Dufferin, Mazagon Pier, Bombay 10

DINAJPUR, LIEUTENANT MAHARAJA JAGADISH NATH RAY BAHADUR *b* 1894 *s* by adoption to Maharaja Sir Girija Nath Ray Bahadur, K C I E *m* 1916 *Educ* Presidency College, Calcutta President, Dinajpur Landholders' Association, late Chairman, District Board and Municipality, Dinajpur, Member, Bengal Legislative Council, Vice-President, British Indian Association, Member, Bengal Landholders Assocn, Asiatic Society of Bengal, East India Assocn, London, Calcutta Literary Society, North Bengal Zamindars' Assocn Bangiya Sahitya Parishat, Road and Transport Development Association Received King's Commission in Jan 1924 *Address* Dinajpur Rajbati, Dinajpur, 90A, Bakulbagan Road, Calcutta

DONALD, DOUGLAS, C S I (1921), C I E Commandant, B M Police and Samana Rifles *b* 1865, *Educ* Bishop Cotton School, Simla Joined the Punjab Police Force at Ambala, 1888, transferred to Peshawar, 1889, appointed C B M Police, Kohat, 1890, served Miranzai Expeditions, 1891, on Samana posts and Tirah, re-transferred to Kohat, 1899, on special duty to raise Samana Rifles *Address* Military Police, Kohat

DORNAKAL, BISHOP OF, since 1912, RT REV VEDANAYAKAM SAMUEL AZARIAH, 1st Indian bishop, Hon LL D (Cantab), *b* 17 Aug 1874 *Educ* C M S High School, Mengnanapuram, C M S College, Tinnevelly, Madras Christian College One of founders of Indian Missionary Society of Tinnevelly, 1903, Hon Secretary, 1903 9, Hon Gen Secretary of National Missionary Society of India, 1906-9, visited Japan as Delegate of World Student Christian Federation, 1907, and its Vice-President, 1909-11, visited England as Delegate to World's Missionary Conference, 1910, Head of Dornakal Mission, 1909-12 *Publications* Holy Baptism, Confirmation, First Corinthians, India and Missions The Acts of the Apostles The Life of Christ according to St Mark *Address* Dornakal Singareni Collieries, Deccan

DUBEY, DORI LALL, M.A (Allahabad), Ph D (London), Professor of Economics, Meerut College *b* Sept 1897 *Educ* Agra College, (1916-1922) and the London School of Economics and Political Science (1928-1930) Professor of Economics, Meerut College since 1923 Was invited by the U P Government in Jan 1931 to a Conference at Lucknow with Sir Arthur Salter, the economic expert of the League of Nations, to discuss the plan of an Economic organisations for India Has travelled widely in India and all countries of Europe except Russia and Spain and Portugal A frequent writer to the press on economic and financial questions *Publications* Indian Economics (1927) and The Indian Public Debt with a foreword by Sir George Schuster (1930) "Some Financial and Economic Problems of India" and "R T C Financial Safeguards" (1931) *Address* Meerut College, Meerut

DUFF, REGINALD JAMES J P, Hon Presidency Magistrate, General Manager, New India Assurance Company Ltd, Bombay *b* 11 July 1886 *m* Olive A Lockie *Educ* Whitgift Grammar School North British and Mercantile Insurance Co Ltd, London and Bombay *Address* Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Bombay

DUGGAN, JAMSHEDJI NUSSERWANJI, O B L, D O (Oxon), F C P S, Lt-Col A I R O, L M & S, J P, Ophthalmic Surgeon in charge, Sir C J Ophthalmic Hospital and Professor of Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College, Bombay *b* 8 April 1884 *m* Miss Parakh *Educ* Bombay, Oxford Vienna and London Was Tutor in Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to War Hospitals and Ophthalmic Surgeon, Parsi General Hospital, Bombay, is Private Ophthalmic Practitioner Fellow of the Bombay University and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay *Publications* Papers on Spring Catarrh, Anterior Keratitis, Gonorrhœa and allied diseases of the eyes Artificial Eye, Tropical papilla, Squint cases and Sub-Conjuctival Injections in the eye A familiar group of the Sclerotics, Deep infiltration Anoesthesia in Ophthalmic Operations A family of Aniridia, A case of Rhinosporidium Kineally, A family with Blue Sclerotics, Milk Therapy in eye Diseases Intravenous injections of Mercurochrome in suppurative eye conditions, Two cases of Quinine Ambiyopia with unusual Ophthalmoscopic picture *Address* The Lawnside, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

DUHR, THE REV JOSEPH, S J, Ph D, D D Principal, St Xavier's College, Bombay *b* March 18, 1885 *Educ* the Gymnasium Echternach Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, St Joseph's College, Turnhout, Belgium, Manresa House, Roehampton, London, St Mary's Hall, Stonyhurst, Imperial College, South Kensington, St Mary's Theological Seminary, Kurseong, India, Gregorian University, Rome Campion Hall, Oxford, Professor at St Xavier's College, Calcutta, 1910-1915, Professor at St Xavier's College, Bombay, 1918-1921, Principal of St Xavier's College, Bombay, from 1924 *Address* St Xavier's College, Cruickshank Road, Bombay

EWBANK, ROBERT BENSON, B A (Oxon), F L S, C I E, (1924), I C S, Secy to Govt of Bombay, General Department, *b* 22 Oct 1883 *m* Frances Helen, *d* of Rev W F Simpson of Caldbeck, Cumberland *Educ* Queen's Coll, Oxford Asst Coll and Asst Pol Agent, 1907, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay, 1912-20, Secretary to Imperial Committee on Co-operation, 1920-24, Deputy Secretary to Gov of India successively in Commerce, Rev and Agric, P W D and Education, Health and Land Departments, 1924, Secretary, Colonies Committee, London 1925 Officiated as Private Secretary to H E Lord Reading, Secretary, Back Bay Enquiry Committee, 1926 Delegate of the Government of India in East Africa, 1927 28 *Publications* Bombay Co operative Manual and Indian Co-operative Studies *Address* Secretariat, Bombay

FALIERE, RT REV ALBERT PEIRRE JEAN, Vicar Apostolic of Northern Burma and Titular Bishop of Clysma since 1930 *b* 1888 *Address* Mandalay

FARIDKOT, H H FARZAND-I-SAADAT NISHAN HAZRAT-KAISAR-I- HIND, BRAR BANS, RAJA BAR INDAR SINGH BAHADUR OF *b* 1915, *s* in 1919 rules one of the Sikh States of the Punjab *Address* Faridkot, Punjab

FARRAN, ARTHUR COURTNEY, M A, B A, (1911), F R Hist Society, Professor of History, Deccan College, Poona *b* June, 15, 1890 *Educ* Trinity Coll, Dublin *Address* Deccan College, Poona

FATEH ALI-KHAN, HON HAJEE, NAWAB KIZILBASH, C.I.E *b* 1862 *S* to headship of Kizilbashes, 1896 Placed himself and his great clan at disposal of Government for Chitral campaign, and induced many of tribes across border to adopt attitude of pacific non-intervention For this service, received 3,000 acres of land in Chenab Canal Colony for settlement of his followers, has served on Punjab Legislative Council, representative of Punjab at Famine Conference, 1897, Life President of Anjumani Islamia, Lahore, and Imamia Association of Punjab, a Councillor of Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, Fellow of Punjab University, Trustee of Aligarh College, *Heir s* Nisor Ali Khan *Address* Aitchison Chiefs' Coll, Lahore

FAWCUS, GEORGE ERNEST, M A (Oxon) C I E (1927), O B E (1923), V D (1923) Director of Public Instruction, Bihar and Orissa. *b* 12 March 1885 *m* (1911) Mary Christine, *d* of the late Walter Dawes, J P of Rye, Sussex *Educ* Winchester College and New College, Oxford Joined the I E S 1909, Director of Public Instruction, Bihar and Orissa, since 1917 *Address* Patna, E I R.

FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, SIR (1913), C.B E (1920), Merchant and Millowner *b* 4 Oct 1872 *m*. Bai Sakinabai, *d* of the late Mr Datoobhoy Ibrahim *Educ* privately, Municipal Corporator for over 21 years, Chairman, Standing Committee (1910-11), President, 1914-15, Represented Bombay Millowners' Association on Bombay Prov Council, 1910-12 and Bombay Mahomedans on Imperial Legislative Council, 1913-16, represented Bombay Corpn on Board of the Prince of Wales Museum of W India, now a nominated Member by the Government Hon Secretary, Bombay Presidency War Relief Fund Appointed by Government Member of various Committees and Commissions, chief being the Weights and Measures Committee, Committee on the education of Factory Employees, and the Commission for Life Saving Appliances, invited by Government to be one of the three delegates from India to the International Financial Conference at Brussels, convened by the Council of the League of Nations, 1920 Connected with many of the principal industrial concerns in Bombay, and a Member of the Local Board of the Imperial Bank of India, Chairman, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, 1914-15 An active Member of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, being Chairman, 1907-8 A keen advocate of education, particularly of Mahomedans Member of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, a Trustee of the Aligarh College, a Vice-President of the All-India Muslim League, a Member of the Committee of the Moslem University Foundation Association Sheriff of Bombay, 1926 *Address* Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay

FAZL-I-HUSAIN, THE HON MIAN SIR, KT (1925) K C I E, B A (Punjab), M A (Cantab), Bar-at-Law (Gray's Inn), Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council *b* 14 June 1877 *m* eldest *d* of Mian Nur-ahmad Khan *Educ* Abbottabad, Govt College, Lahore, Christ's College, Cambridge Practised in Sialkot, 1901-5, in the Punjab High Court, Lahore, 1905-20, Presdt, High Court Bar Association, 1919-20, Professor and Principal, Islamia College, 1907-8, Secretary, Islamia College, 1906-18, Fellow, Punjab University, 1909-1920, Syndic Punjab University, 1912-1921, represented Punjab University on Legislative Council, 1917-20 President, All-India Mahomedan Educational Confce, 1922, started Muslim League, 1905 Title of K B 1917, President, Punjab Prov Conference, 1916, elected to Punjab Legislative Council, 1920 Apptd Minister of Education, Punjab, 1921, re-elected unopposed to Punjab Legis Council, 1923, re-appointed Minister of Education, Punjab, 1924 Temp additional Member of H E The Governor-General of India's Council, Aug 1925 Re-appointed Minister of Education Nov 1925, Apptd Revenue Member, Punjab, 1926 Leader of the House in the Punjab Leg Council July 1926 to March 1930 Member of the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations 1927 Temporary Member, Governor-General's Executive Council (Dept of Education, Health and Lands), Aug 1929 On dalegation to S African Conference, 1932 *Address* "The Retreat," Simla, 6, King Edward Road, New Delhi

School, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge (Scholar) Professor of Botany, Presidency College, Madras, 1904, Principal 1925 *Publications* "Flora of the Nilgiri and Pulney Hill-tops," "Botany for India" *Address* Presidency College House, Madras

FYZEE RAHAMIN, S, Artist *b* 19 Dec 1880 *m* Atiya Begum H Fyzee, sister of Her Highness Nazli Rafiya Begum of Janjira *Educ* School of the Royal Academy of Arts, London and privately with John Sargent, R A, and Sir Solomon J Solomon, R A, London Exhibitor at the Royal Academy Annual Exhibitions, privately at the Gallery George Petit in Paris, Goupils' and Arthur Tooth's in London, Knoedlers', Andersons' New York and at the Palace of Fine Arts in San-Francisco In 1925 the National Gallery of British Art acquired two paintings for their permanent collection now hung in the Tate Gallery, Milbank In 1926 and 1927, painted the first dome in the Imperial Secretariat in New Delhi For Several years Art Adviser to H H the Gaekwar of Baroda *Publications* History of the Bene Israelites of India *Address* 'Aiwan-e Rif'at, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

GAJENDRAGADKAR, ASHVATTHAMA BALACHARYA, M.A, Ph D, M R A S Professor of Sanskrit, Elphinstone College, Bombay *b* 1 Oct 1892 *m* Miss Kamalabai Shaligram of Satara *Educ* Satara High School Satara and the Deccan College, Poona Appointed Assistant to Professor of Sanskrit at Elphinstone Coll Septr 1915, Lecturer 1917, apptd Prof of Sanskrit, Elphinstone College, in 1920 Holds the rank of Lieutenant and commands "C" Company of the 1st Bombay Battalion University Training Corps (I T F) *Publications* Critical editions of many Sanskrit classics for the use of University students which include Kalidasa's Ritusamhara, Kalidasa's Shakuntala, Bana's Harsacharita, Dandin's Dashakumara Charita, Bhatta Narayana's Venisamhara, Annam bhattas' Tarka Sangraha etc *Address* Maharaja Building, Bombay 4

GANDHI, MANMOHAN PURUSHOTTAM, M A I R Econ S, F S S, Secretary, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, Secretary, Indian National Committee, International Chamber of Commerce 1929 31, Secretary Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1929-30 Jt Secretary, Swadeshi Prachar Samiti, Calcutta, Registrar, Indian Chamber of Commerce Tribunal of Arbitration, Calcutta, Secretary Board of Control to the East India Jute Association, Calcutta, *s* of late Purushottam Kahanji Gandhi, of Limbdi, (Kathiawar) *b* 5th November 1901 *m* 1926, Rambhagauri, *d* of Sukhlal Chhaganlal Shah of Wadhwan Joined Government of Bombay Labour Office, as Statistical Assistant, 1926, Indian Currency League, Bombay, as Asstt Secretary, 1926, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1926 *Publications* A Mercantile Marine for India—a paper read before the Indian Economic Conference, 1925, Foreign capital in India—a joint paper read before the Indian Economic Conference 1926, Modern Economics of Indian Taxation—being the Sir Manubhai Mehta Prize Essay 1924 The Indian Cotton Textile Industry Its Past, Present and Future 1930, with a Foreword by Mr G D Birla, M L A thoroughly revised and enlarged edition of author's Bombay University Ashburner Prize Essay, 1925 (The Book Company, College Square, Calcutta How to compete with Foreign cloth (The Book Co, Calcutta) 1931, Vernacular Editions of How to compete with foreign cloth in Tamil, Gujarathi, Hindi and Bengali, 1931 *Address* c/o Indian Chamber of Commerce, 135, Canning Street, Calcutta, India

GANDHI, MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND Barrister-at-law (Inner Temple) *b* 2nd October 1869 *Educ* at Rajkot, Bhavnagar and London Practised law in Bombay, Kathiawar, and South Africa Was in charge of an Indian Ambulance Corps during the Boer War and the Zulu revolt in Natal During the great war raised an ambulance corps and conducted a recruiting campaign in Kaira district Started and led the Satyagraha movement (1918-19) and the non-cooperation campaign (1920) in addition to associating himself with the Khilafat agitation (1919 21) Has championed the cause of Indians abroad notably those in South and East Africa Sentenced to six years' simple imprisonment in March 1922, released Feb 4th 1924 President of the Indian National Congress, 1925 Inaugurated campaign for breach of the Salt Laws, April, 1930 Interned 5th May, 1930 and released 26th January 1931 Delegate to the Round Table Conference 1931 Imprisoned January 1932 *Publications* 'Indian Home Rule," "Universal-Dawn," "Young India," Nava Jivan," (Hindi and Gujarati) *Address* Satyagrahashram, Sabarmati, B B & C I Railway

GANDHI, NAGARDAS PURUSHOTTAM, M A, B Sc, A R S M, D I C, F G S, M Inst M M, University Professor and Head of Department of Mining and Metallurgy, Benares Hindu University, Benares, India, *s* of late Purushottam Kahanji Gandhi of Limbdi (Kathiawar), *b* 22nd December 1886 *m* 1906, Shivkumvar *d* of Sheth Bhudar Lalchand, Ranpur, *Educ* Bahauddin College, Junagad, Wilson College, Bombay Imperial College of Science and Technology, London Joined Messrs Jamal Bros as Mining Engineer in Burma in 1915, joined Tata Iron & Steel Co, 1916, was appointed General Manager of Messrs Tata Sons, Ltd, in Tavoy (Lower Burma), where wolfram and tin mining was carried on during the Great War, joined Benares Hindu University as University Professor of Mining and Metallurgy in 1919 *Address* Benares Hindu University, Benares, India

GANGARAMA KAULA, B A, C I E (June (1930), I A & A S, Controller of Civil Accounts *b* 9 May 1877 *m* to Bhagyabharee Wanchoo of Lahore and Delhi *Educ* Central Model School, Lahore and Government College, Lahore Entered the service of Government of India as Assistant Examiner of Public

[illegible] Secretary, [illegible] Department of Industries, [illegible] Delhi 192[illegible] [illegible] Delhi [illegible] Assistant Director of Industries, [illegible] Department of Industries, [illegible] September [illegible] Several [illegible] Report [illegible] New Delhi [illegible]

GANGULI SURAKASH [illegible] the poet Dr Rabindranath T[illegible] M R A S (Lond) [illegible] and Art Gallery [illegible] Museum [illegible] Smriti [illegible] 5th May [illegible] Dove[illegible] [illegible] Queen's [illegible] With the idea of [illegible] in the above [illegible] port in the Imperial [illegible] under late Dr [illegible] Department of Archæology [illegible] Department of Archæology [illegible] Training and Hiring of the Art in the Province of Bengal [illegible] Assam and Chota Nagpur [illegible] ancient Indian Sculptures [illegible] Museum Calcutta and [illegible] her Under preparation [illegible] on Pags and Raginis with [illegible] tions of old paintin[illegible] Rajput and Kangra Paintin[illegible] trations [illegible] Influence of Japan [illegible] on the Modern Bengal School 4 A short [illegible] on the art of bracelet weaving in Gujarat 5 Moghul textiles 6 Lacquer work in India *Address* Pachpaba Baroda

GARRETT JOSEPH HUGH B A (Cantab) C S I (Jan 1931) *b* 2[illegible] Jan 1888 *Educ* Highgate School and Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge Served in Bombay as Asstt Collector and Magistrate and Asstt Settlement Officer, Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Excise Northern Division Dec 1919 Offg Collector and District Magistrate and Political Agent Jan 1921 Offg Collr and Taluqdari Settlement Officer Jan 1924 and again June 1925 confirmed Jan 1926 Offg Commissioner March 192[illegible] and again February 1926 *Address* Shahibag Ahmedabad

GAUBA KANHAIYA LAL B A LL B (Cantab) 1920, Barrister-at-Law *b* 28th August 1899 *m* Husnara Aziz Ahmed *d* of late Aziz Ahmed Bar-at-Law *Educ* Privately and at Downing Coll, Cambridge Associated with many Joint Stock Enterprises as Director Lahore Electric Co, Ltd, The Bharat Insurance Co, Ltd, etc Vice President Indian Chamber of Commerce Lahore, Secretary Punjab Flying Club, Ex President, Punjab Journalists' Association (1922), Member, W R Advisory Committee, and Member, Managing Committee of the Irwin Flying Club (1931) *Publications* Uncle Sham (1929), H H or the Pathology of Princes (1930) *Address* 6, Race Course Road Lahore

GIDDIS ANDREW, J P, JAMES LINLAY & Co Limited *b* 11th July 1886 *m* Jean Baillie Gunn *d* of Dr Gunn, George Square, Edinburgh *Educ* George Watson's College, Edinburgh Joined Lines Linlay & Co, Ltd, in 1907 Chairman, The Linlay Mills, Ltd The Surya Mill Swan Mills, Ltd, Gold Mohur Mills Ltd Director, Bank of India, Chairman Bombay Millowners Association, 1923 Millowners Association's representative on the Indian Central Cotton Committee Also Director, Railway Advisory Board, Director, East India Cotton Association, Sudama Villa, Nepean Sea Road Malabar Hill

GLANNING JOHN FREDERICK, Bar-at-Law Middle Temple 1919 Director of Information and Labour Intelligence, Bombay, Member of Workmen's Compensation Commissioner of Bombay *b* 21 Sept, 1885 *m* Edith Wallis Esq of Croydon Surrey, and Mildred Sutton, *Educ* Askes Hatcham and Dulwich Entered Indian Civil Service in 1902 and served on the Central Staff of the Morning Leader, Sir Daily Mail and Daily Telegraph Army Bureau and R G A, 1915 1919, War Office M I 7 b Propaganda Section, from Feb 1917 Director of Information Director of the Labour Department July 1923 to March 1926 that Made in charge of combined Director of Information and Intelligence *Address* Secretariat

GHOSAL MRS (SRIMATI SVARNA KUMARI DEVI) *d* of Maharshi Debendra Nath Tagore and sister of Sir Rabindranath Tagore *b* 1855 *m* Late J Ghosal, Zemindar Before twenty published a novel anonymously, soon after became editor of 'Bharti' (first woman editor in India), a Bengali magazine which she still conducts *Address* Old Ballygunge Road Calcutta

GHOSE THE HON MR JUSTICE CHARU CHUNDER, Judge, Calcutta High Court, since July 1919 *b* 4 February 1874 *Educ.* Presidency College, Calcutta *m* Nirmal Nolini, *d* of the late Protap Chunder Bose Vakil, Calcutta 1898 Called to the Bar in England, 1907 *Address* High Court, Calcutta

GHUZNAVI THE HON ALHADJ SIR ABDEL KARIM ABU AHMED KHAN, KT, (1928), M L C Zemindar and Land-owner Member, Executive Council Government of Bengal *b* 25 August 1872 *m* Lady Saldennessa Khanum, 1894 *Educ* St Peter's School, Exmouth Devonshire Messrs Wren and Gurney's Institution, London Universities of Oxford and Jena (Germany), Returned to India 1894 and settled on his estates handed down by his ancestors Fatehdad Khan Ghuznin Lohani, brother of Osman Khan Ghuznin Lohani, the last Independent Afghan Chieftain of Bengal Represented the whole of E B & Assam in both Moslem & Hindu Interests in the old Imperial Legislative Council (1909-12) Represented Moslem of Bengal in Moslem [illegible] Council (1919

mission to the Court of ex-King Hussein of Hedjaz as well as to Palestine and Syria to enquire into the question of Pilgrim Traffic (1913) Entered Bengal Legislative Council, 1923 and 1926 Appointed Minister, Government of Bengal, in 1924 and 1927 Exempted from the Indian Arms Act in 1925 Appointed Member, Executive Council Bengal Government April 1929 *Address* North House, Dilduar Mymensingh, Writer's Buildings, Calcutta

GIBSON, RAYMOND EVELYN, C I E, (1924), I C S Commissioner in Sind *b* 10th Oct 1878 *m* 1st 1925 Mrs Effie Kerr Gordon (died 1926), 2ndly, 1927, Greta Twiss *Educ* Winchester College and New College, Oxford, Entered I C S 1901 and became Asstt Collector, 1902, Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Sind, 1906, Colonization Officer, Jamrao Canal, 1909, Asstt Commissioner, in Sind and Sindhi Translator to Government, 1910, Private Secretary to Governor of Bombay, 1912, Asstt Collector, Gujarat, 1914, Collector in Gujarat and Sind, 1916, Acting Commissioner in Sind in 1923 and 1929, Commissioner in Sind, 1931 *Address* Karachi

GIDHOUR, MAHARAJA BAHADUR CHANDRA MOULESHWAR PRASAD SINGH, MAHARAJA BAHADUR OF GIDHOUR *b* 1890 Has been a Member of District Board Monghyr, Vice Chairman, Local Board and an Honorary Magistrate with independent powers (to try cases singly) Member of Legislative Council Bihar and Orissa, since 1920-1926 Life Vice-President, Bihar Landholder's Association, Patna, President, Divisional Landholders' Association, Bhagalpore President, Baidyanath Temple Committee and scheme of Management Ascended the Gadi on 21st November 1923 Title of Maharaja Bahadur made hereditary in 1877, has a son and heir—Maharaj Kumar Chandra Choor Singh *Address* Srivillas, Gidhour District Monghyr, No 9/3 Hungerford Street, Calcutta

GIDNEY, SIR HENRY ALBERT JOHN, KT (1931) LT-COL., I.M.S (retired), F R O S E, D O (Oxon) F.R S A (London), D P.H (Cantab) M L.A Ophthalmic Surgeon *b* 9 June 1873 *Educ* at Calcutta, Edinburgh R College University College Hospital, London, Cambridge and Oxford Post Graduate Lecturer, in Ophthalmology, Oxford University (1911) Entered I M S, 1893 Served in China Expedition, 1900-01, N E Frontier, 1913, N W Frontier, 1914-15 (wounded) President-in-Chief, Anglo Indian and Domiciled European Association, All-India and Burma Leader of 1925 Anglo-Indian Deputation to England Accredited leader of the Domiciled Community in India and Burma, Member of Legislative Assembly Assistant Commissioner, Royal Commission on Labour in India, Anglo-Indian Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference, London, Member, Indian Sandhurst Committee, Assessor to all four Government of India Retrenchment Sub-Committees (1931) *Address* 87-A, Park Street, Calcutta

GILBERT-LODGE, CAPTAIN EDWARD MORTON, F S I, F I A, F A I, M T P I, J P *b* 23 Jan 1880 *m* May *d* of Thomas Spencer, Esq of Norwood, London, S L *Educ* at Sydney, N S Wales Australia Private practice London, 1903-1914, Royal Engineer, April 1915—May 1920, then retiring to Reserve with rank of Captain and is now on retired list, Asst Land Acquisition Officer, Bombay May-Nov 1920, Land Manager and Consulting Surveyor to Govt, Development Directorate, Nov 1920 to Dec 1925 *Address* Improvement Trust Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay

GINWALA, SIR PADAMJI PESTONJI, KT (1927), B A (Hist Tripos, Cambridge), Barrister at Law, Economic Adviser to Kreuger & Toll of Stockholm, Dy Chairman, Tata Iron and Steel Company *b* Nov 1875, *m* Jenny Bezonji *Educ* Govt High School and Gujarat College Ahmedabad, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Called to the Bar 1899, Advocate, Chief Court of Lower Burma, 1905 Asstt Govt Advocate 1915, Secretary, Legislative Council, Burma, 1916, resigned 1902, President, Rangoon Municipal Corporation, 1922-23 Member Legislative Assembly, 1921-23 Member Indian Tariff Board 1923 President, 1926 1930 Resigned July 1930, Delegate, Imperial Conference 1930, Member, Round Table Conference, 1931 *Address* C/o Tata Iron & Steel Company, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Bombay

GLANCY, BERTRAND JAMES, C I E (1924), Foreign and Political Department, Government of India *b* 31st December 1882 *m* 1914, Grace Steele *Educ* Clifton Monmouth Exeter College, Oxford, Indian Civil Service *Address* Delhi and Simla

GLANCY, SIR REGINALD ISIDORE ROBERT, C S I (1921), C I E, Member of the India Council *b* 1874, *m* Helen Adelaide, *d* of Edward Miles Bowen House *Educ* Clifton College, Christ Church, Oxford Entered I C S 1896, Settlement Officer, Bannu, 1903, Political Agent, 1907, First Asstt Resident, Hyderabad, 1909, Finance Member of Council H E H the Nizam's Government, 1911-1921 Resident in Baroda, 1922 President of the Cabinet, Jaipur, 1923 Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, 1924-31, Chairman, H E H the Nizam's State Railway Board, 1930, Member of the India Council 1931 *Address* India Office, London

GLASCOTT, JOHN RICHARD DONOVAN, C.I E (1926), Agent, Burma Railways *b* 10 June 1877 *m* Verner O'Reilly Blackwood *Educ* Bedford and Dublin Price Wills and Reeves, Railway and Port Contractors, 1898-1901, B N Rly, 1901 1903, Burma Railways, 1903 to date, prior to being Agent was Chief Engineer, 1918 to March 1920 *Address* 2 C, Fytche Road, Rangoon

GOLDSMITH, REV MALCOLM GEORGE, Missionary of C M S in Madras and Hyderabad, Deccan *b* 1849 *Educ* Kensington Proprietary Grammar School, St Catherine's College, Cambridge Ordained, 1872, C M S Missionary, Madras, 1872-73, Calcutta, 1874-

75; Principal, Harris School, Madras, 1883-91, Hyderabad, 1891-09, Hon Canon, St George's Cathedral, Madras, 1905 *Address* Royapet House, Royapettah, Madras

GONDAL, His HIGHNESS MAHARAJA THAKORE SAHIB SHRI BHAGWAT SINHJEE OF, G C I E, K C I E, *b* 1865 *s* of late Thakore Saheb Sagramji of Gondal, *m* 1881, Nandkuverba, C I, *d* of H H Maharana of Dharampore, *Educ* Rajkumar Coll, Rajkot Edin Univ Hon LL D (Edin) 1887 M B and C M (Edin) 1892, M R C P, (Edin) 1892 D C L (Oxon) 1892, M D (Edin) 1892 F R C P, (Edin) 1895, F C P and S B 1913 Fellow of University of Bombay 1885 F R S E 1909, M R A S, M R I (Great Britain and Ireland) H P A C *Publication* Journal of a Visit to England, A Short History of Aryan Medical Science *Address* Gondal, Kathiawar

GORADIA, PURSHOTAMDAS BHAVANIDAS B A LL B, Acting Dewan and President State Council, Morvi and President Morvi Railway Board *b* 10 Nov 1885 *Educ* Sagramji High School, Gondal Bahauddin Coll Junagad, and Wilson Coll and Govt Law School, Bombay Bar Examination in Ahmedabad was appointed Sr and Asst to Govt Pleader for Land Acquisitions of Ahmedabad Municipality in 1914 also Hon Asstt to Govt Pleader Kaira practised in Kathiawar as a Pleader till September 1923 when appointed Sar Nyayadhish, Morvi Sar was transferred to Bombay as Agent to H H the Maharaja Saheb of Morvi in D 1923 appointed Second Member of Council Morvi in 1924 and held this position with charge of Commerce and Industries till December 1931, appointed First Member of Council and President Railway Board in Jan 1931 and Dewan and President State Council as well as President Railway Board in April 1931 *Publications* Hindu Rajtantra and Chhashna and Chhashna (both in Gujarati) *Address* Morvi Kathiawar

GOSWAMI, KUMAR TULSI CHANDRA M A (Oxon.), Zemindar Member Legislative Assembly Son of Raja Kisorilal Goswami of Serampore, member of first Bengal Executive Council *b* 1895 *Educ* Presidency College, Calcutta Oxford and Paris Elected by the Indian Legislative Assembly to represent India at the August Session (1928) of the Imperial Parliamentary Association, Canada and was Chairman of the Indian Section *Address* The Raj Baree Serampore Railway Park Ballygunjge Calcutta Kamachha, Benares Puri

GOULD, HERBERT ROSS B A (Oxon) C I E Indian Civil Service 17th April 1888 m Florence Mary Fuller Elder Clifton College, Brisbane Coll Oxford Arrived Bombay 1911 Asst Collr Dharwar, Canara Parkhana 1911 to Military Service I A R O 1916-1919 Asst Collr Sholapur 1919 Dy Commissioner Upper Sind Frontier 1920-1922 Collr Poona 1923 Pol Secretary to Governor (Acting) 1924 1925 Secretary to Governor (Acting) 1925 *Address* Poona

GOUR, SIR HARI SINGH, KT (1925), M A, D Litt, D C L, LL D, Member of the Legislative Assembly, Barrister-at-Law *b* 26 Nov 1872 *Educ* Govt High School, Saugor, Hislop Coll, Nagpur, Downing Coll, Cambridge Presdt, Municipal Committee, Nagpur, 1918-22, First Vice-Chancellor, and Hon. D. Litt Delhi University, re-appointed 1st May 1924-1926 Member of Indian Central Committee, Elected Deputy President of the Leg Assembly and Vice-President of the Empire Parliamentary Association (Indian Branch), Hon Member of the Antheneum Club, National Liberal Club and British Empire Society *Publications* Law of transfer in British India 3 vols (6th Edition), Penal Law of British India 2 vols (4th Edition), Hindu Code (3rd Edition) The Spirit of Buddhism His only Love Random Rhymes and other poems *Address* Nagpur, C P

GOWAN HYDE CLARENDON, B A (OXON), V D, C I E (1928) I P I C S Chief Secretary to Government Central Provinces *b* 4 July 1878 *m* Edna Gowan (nee Brown) 1905, *Educ* at Elstree School, 1889-1892, Rugby School 1892 1897, New College, Oxford, 1897 1901 Univ Coll, London, 1901-02 Under Secretary to C P Govt, 1904-08, officiated as Under Secretary, Commerce and Industries Department Government of India, July to Nov 1908, Settlement Officer, Hoshangabad District 1913 17 Financial Secretary to Govt, C P, 1918 1921, Dy Commissioner, Nagpur 1923 25, Financial Secretary to Govt, 1925 and 1927 Chief Secretary, March 1927 Revenue and Finance Member (Cemp), C P Government May 1931 *Address* Nagpur

GRAHAM THE RIGHT REV JOHN ANDERSON, M A (Edin) D D (Edin) D D (Aberdeen); K I H Gold Medal C I E V D F R G S, Missionary to Church of Scotland at Kalimpong, Bengal 1888 Founder and Hon Supdt of St Andrews Colonial Homes, Moderator of Church of Scotland, 1931-32 *b* 1861 *Educ* Leith Parish School, Glasgow High School Edinburgh University *m* Kate McGowan (K I H Gold Medal) who died in 1919 Was in Home C S in Indian Service 1885-92 graduated 1885, Education On the three-fold basis of Lands and The Christian Mission of the Reformed Church *Address* Kalimpong, Bengal

GRAHAM SIR LANCELOT, M A (Oxon), K C I E (1929) Bar-at-Law C I E, (1924), Secretary Legislative Department of India (1924), *b* 15 April 1885 *m* Olive Bertha Maurice *Educ* St Paul's School London and Balliol Coll, Oxford Entered Indian Civil Service 1904; Asst Judge, 1908 Asst Collector 1909; Asst Judge, 1911 Judicial Asst Commissioner Bombay Secretary Legislative Department 1913 Joint Secretary Legislative Department, Government of India 1921 *Address* Grindlay & Co London

GRAHAM WILLIAM [illegible] I C S, Pro [illegible] Cotton Industry [illegible] 1871 [illegible]

Dunning, niece of Governor Dunlop of Maine, U S A *Educ* at Charterhouse and Trinity Hall, Cambridge Supdt and Pol Officer, S Shan States, Commissioner, Pegu Division in 1918 and again from Feb 1919 to June 1920, Superintendent and P O, S S S from 1922-25 *Address* Pegu Club, Rangoon

GRAVELY, FREDERICK HENRY, D Sc, F A S B, Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras *b* 7th Dec 1885 *m* Laura Balling *Educ* Ackworth and Bootham Schools and Victoria Univ of Manchester Demonstrator in Zoology, Victoria Univ of Manchester Asstt Superintendent, Indian Museum, Calcutta, Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras *Publications* Various Zoological papers mostly in the Records and Memoirs or the Indian Museum of in the Bulletin of the Madras Government Museum *Address* Museum House, Egmore, Madras

GRAY, ALEXANDER GEORGE, I P (1918), Manager, Bank of India, Ltd, Vice-President, Indian Institute of Bankers *b* 1884, *m* Dulce Muriel Fanny Wild, 1922 *Educ* Macclesfield Grammar School Parrs Bank, Ltd, Manchester and District, arrived India, 1905, entered service of the Bank of India, Ltd, 1908 *Address* 88, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

GREAVES, HON SIR WILLIAM EWART, KT (1924), Judge of Calcutta High Court since 1914, and Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University since 1924 *b* 1869 *Educ* Harrow, Keble College, Oxford, Asst. Master at Evelyns, nr Uxbridge, 1894-99, called to Bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1900 *Address* High Court, Calcutta, 33, Marlborough Place, N W

GREEN, ALAN MICHAEL, M A (Oxon), I C S Deputy High Commissioner for India (1930) *b* 11 April 1885 *m* Joan, the only child of Mr and Mrs F D Elkin (1919) *Educ* St Paul's School, London, Lincoln College, Oxford Joined I C S in 1909 *Address* India House, London, Meads, Frithsden Copse, Berkhamsted, Herts

GREGSON, LIEUT-COLONEL EDWARD GELSON, C M G, 1917, C I E, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Punjab *b* 1877 *Educ* Portsmouth Grammar School, Asst Blockade Officer, Waziristan, 1900, Poll Officer, Mohmand Border, 1908, Commdt, Border Military Police, Peshawar, 1902-07, Per Asst to Inspr-Gen of Pol, N W F, 1907-9, on special duty Persian Gulf, 1909 12, Commissioner of Police, Mesopotamia

GRIEVE, Robert George, Hon Mods Lit Hum, C I E, (1930), Acting Director of Public Instruction, Madras *b* 18th October 1881 *Educ* Fettes Oxford Indian Educational Service *Address* Old College, Nungambakkam, Madras

GRIFFITH, SIR FRANCIS CHARLES, KT (1931), C S I (1923), O B E (1919), King's Police Medal (1916), Insp-Gen of Police, Bombay Presy, 1921 *b* 9 November 1873, *m* Ivy Morna daughter of George Jacob, I C S, (retired) *Educ* Blundell's School, Tiverton Joined Indian Police, 1898, Commr of Police, Bombay, 1919-21 *Address* Poona

GRIFFITH, LIEUT-COLONEL SIR RALPH EDWIN HOTCHKIN, Kt, C I E, Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province *b* 4 March 1882 *m* Pauline, *d* of Colonel A P Westlake, late 20th K G O Light Cavalry *Educ* Blundells School and R M C Sandhurst *Address* Government House, Peshawar

GULAB SINGH, REIS, SARDAR, EX M L A Managing Director, Punjab Zamindars' Bank, Ltd, Lyallpur, and Landlord *b* March 1866 *m d* of Dr Sardar Jawahir Singh Reis of Lyallpur *Educ* Government Coll, Lahore Headmaster, Govt Sandeman High School, Quetta, for 10 years, Member, Lyallpur and Quetta Municipalities and Dist Board, Lyallpur, and Pres of several co-operative credit societies and association and elected as member of Legislative Assembly 1920 and re-elected in 1923 and re elected in 1926 unopposed Member, Finance Committee, Government of India Hon Magte Lyallpur, for 9 years *Address* Bhawana Bazar, Lyallpur, Punjab

GULAMJILANI, BIJLIKHAN, SARDAR, NAWAB OF WAI First Class Sardar of the Deccan and a Treaty Chief *b* 28 July 1888 *m* sister of H H The Nawab Saheb Bahadur of Jaora *Educ* Rajkumar College, Rajkot Served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for two years, 1906-08, was Additional Member, Bombay Legis Council, and Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-1923, was elected Vice-President, Bombay Presidency Muslim League and is permanent President of Satara District Anjuman Islam, Hon A D C to H E the Governor of Bombay, 1929 President of the State Council, Jaora State, 30th July 1930, for three months after which resigned *Address* The Palace, Wai District Satara

GUPTA, SATISH CHANDRA, C I E (1932), Bar-at-Law, Secretary, Legislative Assembly Department *b* 16 September 1876 *m* second *d* of the late Mr K N Roy Bengal Civil Service *Educ* London Assistant Secretary, Bengal Legislative Council, 1910-14, subsequently Dy Secretary and Joint Secy Legislative Department, Government of India Appointed Secretary, Legislative Assembly Department, 1929 *Address* 6, York Place, New Delhi

GULLILAND, COLIN CAMPBELL, Secretary and Clerk of the Course, Western India Turf Club Ltd *b* 2nd December 1892 *m* Margaret Patricia Gulliland (nee Denehy) *Educ* Oundle School Joined F W Heligers & Co, London, 1912, Calcutta 1914-15, served with Indian Cavalry 1915-1919, saw active service with 32nd Lancers, Iraq, 1919 1920, Partner, Croft and Forbes, Exchange Brokers Bombay, served as member of Committee, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1929, joined W I T C as Asst Secretary, Nov 1929 *Address* 5, Burnett Road, Poona

GWALIOR, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA MUKHTAR-UL-MULK Azim-Ul-Iqtidar, Rafi-ush shan, Wala Shikoh, Mohatasham i-Danran, Umdat-ul-Umra, Maharajadhiraja-Hisamus-Saltanat GEORGE JIWAJIRAO SCINDIA Alijah Bahadur Shrinath, Mansur-i-Zaman, Fidwi-i-Hazrat i-

Malik-i-Mauzzam-i-Rafi-ud-Darja-i-Inlgistan *b* 26th June 1916 Succeeded to the *gadi* on 5th June 1925 *Address* Jai Bilas Palace, Gwalior, and Madho Bilas Palace, Shivapuri, C I

HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB BAHADUR, THE HON, KHAN BAHADUR SIR MUHAMMAD KT (1922) K C S I (1927), K C I E (1924), C I E (1920) *b* Sept 22 1869 *m* Sadathun Nisa Begum, *Educ* Zilla High School, Saidapet Joined the Bar in 1888, in 1897 was presented Certificate of Honour on the occasion of Golden Jubilee of the late Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria, from 1901 devoted whole time to local self-government and held the position of Chairman of Municipal Council, Pres, Taluk Board and Pres, Dist Board, Khan Bahadur, 1905 Member, Legislative Council, 1909 12, appointed Temporary Member Madras Executive Council, 1919, war Commissioner of Madras Corporation, 1920 Gave evidence before Royal Commn on Decentralisation and also before Public Services Commn, served as a co-opted member on Reforms Committee, Member, Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services in India, Nov 1923 March 1924, Member of Council of the Governor of Madras 1920-1924 Member of the Viceroy s Council 1925-1930 Leader of the Indian Delegation to South Africa, 1926-27 Leader of the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations (1929) *Address* Madras

HADOW, SIR (FREDERICK) AUSTEN, KT (1926), C V O (1922) M Inst C E M Inst Trans, V D, Chief Commissioner of Railways *b* 5 Sep 1873 *m* Kate Louisa Margary *Educ* Branksome House, Godalming, 1883-1887, Charterhouse, 1887-1892, R I E College Coopers Hill, 1892-95 Associate Coopers Hill, 1895, Appointed Asstt Engineer, State Rlys 1895, employed as Asstt Engineer on construction of new railways in Bengal, 1896-1902, Asstt Manager, E B Rly, 1902-1904, Asstt Secretary, Railway Board, 1905-1909, Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, B G J P Rly, Kathiawar, 1909-1911 Deputy Agent, N W Rly, Lahore, 1911-1916, Secretary, Railway Board, 1916-1919, Agent, North-Western Railway, 1919-24, Member, Railway Board, 1924 *Address* Morvyn, Simla, W

HAIDER KARRAR JAFRI, SYED, Ex Member, Legis Assembly and Asstt Manager, Court of Wards, Balrampur Raj *b* 8 Nov 1879 Married *Educ* Collegiate School, Balrampur, M A O Coll, Allgarh, Agra College and Mistri's Accountancy Institution, Bombay, Member, Gonda Dist Board for six years, Member, Municipal Board, Balrampur for 20 years, Hon Magte, Balrampur, for 20 years, Vice-Chairman, Balrampur Central Co-operative Bank, Member, Standing Committee, All-India Shia Conference Trustee, Shia Coll, Lucknow, President and Trustee of the Balrampur Girls School *Address* Balrampur, Dist Gonda (U P)

HAIG, HARRY GRAHAM, C I E (1923), C S I (1930), *b* 13 April 1881 *m* to Violet May Deas, *d* of J Deas I C S (retired) *Educ* Winchester and New College, **Oxford** Entered I C S 1905, Under-Secy Govt, U P 1910-12, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1915-1919, Deputy Secretary to Govt of India, Finance Dept, 1920, Secy, Fiscal Commission, 1921-22, attached Lee Commission 1923 24 Private Secretary to Viceroy 1925, Secretary to Government of India, Home Dept 1926 30, Ag Home Member, Govt of India, 1930 *Address* Govt of India, Simla and Delhi

HAILEY, SIR WILLIAM MALCOLM, G C I E, K C S I, I C S, Governor of the United Provinces (1928), Knight of Grace of Order of St John of Jerusalem Hon Fellow Corpus Christi College, Oxford, D Litt (Lahore) *b* 1872 *m* 1896, Andreina, *d* of Count Hannibale Balzani Italy Lady of Grace of Order of St John of Jerusalem, F R G S *Educ* Merchant Taylor's School, Corpus Christi College, Oxford (Scholar) First Class Mod First Class Lit Hum. Colonisation Officer, Jhelum Canal Colony, 1902, Sec, Punjab Govt, 1907, Dy Sec, Govt of India, 1908, Member, Durbar Committee, 1911, Ch Commr, Delhi, 1912-19, Finance Member, Government of India, 1919-1922, Home Member, Government of India, 1922-1924 Governor of the Punjab, 1924-28 *Address* Governor s Camp, U P

HAJI WAJIHUDDIN, KHAN BAHADUR (1926) M L A Proprietor of Pioneer Arms Co, Meerut, *b* 1880 During Great Balkan War (1910-12) was Treasurer, Meerut Division Red Crescent Fund, during Great War (1918) worked as Hon Secretary, Meerut Cantonment War Loan Committee Member of many educational institutions Elected in 1916 to Meerut Municipal Board, re-elected in 1919, elected in 1920 to Legislative Assembly, re-elected in 1923, re-elected unopposed in 1930 Appointed in 1922 to bench of Hon Magistrates, appointed 1927 Chairman, Cantonment Bench empowered "First Class" 1929 Elected in 1922, Hon Secretary to the Central Haj Committee of India Elected unopposed in 1927 to Cantonment Board, re-elected unopposed in 1928, elected Vice-President of Prohibition League of India in 1926, re-elected in 1928 elected President of Meerut Cantonment Residents Association in 1926 *Address* "Pioneer House," Meerut Cantonment

HAKSAR, COL KAILAS NARAIN, B A, C I E Mahsir-Khas Bahadur, Pol Member, Gwalior Durbar, since 1912 *b* 1878 *Educ* Victoria College, Gwalior, Allahabad University Hon Prof of History and Philosophy, 1899-1902, Priv Sec to Maharaja Scindia in 1903-12, Under-Sec, Pol Dept, on dep 1905-7, Capt, 4th Gwalior Imp S r Inf, 1902, Col, 1924 Director Prince s Special Organisation (on d putation) [illegible] Gwalior

HALL, MAJOR RALPH FITZ-CARR, C I E I A Mily Accts Dept, Field Controller, Poona *b* 1873 Joined army, 1894, Major, 1912, served Tirah 1897-98 European War, 1914-17, *Address* **Field** Controller, Poona

HAMILL, HARRY, B.A, Principal, Elphinstone College *b* 3 Aug 1891 *m* Hilda Annie Shipp *Educ* Royal Academical Institution, Belfast, and Queen's University, Belfast After gradnation served in British and Indian Army Appointed to the I E S, in 1919 *Address* Elphinstone College, Bombay

HAMILTON, LIEUT COL-ARTHUR FRANCIS, I.M.S, M B, F R C S, C I E, (1930), Snperintendent, Bai Motilbai Hospital, Prof of Midwifery, G M College, Bombay *b* May 1880 *m* Winifred Kilner *Educ* Prior Park, Bath, and St Bartholomew's Hospital, London Entered I M S 1905, Staff Surgeon, Poona, Surgeon to H E the Governor, Civil Surgeon, Poona, Active Active Service, 1914-1918 *Address* 97, The Ridge, Malabar Hill, Bombay

HAMMOND, SIR (EGBERT) LAURIE LUCAS, B A (Oxon), C B E 1918, C S I 1925, K C S I (1927) Governor of Assam (1927) *b* 12 Jan 1873 *m* Effie Townsend Warner *Educ* Newton Coll, Newton Abbot, S Devon and Kebie Coll Oxford. Entered I C.S in 1896 *Publications* Indian Election Petitions, 3 Vols (Pioneer Press, Allahabad), The Indian Candidate and Returning Officer (Oxford University Press), *Address* Government House, Shillong, Assam

HAMMOND, WILLIAM HENRY, M A, J P, F R G S, N R S T, Principal, Anglo-Scottish Education Society *b* April 20, 1886, *m* Dorothy Dymoke, *d* of late H Dymoke of Scrivelby Hall, Lincolnshire *Educ* Warwick School, Worcester Coll, Oxford, Trinity Coll, Dublin

HAR BILAS SARDA, DIVAN BAHADUR, 1932, F R S L, M R A S, F E S, Member, Legislative Assembly *b* 3 June 1867 *Educ* Ajmer Government College and Agra College Was a teacher in Government College, Ajmer, was transferred to Judicial Department in 1892, apptd Guardian to H H the Maharaja of Jaisalmer in 1894, reverted to British service in Ajmer Merwara in 1902, was Subordinate Judge, First Class at Ajmer till 1919 and was Sub-Judge and Judge, Small Causes Court, Beawar, till 1921, Judge, Small Causes Court, Ajmer, 1921-23, officiated as Addl Dist and Sessions Judge and retired in Dec 1923, and was Judge, Chief Court, Jodhpur Elected Member, Leg Assembly, from Ajmer-Merwara Constituency in 1924 and re-elected in 1927, and again in September 1930 *Publications* Hindu Superiority, Ajmer Historical and Descriptive, Maharana Sanga, Maharana Kumbha, Maharaja Hammir of Rantham bhor Prithviraj Vijaya *Address* Civil Lines, Ajmer, Rajputana

HAR PRASADA, RAI BAHADUR, VAKIL BIJNOR, U P *b* March, 1878 *Educ* Agra College Started practice 1903, founded Udhyog Sahayak Co in 1910 and was its Managing Director and Vice-Chairman for 12 years conducted Bijnor War League, awarded sanad go'd medal and sword-stick in War League Durbar, 1919 Organised Aman Sabha and Bishnagar Fair, 1922 and industrial exhibition at Nagina 1923, started Govt Dibie Industrial School, elected member, British Empire Exhibition Committee U P appointed member, Standing Committee of Co operators, 1925, Hon Editor of the U P Vernacular Co-operative Journal, 1927 and 1930, Life Member, Dufferin Fund Association, Member, Provincial Committee of Co-operative Union Ltd, 1929, It Secretary, Zemindar's Association, Bijnor, awarded sanad for services in connexion with Locust Operation, 1930 *Address* Bijnor, U P

HARI KISHAN KAUL, RAJA PANDIT, M A, C S I, C I E, Rai Bahadur *b* 1869 *s* of Raja Pandit Suraj Kaul C I E, *Educ* Govt Coll, Lahore Asstt Commsr, 1890 Jun Secy to Financial Commsr, 1893-97, District Judge, Lahore, 1897-98, Deputy Commr, Jhang, 1898, Settlement Officer Muzaffargarh, 1898-1903, S O Mianwali 1903 8 Dy Commsr, 1906, Dy Commr, Muzaffargarh, 1908 09, Dy Commsr, and Supdt, Census Operations, Punjab, 1910-12, Dy Commsr, Montgomery, 1913, on special duty to report on Criminal Tribes, Dec 1913-April 1914, Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes, 1917-19, Dy Commissioner, Jhelum, 1919, Commissioner, Rawal Pindi Division, 1919-20, Commissioner, Jhulunder Division, November 1920 to November, 1923 apptd to Royal Commission on Services, 1923 1924, Commissioner, Rawal Pindi Division 1924, retired Nov 1924 Member, Economic Inquiry Committee, 1925 Member, Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry Enquiry), 1926 27, Dewan Bharatpur State, April to October 1927 *Address* 29, Lawrence Road, Lahore

HARISINGH, MAJOR GENERAL, RAO BAHADUR THAKUR, OF SATTASAR, C I E, O B E, Army Minister, State Council and G O C, Bikaner State Forces *b* 1882 *Educ* Mayo College *Address* Sattasar House, Bikaner

HARI SINGHJI, SHREEMAN RAO BAHADUR RAJA RAJ SHREE, SAHIB, C I E (1928) Chief of Mahajan, Premier Noble of Bikaner State, Title of "Rao Bahadur" conferred on 12th December 1911 *b* 16th October 1877 *m* the daughter of the Thakur Sahib of Sathin in Jodhpur State in 1894 *Educ* The Mayo College, and the Government College, Ajmer Member of Council of the Bikaner State and President of the Walter Krit Rajputra Hitkarini Local Sabha, and President of the Sardars' Advisory Committee Bikaner *Address* P O Mahajan, Bikaner State Railway

HARKISHEN LAL, (LALA) *b* 16 April 1866 *Educ* Govt Coll, Lahore and Trinity Coll, Cambridge Bar-at-Law Retired from the Bar, 1900, since then devoted to Industrial and commercial organisation and activity President, Reception Committee of the Congress, 1909, President, Industrial Conference held at Bankipur, 1912, gave evidence before the Industrial Commission, Member, Punjab Legislative Council, 1908-1910, 1921-23 Fellow Punjab University, tried under Martial Law regime of 1919 and sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property, released Christmas 1919, President,

Punjab Provincial Conference at Jullunder, 1920 appointed Minister for Agriculture, Punjab 1920-21, Resigned 1923, since then devoted himself to business and banking Since retirement organised Peoples' Bank of Northern India Ltd having long previously brought the Bharat Insurance Co, Ltd, into being President Commercial Congress, Delhi in 1926, appointed on the Banking Inquiry Committee, Central and Provincial, 1929 *Address* Lahore.

HARRIS, DOUGLAS GORDON, Dip Ing (Zurich), C I E, M I E (Ind), Consulting Engineer to Government of India (1925) *b* 19 Oct 1883 *m* Alice, *d* of Spencer Ackroyd of Bradford, Yorks *Educ* Rugby School and Federal Polytechnic, Zurich, Switzerland Asst and Executive Engineer, P W D 1907-14, Under Secretary to Government, U P, P W D 1915, Under-Secretary to Government of India, P W D, 1916, Secretary to P W D Reorganisation Committee, 1917, Under-Secretary to Government of India, P W D 1918, Asstt Inspector General of Irrigation in India, 1920, Secretary to New Capital Inquiry Committee, 1922, Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, Public Works Branch, 1922 *Publications* Irrigation in India (Oxford University Press) *Address* c/o Department of Industries of Labour, Simla

HARRISON, ARTHUR NEVILLE JOHN, Modern History Scholar, Lincoln College, Oxford (1900), B A (Oxon), 2nd Class Finals 1903 Chief Auditor B B & C I Railway *b* 15th September 1881 *m* Helen Zoe Foote, youngest *d* of the late R Bruce Foote F R C S *Educ* Cheltenham College, Lincoln College, Oxford Joined Accounts Branch P W D, Madras, 1905, E B S Railway 1909 1914, Auditor, Jodhpur Bikaner Railway 1914-1924 B B & C I Railway since 1924 *Address* General Offices, B B & C I Railway, Churchgate, Bombay

HARRISON, SIR CHARLTON SCOTT CHOLMELEY, Kt (1932) C I E (1928), Ch Engineer Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction *b* 18 May 1881 *m* Violet Muriel Monamy, 2nd *d* of the late Dr E H Buckell and Mrs Buckell of Chichester *Educ* Coopers Hill Asst Engineer P W D, Belgaum, 1902-1906, Astt Engineer, P W D Irrigation, Nasik, 1906-1909, Ex-Engineer, P W D, Nasik District 1909-1910, Ex Engineer, Pravara Canals, Construction Division, 1911-19, Ex Engineer, Karachi Canals, 1920-21, Superintending Engineer, Sukkur Barrage, 1921-23, Chief Engineer, Lloyd (Sukkur) Barrage Construction 1923 to date *Address* Karachi, and Canals Sind

HATWA, MAHARAJA BAHADUR GURU MAHADEV ASRAM PRASAD SAHI OF *b* 19 July 1893, 5 Oct 1896 to the *Gadi* after death of father Maharaja Bahadur Sir Kishen Pratap Sahi, K C I E, of Hatwa *Address* Hathuwa P O, District Saran, Behar and Orissa

HAYE, MIAN ABDUL, B A, LL.B, M.B E 1919), M L A, Advocate, Lahore High Court 9 Oct 1888 *Educ* at Lahore Christian College Passed started practice at Ludhiana, elected Municipal Commissioner same year, elected Jr Vice-President 1911 which office he held till 1921 when he was elected senior Vice-President Is first non-official President of Ludhiana Municipal Council to which office he was elected in 1922 *Address* President, Municipal Council, Ludhiana

HAYLES, ALFRED ARTHUR, Editor and Managing Director, The Madras Mail *b* March 7, 1887 *m* Sybil Anne Copeland, 1928 Educ London and Paris Free lance journalism, London, till 1913, joined staff of the Madras Times 1913, became Asst Editor, The Madras Mail, 1921 *Address* Brightside, Wesley College Road, Madras

HEALE, ROBERT JOHN WINGFIELD, B,A (Cantab), 1899, M A (Cantab), 1922, O B L (1917), C I E (1930), Agent to the Governor General, Central India *b* 24 September, 1876 *m* Alice Isabel Hope, in 1906, Lthel J R Scott in 1922 and Muriel Trestrial Palmer in 1926 *Educ* King's School, Canterbury and Trinity College, Cambridge, Second Lieutenant 2nd South Staffordshire Regiment 1900, Lieut 46th Punjabis 1902, entered Political Department 1903, served on N W F Province, Ajmer, Gwalior and again on N W F Province *Address* United Service Club, Pall Mall, London

HENDERSON, ROBERT HERRIOT, C I E, Tea Planter (retired), Supdt of Tarrapur Company's Tea Gardens, Cachar, Assam, Chairman, Ind Tea Assoc, Cachar and Sylhet Represented tea-planting community on Imp Leg Council, 1901-2, when legislation regulating supply of indentured coolie labour was under consideration Was Member, Legislative Council of E Bengal and Assam, President, Manipur State Durbar, 1917-19 *Address* . Bengal Club, Calcutta

HERAS, HENRY, S J, M.A, Professor of Indian History, Director of the Indian Historical Research Institute, St Xavier's College, Bombay, President, Bombay Historical Society, Corresponding Member of the Historical Records Commission for the Bombay Centre Member of the International Committee of Historical Sciences *b* September 11, 1888 *Educ* Barcelona (Spain), Cleveland, Ohio (U S A) Professor of History, Sacred Heart College (Barcelona), Principal, Our Saviour's College, Saragossa (Spain) *Publications* History of the Manchu Dynasty of China (In Spanish), 3 Vols The Conquest of the Fort of Asirgarh by Emperor Akbar (according to an eye-witness) (in Ind Ant) The City of Jinji at the end of the 16th Century (*Ibid*), The Portuguese Fort of Barcalor (*Ibid*) The Prison of European Sadasiva Raya (*Ibid*) Venkatapatiraya I and the Portuguese (Journal of the Mythic Society) The Statues of the Nayaks of Madura in the Pudu Mantapam (*Ibid*) Early Relations between Vijayanagara and Portugal (*Ibid*) Asoka's Dharma and Religion (*Ibid*), Historical Carving at Vijayanagara (*Ibid*) Goa, Viragal of the time of Harihara II of Vijayanagara (*Ibid*) The story of Akbar's Christian Wife (Journal of Indian History), The Palace

of Akbar at Fatehpur-Sikri (*Ibid*), The Great Civil War of Vijayanagara, (1614-1617) (*Ibid*), Seven Days at Vijayanagara (*Ibid*) Rama Raya, Regent of Vijayanagara (Indian Historical Quarterly), The Last Defeat of Meherakula (*Ibid*), Relations between Guptas Kadambas and Vakatakas (Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society), The Royal Patrons of the University of Nalanda (*Ibid*) Rama Deva Raya II, an Unknown Emperor of Vijayanagara (*Ibid*) The Portuguese Alliance with the Muhammadan Kingdoms of the Deccan (Journal, B B R A S), A Note on the Excavations at Nalanda and its History (*Ibid*), Three Mughal Paintings on Akbar's Religious Discussions (*Ibid*), Two controversial Points in the Reign of Samudra Gupta (Annals of the Bhandarkar Institute) The Decay of the Portuguese Power in India (Journal of the Bombay Historical Society, Three Catholic Padres at the Court of Ali Adil Shah I (*Ibid*), A Historical Tour in search of Kadamba Documents (*Ibid*), A Newly Discovered Image of Buddha near Goa (*Ibid*), Pre Portuguese Remains in Portuguese India (*Ibid*), Some Unknown Dealings between Bijapur and Goa (Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission) A treaty between Aurangzeb and the Portuguese (*Ibid*), Jehangir and the Portuguese (*Ibid*) The Expansion wars of Venkatapa Nayaka of Ikeri (*Ibid*), A Paper Sanad of Basavappa Nayaka of Ikeri (*Ibid*), Krishna Deva Raya's Conquest of Rachol (Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland), Triparvata (Journal of the Karnatak Historical Society), The writing of History, Notes on Historical Mathodology for Indian Students (Madras, 1926) The Aravidu Dynasty of Vijayanagara, Vol I, 1542-1614 (Madras, 1927), Beginnings of Vijayanagara History (Bombay, 1929) *Address* St Xavier's College, Bombay

HIDAYATALLAH, THE HON SIR GHULAM HUSSAIN, KT (1926), Member of Council (23rd June 1928), *b* Jan 1878 *Educ* Shikarpur High School, D J Sind Coll and Govt Law School, Bombay Pleader Member and elected Vice-Presdt, Hyderabad Municipality, Presdt, District Local Board, Hyderabad, and Member, Bombay Leg Council, for past 14 years Minister of Govt in charge of Local Self-Government 1921 Member of the Executive Council since June, 1928 *Address* The Secretariat, Bombay

HIGNELL, SIDNEY ROBERT, C S I (1922), C I E *Educ*, Malvern, Exeter College, Oxford, Entered I C S, 1896, Magte and Collr 1912 Dy Secretary, Govt of India, Home Deptt, 1915-19, Officiated as Home Secretary on four occasions during that period, Private Secretary to H E the Viceroy, 1920 *Address* Delhi or Simla

HOBBS, HOWARD FREDERICK, D S O M.C, J P, Staff Officer, B B & C I Railway *b* 1, January 1880 *Educ* Entered East India Merchants business, Germany, 1900-1904, Manchester 1904-6 Joined Grandage & Co, Calcutta 1907, Manager, Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co, Bombay, served European War, France and Belgium, 1914-19 (Despatches, D S O, M C) Joined Queen's Westminster Rifles, 1914, Commissioned Welch Regt December 1914, later commanded 13th Battn same Regt (Lieut-Colonel) *Address* Byculla Club, Bombay

HOLLINS, SAMUEL THOMAS, C I E (1931), Inspector-General of Police, U P *b* October 6, 1881 *m* Ethel, youngest *d* of J Sheffield Esq, Montenotte, Cork, Irish Free State *Educ* Queen's University, Cork Joined Indian Police, 1902 as Asst Supdt of Police served in various districts as Asstt and as Supdt of Police, Asst to D I G, C I D and Personal Assistant to I G, Seconded to Tonk State, Rajputana, as I G Police, 1915 18, Judicial Member, Tonk State 1921-1925, D I G I Range U P 1928 1930 D I G, C I D, U P 1930 31 appointed Inspector General of Police April 1931 Degree of Honour, Urdu, High Proficiency Hindi, Police Medal 1918 *Publications* Tonk State Police Reorganisation Scheme, Tonk State Police Manual, Tonk State Criminal and Civil Court Manual the Criminal Tribes of the U P *Address* Lucknow, U P

HOOPER, REV WILLIAM, D D, Missionary, C M S Translator, Mussoorie, since 1892, *b* 1837 *Educ* Cheltenham Preparatory School, Bath Grammar School, Wadham College, Oxford, Hebrew Exhibition, Sanskrit Scholarship 1st class in Lit Hum B A, 1859, M A, 1861, D D, 1887 Went to India, C M S 1861, Canon of Lucknow, 1906-1919, Vicar of Mount Albert, New Zealand, 1889-90 *Publications* The Hindustani Language, Notes on the Bible and many smaller works in English, Hindi and Urdu *Address* Mussoorie, India

HOWELL, SIR EVELYN BERKELEY, K C I E, C S I, Foreign Secretary to Government of India *b* Calcutta 1877 *m* 1912, Laetitia Cecilia *Educ* Charterhouse, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, entered I C S 1900 Political Assistant, N W F P 1906, Deputy Commissioner, 1907, Dist Judge, 1907 served Zekka Khel Expedition 1908 Dy Commissioner, Kohat 1910, H M S Consul, Muscat, 1916, Dy Commissioner Basrah Wilayet, 1917, Military Governor, Baghdad, 1918, Revenue Commissioner, Mesopotamia 1918 20, Deputy Foreign Secretary, 1922 Offg Foreign Secretary, 1923-24 and 1926 27 Resident in Waziristan 1924-28, Resident in Kashmir, 1927-29 President of the Frontier Defence Committee under the Government of India, 1924 *Publications* Contributions to the N W F Provinces Gazetteer and various articles *Address* Government of India New Delhi, and Simla

HUDSON, THE HON'BLE MR WALTER FRANK, B A (Oxon) C I E, I C S, Member of Council, Government of Bombay *b* 22nd Aug 1875 *m* Alice Violet, *d* of the late Rev C T Ward *Educ* Dulwich College and B N C Oxford Entered I C S 1898, Collector of Thar Parkar, Hyderabad, Larkana, Surat, Poona, and Karachi Member of Legislative Assembly and Government Whip 1924 26, Commissioner in Sind, 1926-29, Member of Executive Council, Bombay, 1929 *Address* Sea View, Malabar Hill, Bombay

HIBBAN, [illegible] Wilfrid Trees Chris[illegible] O B E, M C, T P, A M Inst Mech [illegible] Late Indian Sir W G Armstrong Whitworth and Co Ltd [illegible] Partnership with Greenwood and [illegible] Canadian Pacific Railway 1904 1908 with Pabst and Wilcox, [illegible] and Bombay, 1907 1914 [illegible] 1st Bn West Yorkshire Regt, 1914 1916, Commanded ditto [illegible] (France) D A Q M G, XIVth Army Corps France (1916) Ditto 46th (North Midland) Division France, 1917, A Q M G, XVth Army Corps France, 1918 A A Q M G Tanks Corps Army of Occupation 1919 Lieut O B E M C, Belgian Croix de Guerre (Belgium) Deputy Chief Controller, Government of India Munitions Board, 1920 22 Pres Nat Society of Yorkshiremen in London 1922 23 Commanding Bombay [illegible] 1924 *Address* Byculla [illegible]

HIDAYAT, Syed Ali, Historian of the State [illegible] Hyderabad *b* 1884, *educ* Nizam's College Hyderabad, Delegate to the Oriental Conference Calcutta 1922, Delegate to the All Indian Librarian Conference at Madras 1923 *Publications* A Supplemental Catalogue of the Arabic and Persian Manuscripts in the State Library *Address* The State Library, Hyderabad, Deccan

HIDAYATULLAH, Sir Ahmed, Nawab Amin Jung Bahadur, M A, LL B, LL D, C S I (1911) Nawab (1917) K C I E, (1922) Deputy Minister in Waiting on H E H the Nizam since 1915 and Chief Secretary to H E H's Government *b* 11 Aug 1863 *m* Lady Lalima Amin June 1907 (*s* 3d *Idue* Christian College and Presidency College Madras, Governor's Scholar, High Court Vakil 1890 Advocate (1928) Deputy Collr and Magistrate 1890 92 Asstt Secretary to the Nizam 1893 Personal Secretary to Nizam 1896, Chief Secretary to Nizam's Govt 1905, *Publications* "Notes on Islam", articles in Periodicals *Address* Amin Munzil, Saidabad Hyderabad, Deccan

HYDARI, Sir Akbar Nawab Hydar Nawab Jung Bahadur, Finance Minister, Hyderabad *b* 8 Nov 1869 *m* Amena Najmuddin Tyabji (Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal) Cr Knight (1928) *Educ* St Xavier's College, Bombay, Joined Indian Finance Dept, 1888, Asstt Acctt General U P, 1890, Dy Acctt General, Bombay, 1897, Dy Acctt General Madras, 1900, Examiner, Govt Press Accounts 1901, Comptroller, India Treasuries, 1903, C P, 1904, lent as Acctt General, Hyderabad State, 1905, Financial Secretary, 1907, Secretary to Government, Home Dept, (Judicial, Police, Education, etc.), 1911, Ag Director General of Commerce and Industries, 1919, Accountant-General, Bombay, 1920, Finance and Railway Member, Hyderabad Executive Council, 1921, Official Director, Shahabad Cement Co, Ltd, 1922, Official Director, Singareni Collieries Co, Ltd, 1922, President, N S Railway Board, 1920 and Mining Boards 1925, Chairman Inter University Board 1925, First President Hyderabad Educational Conference in 1915 President All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference Calcutta (1917), delivered Punjab University Convocation Address 1925 Fellow of the Bombay, Dacca Aligarh Muslim and Hyderabad Osmania Universities and ex-Fellow, Madras University Conceived and organised Osmania University Hyderabad, organised State Archeological Department, especially interested in Ajanta Frescoes and Indian Paintings also Urdu type Head of Hyderabad Delegation to Round Table Conference *Address* Hyderabad, Deccan

HYDERABAD, Lieut General, His Exalted Highness Asaf Jah Muzaffar-ul-Mulk-Wal-Mamalik Nazam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-Dawla Nawab Mir Sir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur Fateh Jang, G C S I (1911), G B E (1916), son of the late Lieut-Genl Mir Sir Mahboob Ali Khan Bahadur G C B, G C S I Nizam of Hyderabad, *b* 1886, *ed* privately, Acc 1911, Lieut-General in the Army, Hon Col of 20th Deccan Horse *Address* Hyderabad Deccan

ILLINGWORTH, Arthur John Alexander, A R I B A, (1922) J P (1927) Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay, *b* 7th July 1867 *m* Winifred Younge *d of* Sir Henry Howard, *r* A, Miss Doe (one *s* one *d*) *Educ* George Heriot School, Edinburgh, Royal Institution School of Architecture Edinburgh Pupil of the late Sir Duncan Rhind, K B E, A R I B A, Architect of Edinburgh 1903-1908, Assistant with Messrs Woolfall and Eccles, F I R I B A, Architects, Liverpool, 1909-1912 In practice in Canada 1912 14 Served with 46th Canadian Infantry Battalion and other units 1914 1919 Retired with rank of Captain Dec 18, 1919 Appointed Assistant Architect, Public Works Department, Government of Bombay, 1920, and Consulting Architect to Government, 1928, Member, R I B A, Examination Board in India Captain in Army in India Reserve of Officers *Address* The Red Bungalow, Mayo Road, Bombay

IMAM, Sir Syed Ali, K C I S (1914), C S I (1911) *b* Neora (Patna), 11 Feb 1869 *s* of Nawab Syed Imad Imam, Shamsulhuda *m* 1891, five *s* four *d* *m* 1916, Mary Rose who *d* 1916 *d* of Alfred Saupin, of Chandrannagore Called to Bar, Middle Temple, 1890, Standing Council Calcutta High Court, President, 1st Session of the All-India Moslem League held at Amritsar, 1908, Mem, Moslem League Depn to England, 1909, Member of Governor's Legislative Council, Bengal, 1910, Fellow of Calcutta University 1908 12, Law Member of Governor-General's Council, 1910-16, Puisne Judge of Patna High Court, 1917, Member, Executive Council of Bihar and Orissa, 1918, President Executive Council of the Government of the Nizam of Hyderabad, 1919, First Indian Representative to sit at the first meeting of the League of Nations Nov 1920 *Address* Marian Munzil, Patna also Bella Vista, Hyderabad (Deccan)

IMAM, SYED HASAN, Barrister *b* 31 August 1871 *Educ* Patna and in England Called to the Bar (Middle Temple), 1892 Practised at Patna and Calcutta until 1911 Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, 1912-16 Resumed practice at Patna, President, Special Session, Indian National Congress, September, 1918, President, All-India Home Rule League, Delegate to London Conference on Turkish Peace Treaty, 1921 India's representative to the League of Nations, 1923 *Address* Hasan Munzil, Patna

INDORE, MAHARAJA OF H H MAHARAJA DHIRAJA RAJ RAJESHWAR SAWAI SHRI TUKOJI RAO HOLKAR, BAHADUR. G C I E, *b* 26th November 1890 *Educ* Mayo Chiefs' College, Ajmere, Imperial Cadet Corps Visited Europe, 1910, attended Coronation, 1911, again visited Europe, 1913 and 1921 abdicated 27th February 1926 Heir Prince Yeshwantrao Holkar, *b* 1908 *Address* Indore, Central India

INDORE, MAHARAJA OF, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJ RAJ RAJESHWAR SAWAI SHRI YESHWANT RAO HOLKAR BAHADUR *b* 6th September 1908, *m* a daughter of the Junior Chief of Kagal (Kolhapur) in February 1924 Received his education in England from 1920-1923 and again from 1926 to 1929 at Oxford Assumed Ruling Powers on May 9, 1930 *Address* Indore, Central India

INGLIS, JAMES WILLIAM SEPTIMUS, O B E, I S O, Hon Magistrate, Mhow, C I *b* 31 July 1874 *m* Sarah Louise Evans-Jones *Educ*, Bishop Cotton High School and St Francis deSales College, Nagpur, Joined Revenue Department of C P Raipur Secretariat, 1893, Commissioner's Office, Chhatisgarh Divn, Raipur, 1898, Superintendent and P A to Ex Engineer, Famine Works, Raipur, 1900 Superintendent D C's Office, Raipur, August 1900 Military Works Services, May 1902, Foreign Department, Government of India, August 1904, promoted Superintendent in 1915 and Asst Secretary, Foreign and Political Department, March 1926 Retired November 1929 *Address* No 97, Cantonments, Mhow, C I

ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS, J P, Yarn Merchant, *b* 1872 *Educ* St Xavier's School For many years connected with Messrs David Sassoon & Co, Member of the Municipal Corporation, Member, Managing Committee of the Society of the Hon Presidency Magistrates of Bombay and is on the directorate of several well-known companies including the Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd, the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co, Ltd and the Union Mills, trustee of Sir Hurkinsondas Narottam General Hospital, and Treasurer for Pechey Phipson Sanitarium for Women and Children, President of the Managing Council, Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas General Hospital, Member of the Managing Committee of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, and Member of the Board of David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institute President, Managing Committee of the Society of Hon Presidency Magistrates of Bombay, Director, Bundi Portland Cement, Ltd, and Punjab Portland Cement, Ltd, Member, Managing Committee, Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association; Member, Managing Committee of the Helpless Beggars and Vice-President of his own community Sheriff of Bombay, 1924 Member of the Auditors' Council and Hon Treasurer of the Bombay Vigilance Association Director, Lonavla, Khandala Electric Supply Co, Ltd, Director, Panvel Taluka Electric Co, Ltd, and Nasik-Deolali Electric Supply Co, Ltd Member of the Managing Committee, H E the Governor's Hospital Fund *Address* Garden View, Hughes Road, Bombay

ISRAR, HASAN KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, DABIR UL-MULK, SIR MAULVI MOHAMMAD, KT, C I E, *b* Shahjahanpur, 1865 *m* Lady Isar, daughter of Malik Mohammad Azmat ullah-Khan, Rais of Shahjahanpur, 1886 *Educ* Shahjahanpur and Bareilly Amirul Umara, Home Member and President, Judicial Council, Bhopal *Address* Jailkothi, Shahjahanpur

ISWAR SARAN, MUNSHI, B A (Allahabad), Advocate, Allahabad High Court, *b* 26 Aug 1874, *m* Srimati Mukhrani Devi *Educ* Church Mission High School and Jubilee High School Gorakhpur, U P and Muir Central College, Allahabad, Member, first and third Legislative Assembly, was a member of the Court of Allahabad University, is a member of the Court of the Benares Hindu University, President, Kayasthi Pathshaala, Allahabad, 1925-29, was Joint Secretary of Crosthwaite Girls' College, Allahabad, Hon Secretary, MacDonnell Hindu Boarding House, Allahabad, Hon Secretary, U P Industrial Conference, Political and Social Conferences, some time Member, All-India Congress Committee, President, U P Political and Social Conferences, Hon Secretary, Reception Committee, Indian National Congress, 1910, Elected a member of the Court of Allahabad University for 3 years 1931, Elected member of the Executive Council of the Allahabad University 1931 *Address*, 6, Edmondstone Road, Allahabad, U P

IZZAT NISHAN, KHUDA BAKHSH KHAN TIWANA, Nawab, Malik, Dist Judge, Dera Ghazi Khan *b* 1866. *Educ* Government High School, Shahpore, private training through Col. Corbyn, Deputy Commissioner Appointed an Hon Magistrate, 1881, Extra Asst Commsr, 1894, British Agent in Cabul, 1903-06 *Address* Khwajabad, District Shahpore, Punjab.

JACKSON, GILBERT HOLINSHEAD BLOMFIELD, M.A (Oxon), I C S, Puisne Judge, Madras High Court *b* 26th Jan 1875 *m* to Mrs Jackson *Educ* Marlborough College, Merton College Indian Civil Service *Address* High Court, Madras

JACKSON, WILLIAM HENRY, M A (Oxon), K L H (1st Class) 1930, Priest-Director,

Mission to the Blind of Burma *b* 13th March 1889 Royal Normal College, Upper Norwood, London, S E, Wadham College, Oxford, and Leeds Clergy School. Assistant Priest, Great Ilford, Assistant Priest, Holy Trinity Hoxton, London N *Publications* "Chords and Cadences" and "Little Parables of the Church" *Address* Mission to the Blind of Burma, S Michael's, Kemmendine, Rangoon

JADHAV, BHASKARRAO VITHOJIRAO, M A, LL B, M L A *b* May 1867 *m* to a lady from the Vichare family of Ratnagiri District *Educ* Wilson College, Elphinstone College, and Government Law School Served in Kolhapur State and retired as Revenue Member of the State Council Started the Maratha Educational Conference in 1907 and revived the Satya Shodhak movement in 1911, and has been in the Non-Brahmin movement in the Presidency from its inception Represented the claims of the Maratha and allied Communities before the joint Parliamentary Committee in England in 1919 and secured the seven reserved seats for them, was nominated member of the Legislative Council in 1922 and 1923 and represented Satara in the last two elections Minister of Education, 1924 26 and Minister of Agriculture, 1928-1930 Leader of the Non-Brahmin Party in the Legislative Council President of the Satyashodhak Samaj 1920 30 Elected Member, Legislative Assembly to represent Central Division, Delegate to Round Table Conf, 1930 31 *Address* Shahupuri, Kolhapur

JAGAN NATH BHANDARI, M A, LL B, DEWAN Idar State *b* Jan 1882 *m* Shrimati Ved Kunwarji *Educ* Government College, Lahore, and Law College, Lahore Practised at Ferozepur till 1914, joined Idar State as Private Secretary, 1914, served there till 1922 as Political Secretary and Officiating Dewan left Service and resumed practice at High Court, Lahore, Appointed Dewan Idar State, 1931 *Address* Himmatnagar, Idar State

JAGATNARAYAN, PANDIT, Pleader, Chief Court of Oudh *b* Dec 1864 *m* Srimati Kamalapati, *d* of P Sham Narayan Saheb Raina *Educ* Canning Coll, Lucknow, non-official Chairman, Lucknow Municipality Chairman, Reception Committee, 31st Indian National Congress Member, Hunter Committee Was Minister, U P Govt, for Local Self-Government and Public Health *Address* Golaganj, Lucknow

JAMES, FREDERICK ERNEST, M.A, O B E (1918), Chevalier de l'ordre de Leopold (1920), *b* 1891 *m* Eleanor May Thackrah (1919) *Educ* Leeds and London University Army, 1914-15, Belgian Red Cross, Y M.C.A, Abbeville Amiens Tank Corps, 1916-19 General Secry, Belgium and Occupied Germany, 1919 20, General Secretary, Calcutta, 1920 Member, Bengal Legis Council, and Whip of European Group, 1924-28, visited Persia *re* Welfare British Employees, A P O C 1924, President, Calcutta Rotary Club, 1925-26, visited Java *re* establishment of Y M C A 1927, Political Secretary, U P A S I, 1929, Member, Madras Legis Council, Councillor, Madras Corporation, Member, Senate Madras University, Hon Commissioner for Rotary Clubs in India, Burma, Ceylon, Java, Straits and Siam *Address* Madras Club Madras

JAMES, MAJOR-GENERAL Sir WILLIAM BERNARD, KT, 1925, C B (1918), C I E, (1912), M V O (1911) *b* 8 Feb 1865 *m* Elizabeth Minto, *c d.* of late William Minto of Tingri Estate, Assam, two *s* *Educ* U S College and Sandhurst 1st Commission in 1886, Derbyshire Regiment 1888, 2nd Lancers Intelligence Branch War Office 1900-01, South African War 1902, various staff appointments in India, A Q. M G Coronation Durbar, 1911, D A & Q M G Corps, France 1914-15, Brig-General, General Staff, France, 1915-16, (Despatches) Brevet Colonel Temp Q M G India 1916-17, Major-General, Administration, Southern Command, 1917-19 Commanding Bombay District, 1919-22, Director of Remounts, India, 1922-26 Founder and thrice President of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India 1923 *Address* C/o Messrs Grindlay & Co, Ltd, Bombay

JAMIAT RAI, DIWAN RAI BAHADUR, C I E, DIWAN BAHADUR, Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal 1930 *b* 1861, *m* 1891 *Educ* Bhown, Kohat, and Gujarat Ent Govt Service, 1880, served in 1880, Political Office with Kuram F F, 1880, accompanied Afghan Boundary Commission, 1885-1886, special duty boundary settlement of Laghari Barkhan, 1897, Asst to the Superintendent of Gazetteers of Baluchistan, 1902-1907, services acknowledged by Govt of India, on special duty in connection with revision of Establishments, 1910, Asst to Supdt of Census Operations, Baluchistan, 1910-11, Ex Asst Commsr, 1902 Settlement Officer Baluchistan, 1912, Provincial Superintendent of Census for Baluchistan, 1920-22, President, Hindu Panchayat, Member, Dufferin Fund Committee, Member, Prov Council Boy Scouts, Member, Provincial Ex Committee Red Cross Society, Grammar School Committee U P McMahon Museum Committee, President, Hindu Panchayat *Publications* Quetta Municipal Manual, History of Freemasonry in Quetta, Reports on the settlement of Duki and Barkkhan, Notes on (1) Domiciled Hindus, (2) Hindus of Kandahar and Ghazni, (3) Purbia menial castes and sweepers, (4) Afghan Pawindhas (5) Achakzai Pathans, (6) Shinwar, (7) Shorarud valley and (8) Revenue rates and conditions (9) Nutts—a wandering tribe, (10) Kharan State, (11) Hindus of Dhadar, (12) Cottage Industries of Baluchistan, (13) Administration of justice in rural areas of Baluchistan, (14) Notes on the study of the Brahui Language, (15) Manual (in Urdu) of Pushtu conversation (16) Translation into English of the Balochi Text Book, and (17) Translation into Urdu of Bengali Girih-dharma. *Address*, Quetta

JANAK SINGH, MAJOR-GENERAL RAI BAHADUR, B A, C I E, Revenue and Agriculture Minister Jammu and Kashmir, *b* 1877 *Educ* Joined Kashmir Service in 1901 serving in various capacities both in Civil and Military Deptts In the Civil Branch as Naib Tehsildar, Tehsildar, Dist Magte and Sessions Judge and finally as Revenue Minister In the Military Branch as Dy. Asst Quarter Master General, Brigade Major, O C the 2/2 Kashmir Rifles and 3rd Kashmir Rifles Got Afghan War Medal 2nd Class order of British India 1919, Military Secretary to Commander's-in Chief, Jammu and Kashmir State Forces, and Army and Revenue Minister, Jammu and Kashmir Government and now Army and Public Works Minister *Address* Jammu

JAORA LIEUT-COLONEL H. H. FAKHARUD DAULA NAWAB SIR MUHAMMED IFTIKHAR AL KHAN BAHADUR SAULAT JANG, K C I E *b* 1883 H H served in European War *Address* Jaora State, Central India

JATKAR, BHIMRAO HANMANTRAO, B A, LL B Pleader *b* 24 April 1880 *m* to Annapurnaba Jatkar *Educ* at Basim A V School, Amraoti High School, Fergusson College, Poona, and Govt Law School, Bombay Joined Yeotmal Bar in 1906, a Congressman working as one of the Joint Secretaries of the District Association, Yeotmal, since its inception in 1915, non official elected Chairman, Yeotmal Municipality, since 1919, President of the Co-operative Central Bank Ltd, Yeotmal, Deputy President, Berar Co-operative Institute Ltd, and Vice-President, District Association, Yeotmal *Address* Yeotmal (Berar)

JAYAKAR, MUKUND RAMRAO, M A, LL B, Bar-at-Law, Member, Legislative Assembly *Educ* at Bombay University Started a charitable public school called Aryan Education Society's High School in Bombay worked there four years, practised as a barrister in Bombay High Court, took to public life in 1916 and since 1921 completely in public life, elected to Bombay Legis Council in 1923 by the Bombay University Constituency, and was leader of the Swaraj Party in Bombay Council until his resignation after the meeting of the Congress in 1925 Entered Legislative Assembly as a representative of Bombay City in 1926, continued a member thereof till 1930 Deputy Leader of the Nationalist Party there from 1927 to 1930 March Leader of the Opposition in 1930 Simla session was a delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference in London and member of Federal Structure Committee *Publications* Edited a book on Vedanta Philosophy in 1924 *Address* Winter Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

JAYANTI RAMAYYA PANTULU, B A, B L *b* Aug 1861 *Educ* at Rajahmundry and Madras Served in Rev Deptt in Madras Presidency and retd as 1st Grade Depy Collr, 1917, acted as Presidency Magistrate, Madras, for three years Ex-Member, Legislative Assembly *Publications* A defence of literary Telugu and several articles on literature, history and archæology Also Telugu translations of the Sanskrit drama *Uttararama-Charitam* and Amaruka Kaoyam Editor of the Suryaraya Telugu Lexicon being published by the Telugu Academy *Address* Muktisvaram, East Godavari Dist

JEELANI, KHAN SAHEB DR HAJI SYED ABDUL KHADER SAHEB, Ex Member, Legislative Assembly and retired Medical Officer and Superintendent of District Jail *b* July 1867, *m d* of Subadar Major Yacoob Khan Saheb Sirdar Bahadur *Educ* at Saint Thomas Mount, Madras, Was Member Cantonment, Committee for 14 years, member, district board for 12 years of which for 3 years was Vice-President and Hon Magte for Madras for seven years. *Address* Saint Thomas Mount, Madras

JEFFERY, COLONEL WALTER HUGH, C I E (1914), C S I (1924), General Staff, Army Headquarters, *b* 15 Dec 1878 *m* Cicely Charlotte Cowdell *Educ* at Blundells Tiverton and Plymouth College *Address* Simla

JEHANGIR, SIR COWASJI, 1st Baronet, nephew and adopted son of late Sir Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney, C S.I *b* 8th June 1853 *m* 876, Dhunbai, *d* of the late Ardeshir Hormusjee Wadia, one *s*, 2 *d* *Educ* Proprietary School, Elphinstone College and University of Bombay Banker, millowner and landed proprietor, J P Created Knight 1895, created Baronet 1908 well-known for his philanthropy Delegate of the Parsee Matrimonial Court, and Trustee and member of the Parsee Panchayet Appointed Sheriff of Bombay in 1919 has assumed the name of Cowasji Jehangir. *Address* Readymoney House, Malabar Hill, Bombay

JEHANGIR, COWASJI, SIR (Junior) M.A (Cambridge), K C.I E (1927), C I E (1920), O B E, M L A *b* Feb 1879, *m* to Hirabai, Kaisar-i-Hind (Gold Medal) M.B E *d* of M.H A Hormusji of Lowji Castle *Educ* at St Xaviers' College, Bombay, and St John's College, Cambridge Member of the Bombay Corporation from 1904-1921; Chairman of the Standing Committee, 1914-15, Member of the Bombay Improvement Trust, President, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1919-20, Honorary Secretary, War Loan Committee, 1917-1918, Acting Member of the Executive Council, Government of Bombay, in charge of the Revenue Department (6th Dec 1921 15th July 1922), Member of the Executive Council, Government of Bombay, in charge of the General Department (23rd June 1923—23rd June 1928) Elected Member, Leg Assembly for the City of Bombay, 1930 Delegate to the Round Table Conference Partner in the Firm of Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir & Co, Ld *Address* Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

JEYPORE, RAJAH OF, SRI SRI SRI VIKRAMA DEO VARMA, *s* of late Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Krishnachandra Deo and late Sri Sri Sri Rekhadevi Mahadevi *b* 28 June 1869 *m*

JUNAGADH, H. H SIR MAHABATKHANJI RASULKHANJI, K C S I, Nawab Saheb of *b* 2nd Aug 1900 *m* Her Highness Senior Begum Saheba Manuvvarjahan of Bhopal *Educ* Mayo College, Ajmer Visited England in 1913-14 *Address* Junagadh

KAJIJI, ABDEALI MAHOMEDALI B A, LL B (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, late Judge, High Court, Bombay *b* 12 February 1871 *Educ* St Mary's Institution, Byculla, St Xavier's Coll, Bombay, Downing Coll, Cambridge, and Lincoln's Inn Ord Fellow, Syndic and Dean in Law of Bombay Univ, President, Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay and Islam Club and Vice President, Islam Gymkhana, and the Bombay Shareholders' Association *Address* Dilkhoosh, Grant Road, Bombay

KALE, VAMAN GOVIND Professor, Fergusson College *b* 1876, *Educ* New English School and Fergusson Coll, Poona Joined the Deccan Education Socy of Poona, as a life member in 1907 Fellow of Bombay Univ for five years since 1919 Prof of History and Economics, Fergusson Coll, Member, Council of State, 1921-23, and member, Indian Tariff Board, 1923-25, Secretary, D E Society, Poona, from 1925 to 1928, Vice-President, Bombay Provincial Co operative Institute etc Liberal in Politics, has addressed numerous public meetings, has published many articles on economics and political and social reform, and the following works "Indian Industrial and Economic Problems," "Indian Administration," Indian Economics," "Dawn of Modern Finance in India," "Gokhale and Economic Reforms," "India's War Finance," "Currency Reform in India," "Constitutional Reforms in India," Economics of Protection in India," "Economics in India," "Problems of World Economy," etc *Address* "Durgadhivasa," Poona No 4

KAMAT, BALKRISHNA SITARAM, B A, Merchant *b* 21 March, 1871 *Educ* Deccan Coll *m* Miss Yamunabai R M Gawaskar of Cochin Member, Bombay Legis Council, 1913-16, 1916-20, Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-23 (Liberal), Member, Kenya Deputation to England 1923 Member of various educational bodies, has taken part in work for social and agricultural reform, lately Member, Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture, Member, Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, Member, Bombay Leg Council, 1930-31, Member, Bombay Retrenchment Committee *Address* Ganeshkhind Road, Poona, or Dongre Building, Tardeo, Bombay

KAMBLI, SIDDAPPA TOTAPPA, B A, LL B, DIWAN BAHADUR, Minister of Agriculture to Bombay Government *b* September 1882 *Educ* at Deccan College Practised as pleader from 1906 to 1930 in Dharwar Courts, Non-Official President of Hubli Municipal Borough from 1922 to 1930, President, Dharwar Dist Local Board in 1929 and 1930, Member of Bombay Council since 1921, Deputy President, Bombay Council, 1927-30, orgainsed first non-Brahmin Conference in Hubli in 1920 was member, Railway Advisory Committee, M S M Railway for about two years, president over 1st Karnatak Unification Conce held at Belgaum, president over co operative conference held at Shiggaon in Dharwar Dist in 1927, President, All-India Veerashaiva Conference at Bangalore in 1927 Was President, Dharwar Non Brahmin League, was Member, Lingayat Education Association, Dharwar, and Indian Women s Aid Society, Hubli *Address* Flintona, Malabar Hill, Bombay

KANDATHIL, MOST REV MAR AUGUSTINE D D, Archbishop, Metropolitan of Ernakulam Was Titular Bishop of Arad and Co adjutor with right of succession to the first Vicar Apostolic of Ernakulam, since 1911 *b* Chemp, Vaikam, Travancore, 25 Aug 1874 *Educ* Papal Seminary, Kandy, Ceylon Priest, 1901 Parish Priest for some time Rector of Prop Sem Ernakulam, and Private Sec to the first Vicar Apostolic of Ernakulam to end of 1911 Consecrated Bishop, December 3, 1911 s Rt Rev Dr A Pareparambil as Second Vicar Apostolic, 9 Decr 1919, Installed on 18 Decr 1919, was made Archbishop Metropolitan, 21st Dec 1923, (Suffragan sees being Changanacherry, Trichur and Kottayam), Installation 16 Nov 1924 *Address* Archbishop s House, Ernakulam, Cochin State

KANHAIYA LAL, THE HON MR JUSTICE RAI BAHADUR, M A, LL B, Judge, High Court, Allahabad, *b* 17 July 1866 *m* Shrimati Devi, *d* of Vyas Gokuldasji of Agra *Educ* The Muir Central College, Allahabad, joined the U P Civil Service on 22 April 1891 as Munsiff, acted as Subordinate Judge in 1907, appointed Asst Sessions Judge with the powers of Additional District Judge in Feb 1908, acted as District and Sessions Judge in 1910 and again in 1911, appointed Additional Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, July 1912, acted as Judge of Allahabad High Court in 1920 and subsequent years for different periods Promoted Judicial Commissioner of Oudh in 1922 Appointed Judge of Allahabad High Court again in 1923 Retired July 1926, Vice-President, Age of Consent Committee, 1928-29, Member, Hindu Religious Endowments Committee, 1928 30, Member Board of Indian Medicine, U P, since 1925, Honorary Treasurer, Allahabad University since 1927 *Publications* Elementary History of India, Dharma Shiksha or a treatise on Moral culture in the vernacular, and A Note on the Reorganisation of the Judicial Staff *Address* No 9, Elgin Road, Allahabad

KANIA, HARILAL JEKISONDAS, B A, LL B (The Hon Mr Justice) Judge, High Court, Bombay *b* 3rd Nov 1890 *m* eldest *d* of Sir Chunilal V Mehta, K C I E, ex-Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay About sixteen years' practice at the Bombay Bar as an advocate on the original side of the High Court Acting Judge, High Court, Bombay, 1930 and 1931 *Address* 102, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

[illegible]

APPTHAN [illegible] Colonel His Highness [illegible] Dhiraj Sir Ganga Singhji Bahadur, Maharaja of Bikaner, G C S I (1911) G C I E (1915) G C V O (1917) on the occasion of his Golden Jubilee Honorary Colonel of 7 11th Sikhs (11th Prince of Wales's Own) One of the principal Sikh Ruling Princes in India In recognition of the prominent assistance rendered by the State during the Great War His Highness salute was raised to 19 guns and the annual tribute of £9,000 a year was remitted in perpetuity by the British Government received the Grand Cross of the Legion d Honneur from the French Government in 1924, possesses also Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of Roumania, Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile, Grand Cordon of the Order of Morocco, Grand Cordon of the Order of Tunis, Grand Cross of the Order of Chili, Grand Cross of the Order [illegible] evidence before the Cotton Tariff Committee, also gave evidence before the Tariff Board of Inquiry re Gold Thread Industry and Central Banking Inquiry Committee Is a Member of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, also a Trustee of various charitable institutions and has been the Director of some Joint Stock Companies *Address* Messrs Gobhai Karanjia Limited, Bombay 2

KARAULI, H H MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SIR BHANWAR PAL, DEO BAHADUR, YADUKUL CHANDRA BHAL, G C I E, K C I L, *b* 24 July 1864 *Educ* Mayo Coll, Ajmer *s* 1886 *Address:* Karauli, Rajputana

KASTURBHAI LALBHAI, SHETH, Millowner, *b* 22 Dec 1894 *m* Srimati Sardaben, *d* of Mr Chimanlal Vadilal Zaveri of Ahmedabad *Educ* at Gujrat College, Ahmedabad Hon Secretary, Ahmedabad Famine Relief Committee, 1918-19, elected Vice-President Ahmedabad Millowners

Association, 1923-26, elected member, Legislative Assembly as a representative of the Millowners Association (1923-26). Nominated as a delegate to the 12th International Labour Conference at Geneva, 1929 *Address* Pankore's Naka, Ahmedabad

KAY, SIR JOSEPH ASPDEN, KT (1927), J P, Managing Director W H Brady & Co. Ltd, Member, Council of Imperial Agricultural Research *b* 20th January 1884 *m* 1928, Mildred, second *d* of late J S and R A Burnett of Rowsley, Derbyshire *Educ* at Bolton, Lancashire Came to India to present firm, 1907, Managing Director and Chairman of Board of the several companies under their control, Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1921 and 1922, Employers' Delegate to International Labour Conference, 1923 Officer in Bombay Light Horse, Vice-President, Chamber of Commerce, 1925, Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1925-26 31, President, Chamber of Commerce, 1926, and Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1925-26, Chairman, Back Bay Enquiry Committee, 1926 Chairman, Prohibition (Finance) Committee (Bombay), 1926 *Address* Wilderness Cottage, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay

KAZI SYED, HIFAZAT ALI, B A, LL B *b.* 1892 *Educ* Jubbulpore, Aligarh and Allahabad Elected President, Municipal Committee, Khandwa, 1920 Minister for Local Self-Government, Public Works, Public Health, etc, Central Provinces *Address* Imlipora, Khandwa

KEALY, EDWARD HERBERT, C I E (1926), I C S, A G G, Western India *b* 1873, *m* 1905 Tempe, *d* of Sir Charles Bayley, G C I E, K.C S I, *Educ* Felsted and University College, Oxford Entered I C S, 1897, Bengal, 1897, 1902 Joined Political Dept Govt of India, March 1902. Served in Rajputana, Central India, Ajmer-Merwara, N W F P, F A A G G Central India, 1904-05, Assist. Sec, Govt of India, Foreign and Political Dept, 1905, Census Superintendent, Rajputana and Ajmer, Merwara, 1910-13, Secretary, N W F P, 1915-20, Offg Resident, Gwalior, 1922, Resident, Baroda, June 1923, March 1927, offg A G G, Central India, March-October 1927, A G G, Western India, October 1927 *Publications* Revised Aitchinson's Treaties (1909) and Census Reports on Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara (1913) *Address* The Residency, Rajkot

KEANE, MICHAEL, C S I (1929), C I E (1921), Governor of Assam (1932) *b* 1874, *m* Joyce Lovett Thomas, *Educ* School, Clongowes Wood and University College, Dublin, entered I C S, 1898 Has been Under-Secy to Govt on deputation under the Govt of India for settlement work in the Tonk and Sirohi States in Rajputana, District Officer in Agra and Cawnpore, Judicial Sec to Govt, Chief Secy to Govt and President, U P Legislative Council, 1921-25 Member, Public Service Commission, 1928, Commissioner, Meerut, 1929 *Address* Meerut

KELKAR, NARSINHA CHINTAMAN, B A, LL B. (1894), M L A, Editor, *Kesari*, Poona *b* 24 Aug 1872 *m* Durgabai, *d* of Moropant Pendse *Educ* Miraj, Poona Bombay Dist Court Pleader till 1896, editor, *Mahratta*, Poona, from 1897 to 1919, editor, *Kesari* from 1897 to 1899 and again from 1919 to 1931 Municipal Councillor from 1898 to 1921, President, Poona City Municipality in 1918 and again from 1922 to 1924 President, Bombay Provincial Conference, 1920, Delegate and member of Congress Home Rule League deputation to England in 1919, elected member of the Legislative Assembly in 1923 and 1926 *Publications* Books in Marathi 6 dramas, 1 historical treatise, 1 treatise on Wit and Humour, Biographies of Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Garibaldi, History of Ireland in English, Case for Indian Home Rule, Landmarks of Lokmanya's life, "A Passing Phase of Politics" "Pleasures and Privileges of the Pen" *Address* 554, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City

KELKER, VINAYEK MORESHWAR, Rao Bahadur, M A, Treasurer, Nagpur University, 1931 *b* 11 Oct 1862 *m* Mrs Lakshmibai Kelkar *Educ* Burhampur Zila School, Free Church Institution, Jubbulpore College, Muir Central College, Allahabad, Entered Government Service as Schoolmaster Head Clerk, Clerk of Court, Extra Asst Commissioner from 1889, retired as Dist and Sessions Judge, Akola, December 1916 *Address* Craddock Town, Nagpur

KEYES, TERENCE HUMPHREY, C S I (1926), C M G (1919), C I E (1917), Resident at Hyderabad *b* 28 May 1877 *m* Edith Beatrice, *d* of Lt-General A C M'Mahon, F R S *Educ* Haileybury Coll, and R M C Entered Army 1897, Major 1915, Temp Lieut-Col, 1918, Bt Lt-Colonel, 1918, Lt-Colonel 1923, served Tirah 1897-98 (wounded, despatches, medal 2 clasps), on famine duty in Central Provinces, 1900, Vice Consul, Seistan and Kain, 1903, Consul, Turbat-i-Haidari, 1906, served in Baluchistan, 1908, Pol Agent, Bahrein, 1914, served in Mesopotamia, 1915, in charge Mekran Mission, 1916 (C I E) attached to Russian Army in Rumania (1917), special duty in Russia, 1917-1918, Brig-General, General Staff, South Russia, 1919, Deputy High Commissioner and officiating High Commissioner, South Russia 1919-1920, served in Baluchistan 1921-28 (C S I), British Envoy at the Court of Nepal, 1928, Resident in Gwalior, 1928-29, Agent to the Governor-General in States of Western India 1929 *Address* The Residency, Hyderabad

KHALIFA SHUJAUDDIN, M A (Punjab), B A, LL B (Cambridge), LL D (Dublin), Barrister-at-Law, (Lincolnshire) *b* 27 Septr 1887 *Educ* Central Model School, Lahore, Islamia and Government Colleges, Lahore, Jesus College and Fitzwilliam Hall, Cambridge, Trinity College, Dublin Hon Prof of English Literature, Islamia Coll, Lahore, 1906-1908, Lecturer, University Law Coll, Lahore, 1917-1919, Member, Punjab Text Book Committee, 1919 1925, Fellow, Punjab Univ, since 1917, Member of the Syndicate of the Univ since 1921, Member, Academic Council, since 1921, Hon Secretary, Islamia

College Lahore, Hon Secy, Punjab Muslim Educational Conference Lahore since 1922 Hon Secretary, Punjab Muslim League since 1919, Member of Council All India Muslim League, Member Municipal Committee Lahore, Member, N W Railway Local Advisory Committee, President, Punjab Muslim Postal and R M S Union Lahore 14, Morang Road, Lahore

KHAN, SHAFAAT AHMAD B A First Class Honours in History 1914 Litt D, 1919, Trinity College, Dublin University Professor of Modern Indian History, Allahabad University 8 February 1892 m Lahmeeda, d of the late Justice Shah Din of the Punjab High Court *Educ* Government High School Moradabad Universities of Cambridge, Dublin and London Trinity College Dublin Member, United Provinces Legislative Council from Moradabad U P since 1924 Gave evidence before the Reforms Inquiry Committee 1924 the Economic Inquiry Committee in 1925, and other Committees in United Provinces President of the Provincial Muhammadan Educational Conference, held at Allahabad in 1925 and 1929 founder and proprietor of the English weekly the 'Star' Allahabad U P Muslim delegate to Round Table Conference, London, 1930 and 1931, Honorary Secretary to Muslim Delegation to Round Table Conference President, Calcutta Muslim Tenth League May 1931, President, All-Bengal Muslim Conference, Dacca, July 1931 *Publications* Founder and Editor till 1925 of the *Journal of Indian History*, published *Anglo-Portuguese Negotiations, relating to Bombay*, 1667-1673 in 1923, *East India Trade in the Seventeenth Century*, 1924, *Sources for the History of British India in the Seventeenth Century* 1926 *John Marshall in India*, 1668 1672, *What are the Rights of Muslim Minority in India?* (1928) Organiser and joint author of the Memorandum of the Muslims of United Provinces to the Indian Statutory Commission (July 1929) Contribution of numerous articles to historical journals and to the "Star," Allahabad *Address* 25, Stanley Road, Allahabad

KHAPARDE, GANESH SHRIKRISHNA, B A (1877), LL B (1884) Advocate and Member of Council of State *b* 1955, *m* Laxmi Bai. *Educ* in Berar and Bombay Extra Asstt Commissioner in Berar from 1885 to 1889, returned to the Bar, Vice-Chairman of the Local Municipality and Chairman of the District Board for nearly 17 years Member of Viceroy's Legislative Council, Member of the Council of State, re-elected in 1925. *Address* Amraoti, Berar, C P

KHOSLA, KAUSHI RAM, Journalist, Managing Proprietor, Khosla Brothers, Managing Director, Khosla Newspapers and Proprietors of the Daily Herald, Managing Director of the Property Bank, Ltd, Lahore *b* April 1882 *Educ* at F C College, Lahore Joined Commercial Bank of India Ltd as apprentice, Manager, Peoples Bank, 1904, Punjab Co-operative Bank, 1905 Started own firm of Khosla Bros, started Imperial Publishing Company and Industrial and Exchange Bank in 1920 which went into liquidation, Member, Executive body of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Member, N W R Advisory Committee, Lahore, since 1927 *Publications* Khosla Directory from 1906 16, Imperial Coronation Durbar, "India and the War", 'Who's Who in Indian Legislature and R T C" *Address* 99, Railway Road, Lahore

KHWAJA MUHUMMAD NUR, THE HON. KHAN BAHADUR, B A, B L, C B L, Puisne Judge, Patna High Court (1930) *b* 1878 *m* 1898 *Educ* Gaya Zillah School, Doveton Coll, St Xavier's College, Calcutta, Ripon Coll, Calcutta Practised as lawyer from 1901 to 1922 President, Legis Council, Bihar and Orissa from 1922 *Address* Gaya (Bihar and Orissa)

KIKABHAI PREMCHAND, Sir, Kt (1931), Financier, Sheriff of Bombay for 1932 *b* April 1, 1883 *m* Lily K Premchand *Educ* at Bombay Member, Legislative Assembly from January 1927 to September 1930 Member of the Indian Central Committee which co-operated with the Indian Statutory Committee *Address* Premodyan, Byculla, or 63, Apollo Street, Bombay

KIBE, MADHAVRAO VINAYAK, Sardar (hereditary) Rao Bahadur, (1912), Divan-i-Khas Bahadur (1920), M A, (1901), Deputy Prime Minister, Holkar State, Indore *b* 1877 *m* Kamalabai Kibe *Educ* Daly College, Indore, Muir Central College, Allahabad Hon Attache to Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, Minister, Dewas State, (J B) *Publications* articles in well-known magazines in Hindi, Marathi and English on Economics, History and Antiquities *Address* Saraswatiniketan Camp, Indore, Central India

KIRPALANI, HIRANAND KHUSHIRAM, I C S M A (Bom), B A (Oxon), Bar-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn), Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay since July 1931 *b* 28 Jan 1888 *m* to Gulli H Gidvani *Educ* N H Academy, Hyderabad (Sind), D J Sind College, Karachi and Merton Coll, Oxford Asstt Collr and Magte, Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat, 1912-1918 Municipal Commsr, Surat, 1918 to 1920 Taluqdari Settlement Officer, Gujerat, 1921 Dy Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, 1921, Collr and Dist Magte, Kaira, 1923-24, Dy Secretary to Government, Rev Deptt, 1924-26, Ag Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, 1926 Collector of Kolaba, 1928, Deputy Secretary, Indian Central Committee, 1929 Collector of Panch Mahals and Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, 1930-31 *Address* Carmichael Road, Bombay

KIRWAN, LIEUT-GENERAL BERTRAM RICHARD, C B (1918), C.M.G (1916), (Despatches seven times, Chevalier Legion of Honour, Officer Legion of Honour, French Croix de Guerre), R.A, Master-General of the Ordnance in India *b* 17 May, 1871 *s* of late Rev R Kirwan, Rector of Gittisham,

Devon *m* 1897, Helen Margaret, *d* of Col T W Hogg, Indian Staff Corps One s one *d* *Educ* Felsted, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, 2nd Lt, R A 1800, Lt 1893, Capt 1900, Maj 1908, Lt-Col 1915, Col (Brev), 1917, (Subs), 1919, Maj-Genl 1925 Staff Capt H Q of Army and War Office 1908-1912 Inst (1st Class) Sch of Gunn. 1913 Maj Inst Schl of Gunn 1913-14 Asstt Inst Schl of Inst for R H and R F A 1914 Spec Appt (Brig-Maj) (Staff Off to Maj-Gen R A) France 1914-15 G S O I (Staff Off to Maj-Gen R.A) France 1915-16 Brig Gen R A France (temp Brig Gen) 1916-17 G O C R A, XV Army Corps 1917-19 Brig Gen R A Rhine Army 1919 to 1920 Dir of Art War Office 1920-23 President, Ord Committee, England, (Maj-Gen June 1925) 1923-27 Maj-Gen R A Army Head Quarters, India, May 1929 Master-General of the Ordnance in India, April 1930 *Address* Army Headquarters, India, Delhi and Simla

KISCH, BARTHOLD SCHLESINGER, B A (Oxford), C I E (1926), I C S, District and Sessions Judge, United Provinces, *b* 25 Oct 1882 *m* Magdeleine Louise Claire Bernard-Antony *Educ* St Paul's School, London and Exeter College, Oxford Controller, Local Clearing Office (Enemy Debts) and Administrator of Austrian and Hungarian Property in India, Secretary to Joint Committee of the House of Lords and House of Commons to inquire into the Organisation and Methods of the Central Prisoners of War Committee, 1917, attached to Legislative Department, Government of India *Address* Delhi and Simla

KISHENGARH, H. H MAHARAJA ADHIRAJ MAHARAJA MADANSINGH BAHADUR, K C S I, K.C.I.E, *b* Nov 1884, *s* father, late Maharaja Sir Sardul Singh Bahadur, G C.I.E *cr* 1892, *m* 2nd *d* of present Chief of Udaipur, served European War, 1914-15 *Address* Kishengarh, Rajputana

KISHUN PERSHAD, RAJA-I-RAJAYAN MAHARAJA BAHADUR, YAMINUS-SALTANATH SIR, G C I E (1910), K.C.I.E, *cr* 1903 Hereditary Paishkar and President of the State Executive Council, Hyderabad State *b* 28 Jan 1864 *Educ* Nizam's College, Paishkar and Military Minister, 1893-1901, Prime Minister, 1901-1912. President of Executive Council since Nov 1926 under the present constitution. *Publications* Copious in Urdu and Persian prose and poetry Descended from the great Hyderabad Statesman Maharaja Chandoo Lal Heir Raja Khaja Pershad *Address* City Palace, Hyderabad

KOLHAPUR, LT-COL HIS HIGHNESS SIR SHRI RAJARAM CHHATRAPATI, MAHARAJA OF since 1922, G C S I (1931), G C I E (1924) *b* 30 July 1897, *e s* of Col Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur (d 1922), direct descendant of Shivaji the Great, the Founder of the Maratha Empire *m* 1918 H H Shrimati Tarabai Saheb, *g d* of H H Sir Sayajirao Maharaj Gaekwar, Ruler of Baroda *m* again to Her Highness Shri Vijayamala Maharani Saheb in June 1925 *Educ* Privately in Kolhapur; Hendon School, studied agriculture at Ewing Christian College, Allahabad Hon Lieut-Colonel in the Indian Army, April 1927 *Address* Kolhapur

KOLLENGODE, RAJA SIR V VASUDEVA RAJA VALIA NAMBIDI OF, Kt (1925), C I E (1915) F M U (1921), Landholder *b* Oct 1873 *m* to C Kalyani Amma, *d* of Mr K Rama Menon, Chief Justice of Travancore *Educ* Rajah's High School, Kollengode, and Victoria College, Palghat, Senior member and manager of the aristocratic family of Venganad in Malabar, twice nominated as member of Madras Legislative Council, afterwards elected Member, Madras Legislative Council, representing landholders, Member, Council of State (1922) Temp Member, Madras Executive Council, from Nov 1923 to April 1924 Elected Member of the Legislative Assembly representing Landholders of the Madras Presidency from Sept 1930 and Leader and President, Landholders' Group in Legislative Assembly, also elected member of the Governing body of the Red Cross Society, Delhi, also Member of the Annamalai University since 1929 *Address* Kollengode, Malabar Dist

KOTAH, H. H LIEUT-COLONEL SIR UMED SINGH BAHADUR, MAHARAO OF, G C S I, G C I E, G B E, K C S I, Hon Lt-Col in Army, Hon Major, 42nd Deoli Regt *b* 1873 *s* 1889 *Address* Kotah, Rajputana

KOTHAVALA, PHEROZE DHANJISHAH, B A, LL B, Dewan, Rajpipla State *b* 10 April 1886 *m* Tehmi, *d* of late Mr K R Kama of Ootacamund *Educ* Rajpipla High School, Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Government Law College, Bombay Practised on the Appellate Side, Bombay High Court from 1912 to 1915 Appointed Private Secretary to H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla, 1916, Naib Dewan, Rajpipla, 1927 Dewan Nov 1930 *Address* Rajpipla (Rewa Kantha Agency)

KOTLA, HON'BLE RAJA BAHADUR KUSHAL PAL SINGH OF, M.A (Cal), LL B (All) M L C Minister for Education and Industries U P Government *b* 15 Dec 1872 Succeeded to Kotla estate, 1905, Member, U P Legis Council since 1909, Member, Imperial Legis Council, 1913-16, Member, Legis Assembly 1921-23, Special Magte, Chairman, Agra Dist Board, Trustee and Mem of Managing Committee of Agra Coll, Member of Governing Body of Cawnpore Agricultural College Member of the Senate of Agra University *Address* Naini Tal, Lucknow

KRISHNAMACHARYA, RAO BAHADUR VANGAL THIRUVENKATA, B A, B L, C I E (1926), Dewan of Baroda *b* 1881 *m* Sri Rangammal *Educ* Presidency Coll Madras and Law Coll, Madras Entered Madras Civil Service by a competitiv

b 3 March 1884 Grandson of Khan Bahadur Sir Nowrojee Pestonji, Vakil, C I E, of Ahmedabad *m* Miss Tehmi Jamsetji Kharas of Bandra *Educ* Ahmedabad High School, Elphinstone Coll., Bombay, Sir J J School of Art, Bombay and St John's Wood and Westminster Schools of Art, London Painted life size memorial portrait of Sir Pherozeshah M Mehta for Municipal Corpn, Bombay, unveiled by H E Sir George Lloyd, Sir D E Wacha's portrait in the Bombay Univ, Dr Dadabhoy Nowroji's portrait and Principal A L Covernton's portrait for Elphinstone Coll., Sir Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil's portrait for Nowrojee Hall, Ahmedabad, and H H the Nawab of Rampur's life size portrait for Durbar Hall, Rampur H E Sir Leslie Wilson's portrait as District Grand Master for the Masonic Hall, Bombay, Member of the Government of Bombay Board of Examiners for Art Examinations, 1917-1931 Chosen by the Govt. of India to copy Royal portraits in England, 1930, for the Viceroy's House, New Delhi. *Address* 22, Babulnath Road, Bombay

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, SIR, KT (1926), J P, C I E (1914) *b* October 1863 *m* Satyavati, *d* of Bhimrao Bolanath Divatia of Ahmedabad *Educ* Bhavnagar High School and Elphinstone College Under-Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, and Revenue Commissioner, Bhavnagar Resigned service in 1899 and entered business at Bombay as Guaranteed Broker to Gysl Klynanjung Helped in starting the Bombay Central Co operative Bank, Bank of Baroda, Indian Cement Company, Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd. Director in Commercial firms and banks Nominated to the Bombay Legislative Council in 1910, 1913 and 1916 President of the All-India Industrial Conference at Karachi in 1913, Member, Maclagan Committee on Co operation 1914-1915, President, Mysore Co-operative Conference 1915, Chairman, Mysore Co-operative Committee, 1921-23, Member, Senate of Bombay University, Hon Treasurer, Adams Wylie Hospital, 1918-22 and of Seva Sadan, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, 1917-18, Elected to Council of State, 1920, Member Indian Mercantile Marine Committee, 1923-24, President, Indian Economic Conference at Benares 1925 Ag Member, Bombay Executive Council, 1925, President of Madras, Bihar and Orissa and United Provinces Co-operative Conference in 1926, 1928 and 1929 *Address* Andheri, *via* B B & C I. Railway

LAMBERT, HENRY, M.A (Cantab), Principal, Patna College *b* 22 Feb 1881 *m* Violet Crawford, *d* of Lt Col. D G Crawford, I.M S (retired) *Educ* Perse School, Trinity Coll, Cambridge Asst Master, Felsted School, for nearly three years, Indian Educational Service, Inspector of Schools in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, Principal, Ravenshaw Coll., Cuttack, Principal, Patna Coll *Address* Patna College, Bankipur, E I. Railway

LANGLEY, GEORGE HARRY, M A, Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University, since January 1, 1926, *b* 14 July 1881, *s* of Leveson and Matilda Emma Langley, *m* 1913, Lucilla Mary Biggart, Armagh, *Educ* The University, Reading, Scholar in Logic and Psychology, London University, 1906, M A in Philosophy with special mark of distinction University of London 1909, Indian Educational Service, 1913, Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta, 1913, Professor of Philosophy, Dacca College, 1913, Professor of Philosophy and Provost of Dacca Hall University of Dacca, 1921-25, Acting Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University, July to September 1925 *Publications* Articles in Mind, Proceedings of Aristotelian Society, Hibbert Journal, Monist, Quest, Dacca University Bulletin, Indian Philosophical Review, Indian Journal of Philosophy, etc *Address* Ramna, Dacca, L Bengal

LATIF, CAMRUDIN AMIRUDIN ABDUL, B A, late Mem of Sec of State's Adv. Comm for Ind Students, *b* Cambay, 28 Sept 1856 *Educ* Elphinstone Coll, Bombay, Bombay Univ, practised as Vakil of Consular Courts, Zanzibar and Mombassa, 1880 93, Legal Adviser to successive Sultans of Zanzibar Fellow, Bombay Univ, J P, Bombay, Hereditary Inamdar, Cambay State *Address* 1, Harvey Road, Chowpatti, Bombay

LATTHE, DIWAN BAHADUR ANNA BABAJI, M.A, LL B (Bombay), *b* 1878 *m.* to Jyotsnabai Kadre of Kolhapur *Educ* Deccan College, Poona, Prof of English Rajaram College, Kolhapur, 1907-1911, Educational Inspector, Kolhapur, till 1914 President, Southern Mahratta Jain Association and Karnatak Non-Brahman League, Edited "*Deccan Ryot* (1918-20)" Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1921-23, Member of the University Reform Committee, 1924 Diwan of Kolhapur 1926-30 Diwan Bahadurship Conferred in 1930 Attended Indian Round Table Conference in London as Adviser to the States' Delegation *Publications* "Introduction to Jainism" (English) 'Growth of British Empire in India" (Marathi) "Memoirs of Shahu Chhatrapati" 'Shri Shahu Chhatrapatiche Charitra" in Marathi (1925) and "Problems of Indian States" (English) 1930 *Address* Belgaum

LEFTWICH, CHARLES GERRANS, C.B E (1919) Indian Trades Agent, East Africa, *b* 31 July 1872. *m* Evadne Fawcus of Alnmouth, Northumberland. *Educ.* Christ's Hospital and St John's College, Cantab Entered I C S 1896 Served in C P *Address* Mombassa

LEGGE, FRANCIS CECIL, C B E, V D (1919), Director of Wagon Interchange, Indian Railway Conference Assocn. *b* 14 September 1873 *Educ* Sherborne School *Address* Bengal Club, Calcutta

LE RUYET, Rt Rev Mgr PIUS, O M. CAP. R C BISHOP OF AJMER Lorient (France), *b* 29 November 1870 *Educ* Entered Noviciate of Friars Minor Capuchins,

Province of Paris, at Le Mans, 4 Oct 1888 Joined Mission of Rajputana, November 1894 Ordained priest 21 July 1895 Chaplain at Ajmer, Rector of St Anselm's High School (1904-1931) Appointed Bishop 8 June 1931 Consecrated 28 Oct 1931 *Address* Bishop's House, Ajmer

LISLIE, BRADFORD, LIEUT-COL SIR, KT, O B I (Military, 1917), M.Inst C E, M I E E Chairman and Chief Engineer, Madras Port Trust *b* 1868 *m* Edith Stewart *Educ* Marlborough On B N N for 12 years, retiring as Deputy Agent and Chief Engineer to join Firm of Sir John Wolfe Barry and Brunel, Consulting Engineers, Westminster Lt.-Col R L Northern France 1916 to 1919 Chairman and Chief Engineer, Madras Port Trust since 1921 *Address* Harbour House, Madras

LEY, ARTHUR HERBERT, B A, C S I (1926), C I E (1918), C B E (1924), Member, Public Services Commission, India *b* 7 Nov 1879 *Educ* Winchester College and New College, Oxford Entered I C S 1903, Under-Secretary, Government of Bengal, 1908, Under-Secretary, Govt of India, 1909-12, Director General of Commercial Intelligence, 1914-16, Dy Secretary, Commerce Department, 1915 18, Secretary, Commerce Department, 1919, Chief Controller, Surplus Stores, 1921-23, Secretary, Department of Industries, 1923-1926 *Address* Delhi and Simla

LIAQAT HAYAT KHAN, NAWAB, K B, O B R, Vikarulmulk, Altmadutmul, Tazimi Sardar, Prime Minister of Patiala State *b* 1st February 1887 *m d* of Mian Nizammuddin, late Prime Minister of Poneh State *Educ*. Rawalpindi Government High School. *Address* Patiala

LINDSAY, SIR DARCY, KT (1925), C.B E, 1919 Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal (1911) *b*. Nov. 1865 Late Secretary, Calcutta Branch, Royal Insurance Co *Address* 26, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta

LINDSAY, HARRY ALEXANDER FANSHAWE, C I E C B E, I C S, Indian Trade Commissioner, London. *b* 11 March 1881. *m* Kathleen Louise Huntington *Educ* St Paul's School, London Worcester College, Oxford; Arrived in India 1905 and served in Bengal as Asst Collr and Mgtc, Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue and General Departments, March 1910, transferred to Bihar, 1912, Under-Secretary to Government, Rev Department, 1912, Under-Secretary to Govt of India, Commerce and Industry Department, 1912, Director, Commercial Intelligence Department, 1916, C B E, 1919, Offg Secretary to Government of India, Department of Commerce, 1921, Indian Trade Commissioner, from 1st February 1923, C I E in 1926 *Address* Bengal Club, Calcutta, and Oriental Club, London.

LITTLEHAILES, RICHARD, M.A. (Oxon), C.I.E Educational Commissioner with Government of India, 1925 *b* 14 February 1878. *Educ* Balliol Coll., Oxford and Kiel University Demonstrator and Lecturer, Clarendon Laboratory, Oxford Joined I E S 1903 as Prof of Mathematics, Presidency College, Madras Director of Public Instruction, Madras, 1919 *Address* Delhi and Simla

LLOYD, ALAN HUBERT, B A (Cantab), C I E I C S, Member, Central Board of Revenue *b* August 30, 1883 *m* Violet Mary, *d* of the late J C Orrock *Educ* King William's College, Isle of Man, Gonville & Calus College, Cambridge Appointed to Indian Civil Service, Burma, 1907, Member, Central Board of Revenue since 1923 *Address* Delhi and Simla

LOHARU, THE HON NAWAB SIR AMIR-UD-DIN AHMED KHAN BAHADUR, K C I E, Member, Council of State, and Persian and Urdu Poet *b* 1860, *S* 1884 Ruling Chief of Moghal tribe Abdicated in favour of his Heir-Apparent and Successor in 1920 voluntarily retaining titles and 9 guns salute as personal distinctions For two years Mem of Imp. Leg Council and for two years Mem of Punjab Council, again a member of Council of State for 3 years, Superintendent and Adviser to the Malerkotla State in the Punjab for 12 years Attached to Pol Dept in Mesopotamia After death of his son the Ruling Nawab he is now Nawab Regent during the minority of his grandson the Nawab of Loharu *Address* Loharu, Punjab

LORT-WILLIAMS, HON MR JUSTICE JOHN ROLLESTON, K C (1922), Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta *b* 14 September 1881 *m* 1923, Dorothy Margery Mary, *o c* of late Edward Russel, The Hermitage, Hampstead *Educ* Merchant Taylors, London University, Tancred student, 1922, Barrister, Lincoln's Inn, 1904, Member, Inner and Middle Temple, Recorder of West Bromwich 1923 and of Walsall 1924-28 President, Hardwicke Society, 1911, Contested (U) Pembrokeshire, 1906 and 1908, Stockport, December 1910 (Co U) M. P Rotherhithe 1918-1922, (U) 1923 Member of the Oxford Circuit. Served six years in Middlesex Imperial Yeomanry, Member of the L C C (Limehouse), 1907-10, Vice Chairman of Housing Committee, Appointed, Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1927 *Address* High Court, Calcutta

LOW, FRANCIS, Assistant Editor. *The Times of India* *b* 19 November 1893 *m* Margaret Helen Adams, *Educ*: Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen Joined staff *Aberdeen Free Press*, 1911 Served in War with Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force Special Service Officer, Intelligence, G H Q 1919 Gazetted out with rank of Captain, 1920 Chief Reporter, *Aberdeen Free Press*, 1920 Sub-Editor, *The Times of India*, 1922, Asst Editor, 1927. *Address* 57-C, Warden Road, Bombay

LOYD, RT REV. P H *see* Nasik, Bishop of

LYALL, FRANK FREDERICK, C I E, I C E (retd) General Manager, Kasim Bazaar Raj, *b* 12 June 1872 *Educ*.. Edinburgh Academy Balliol Coll, Oxford. Ent. I.C S, 1891, *m*

Miss I K Markham (1906), Ministry of Munitions, London, 1915-1918, Committee 1019, retired 1926 *Address* 17, Allpore Park, Calcutta

LYLE, THOMAS MCELDERRY, B E, A R C Sc I, C I E (1928), I S E, Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Works, U P *b* 24 May 1886 *m* Mary Stewart Forsyth, 1922 *Educ* St Andrew's College, Dublin, Royal College of Science, Ireland, Queen's College, Belfast and Royal University of Ireland (Graduated 1908, First Place with First Class Honours) Assistant on Main Drainage Construction under London County Council 1908-09, apptd Asst Engineer in P W D (Irrigation), U P India in 1909, employed on various large construction works, including Gangao Dam on Ken River in C I, in charge of construction of Ghaghar Canal Reservoir and Karamnasa Feeder cut and headworks, Executive Engineer in charge of Design and Construction of Sarda Canal Barrage and head portion of Sarda Canal including the Jagbura Syphon (the largest syphon in the world) and other cross drainage works 1921-29 War service in Waziristan, in South Persia and in the 3rd Afghan War Mentioned in Despatches by G O C Bushire Field Force in 1918-19 (South Persia) *Address* Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Lucknow, U P

MCCARRISON, COLONEL ROBERT, I M S, M D, D.Sc, Hon LL D, F R C P (London), Hon Physician to H M the King-Foreign Associate Fellow College of Physicians (Philadelphia), Kaiser-i-Hind (1st Class), 1911, C I E (1923), Director Nutritional Research, Indian Research Fund Association, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor *b* 15 March 1878, *m* Helen Stella 3rd *d* of the late J L Johnston, I C S Judicial Commissioner, Sind *Educ* Queen's College, Belfast Graduated M B Bch, B.A O (1st Class Hons and Exhibition) (1900), M.D (Hons) 1900, M R C P (Lond) 1909, D Sc (Belfast) 1911, F R.C P (Lond) 1914, Entered I M S, 1901, Milroy Lecturer, College of Physicians, London, 1913, Mellon Lecturer, University of Pittsburgh, U S.A, 1921, Mary Scott Newbold Lectnrer, C P Philadelphia, 1921, Hanna Lecturer, Cleveland, Ohio, U S.A, 1921, Mayo Foundation Lecturer, Rochester, Min. U.S A 1921, Arnott Memorial Gold Medalist Irish Medical Schools and Graduates Association 1921, Prix Amussat Academy of Medicine Paris (1914), Laureate of the Academy of Medicine, Paris (1914), Stewart Prize for Research, British Medical Association (1918) Foreign Associate Fellow, College of Physicians of Philadelphia (1922), Hon LL D, Queen's University, Belfast 1919, Silver Medalist, Royal Society of Arts, 1925, Brevet Lt -Colonel (1918) for distinguished Service in the Field," Brevet Colonel 1928 *Publications*, "Endemic Goitre" London 1913, The Thyroid-Gland in Health and Disease," London, 1917, "Studies in Deficiency Disease," London, '1921, "The Simple Goitres," London, 1928, "Food," Madras, 1928 Numerous scientific papers on the Physiology and pathology of the thyroid and parathyroid glands and on disorders of Nutrition in Proc, Roy Soc, Proc Royal Soc, Med, Indian Journal Medical Research, etc *Address* Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, South India

MACKENZIE, ARTHUR HENDERSON, M A B Sc, A R C Sc, C I E (1928), Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces *b* February 9, 1880 *m* Zora Gibson Harwood *Educ* Royal Academy Inverness, Aberdeen Univ, Royal Coll of Science Principal, Secondary School, Newton Abbot, 1907-08, Inspector of Schools, United Provinces, 1908 09, Principal Government Training College, Allahabad, 1909-1920, Chief Inspector of Vernacular Education, United Provinces, 1920 21, Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, from 1921, Officiating Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, 1930 *Address* Allahabad, U P

MACMULLEN, LIEUT GENERAL CYRIL NORMAN, C B, C M.G, C I E, D S O, General Officer Commanding Rawalpindi Dist *b* 1877 Served N W Frontier 1897-98 (medal and clasp), Tibet expedition, 1903-4 (medal), European War 1014-19 (despatches, C M G, D S O, Brevet Lt -Col, Legion of Honour, Order of Crown of Belgium, Croix de Guerre), Afghan War, 1919 Army Headquarters, India, 1924-27 G O C Rawalpindi District, 1027 *Address* Rawalpindi

MACNEE, EUSTACE ALBERIE, M A (Cantab), V D (1921), Principal, Spence Training College, Jubbulpore *b* 11 Nov 1885 *m* Irene Mary (Porter) *Educ* St Paul's School, London, and Clare College, Cambridge Appointed to Indian Educational Service, 25th October 1008 *Publications* Exercises in English Grammar and Idiom, Editor of "Instruction in Indian Secondary Schools" (2nd edition) *Address* Spence Training College, Jubbulpore.

MACTAGGART, COLONEL CHARLES, C S I, 1919 C I E, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, U P, *b* 1861 *Educ* Campbelltown Gram Sch Glasgow Univ., Ent-I M.S, 1886, Insp -Gen of Prisons, 1902, Mem, Indian Factory Labour Commission, 1907-08, Mem of U. P. Leg Council, 1909 *Address* Lucknow.

MCKENZIE, THE REV JOHN, M A (Aberdeen), 1904, Senior Cunningham Fellow, New College, Edinburgh, 1908, Principal Wilson College, and Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University *b* 13 June 1883 *m* Agnes Ferguson Dinnes *Educ* Aberdeen University, New College, Edinburgh, Tubingen University Ordained 1908, Appointed Professor in Wilson College, 1908, Appointed Principal, 1921 Fellow of the University of Bombay, President, Bombay Christian Council, 1924-26 President, Bombay Anthropological Society, 1927-29 *Publications* Hindu Ethics (Oxford Univ Press) Edited Worship, Witness and Work by R S Simpson, D D (James Clarke), Edited The Christian Task in India (Macmillan) *Address* Wilson College House, Bombay

MADGAVKAR, SIR GOVIND DINANATH, Kt, B A, I C S, *b* 21 May 1871 *m* Miss Bhadrabai Pandit *Educ* St Xavier's High School, St Xavier's College, Elphinstone College, and

[illegible]

[illegible]

MADHAVA RAO, P. [illegible] (1872 [illegible]) [illegible] Kumba[illegible] [illegible] Sastrampatti [illegible] [illegible] 1917 [illegible] 1920 now [illegible] Indian National [illegible] [illegible] *Publications* [illegible] *Address* [illegible]

MADHAVAN, S. E. CHINCHAL, BT., see [illegible]

MADIAS, [illegible] 1872 [illegible] Wallace M.A. (Cantab.) [illegible] 1871 [illegible] Highgate [illegible] College [illegible] Ordained 1896 [illegible] Divinity Sch. [illegible] Prin. [illegible] Narayan's [illegible] C.M.S., Indian Group [illegible] Cathedral [illegible] now 1910-15 Bishop of Tinnevelly 1915-1922 *Publications* [illegible] in Bishop's Commentaries for [illegible] Divinity of Jesus Christ, [illegible] to [illegible] Jan. 1923 *Address* Sullivan's Gardens, Royapettah, Madras

MAHALOOD ALI KHAN, MAHOMED ARSHAD KHAN, M.L.C., Hon. Class Sardar (1921) [illegible] Agent, Hubli *b.* 1876 *Educ.* at Hubli. Started business in cotton in 1895, extended same from time to time created a cotton market at Savanur by establishing Ginning and Pressing factories there, also started ginning factories at Ranebennur and Guttal convenient places for marketing cotton in the interior, is an advocate of improved methods and machinery for agriculture and himself a cultivator on a large scale, cultivating about 300 acres of land on improved lines and demonstrating its benefits to the other ryots of his place and neighbourhood, is President, Hubli Anjuman Islam, working for the educational, social and material uplift of Mahomedans, is Vice-President of Hubli Municipality. *Publications* Kanarese translation of Mr. G. I. Keatinge's "Rural Economy in the Bombay Deccan," Kanarese translation of "Britain in India, Have we Benefited?" *Address* Opposite Native General Library, Hubli, Dist. Dharwar

MAHALANI, GANESH SAKHARAM, M.A. (Cantab.), Ph.D. (Cantab.), B.A. (Bom.), Smith's [illegible] (1[illegible]) Principal and Professor of Mathematics, Fergusson College, Poona *b.* 7 Nov. 1898 *m.* Indumati Paranjpye, [illegible] Paranjpye and niece of Dr. P. [illegible] Paranjpye. *Educ.* High School, Sarva Fergusson College, Poona, St. John's College, Cambridge. First in Intermediate (Senior Sir Hilt Scholar) and the B.A. Examination, Duke of Edinburgh Fellow West of India and as Government of India Scholar [illegible] to India in 1927, appointed Principal, Fergusson College, 1929, obtained [illegible] Hunt. *Publications* [illegible] in Elementary Analysis, [illegible] Courses of Indian Universities, and some mathematical publications especially [illegible] to Theory of Ferromagnetic Crystals (published in the Transactions of the Royal Society, London). *Address* Fergusson College, Poona 4

MAHALANOBIS, S. C., B.Sc. (Lelin.), I.R.S.E., I.E.S., (retd.) Prof. of Physiology, Carmichael Medical College, Calcutta, Presidency College, Calcutta 1909-27, Fellow, and Professor, Calcutta University, President, Board of Higher Studies in Physiology, Calcutta University. *b.* Calcutta 1867, *m.* 1902 fourth d. of Keshub Chunder Sen and sister of H. H. the Maharani of Cooch-Behar. *Educ.* Edinburgh Univ. *Publications* Muscle Fat in Salmon, Life History of Salmon, New form of Myograph, Teachers' Manual, Text Book of Science. *Address* 45, New Park Street, Calcutta

MAHDI HUSAIN, KHAN BAHADUR-UD-DAULA, AZOD-UL-MULK, NAWAB MIRZA KHAN BAHADUR, C.I.E. *b.* 1834 *Educ.* India, Arabia. Travelled extensively in Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, and Europe, visited Mecca, Medina, Kaymiani. *Address* Tirminigaz, Lucknow

MAHOMED USMAN, THE HON. SIR, KT., B.A., Member of the Executive Council, Madras and Vice-President of the Executive Council, 1929. *b.* 1854 *m.* *d.* of Shifa-ul-Mulk Zainulabudin Sahib Bahadur, B.A. *Educ.* Madras Christian College. Councillor, Corporation of Madras, 1913-1925, Hon. Pres. Magte., 1916-20, Fellow of the Madras University, Member, Town Planning Trust, 1921-25; Chairman of Committee on Indigenous Systems of Medicine, 1921-23, Member, Publicity Board, 1918 and 1921-22, President, Mathialpet Muslim Anjuman, Madras, President, Board of Visitors to the Govt. Mahomedan Coll. and Hon. Visitor, Government School of Arts and Crafts, 1923-25, Member, Madras Excise Licensing Board, 1922-25. Gave evidence before the Reforms Committees and the Jail Committee. Elected Member, Madras Legis. Council, 1921-23, Sheriff of Madras (1924), President of the Corporation of Madras, 1924-25, President, Madras Children's Aid Society, 1926-28, President, Madras Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, 1925-1928, Chairman, H. R. H. The Prince of Wales' Children's Hospital Fund, Chairman, the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Madras, 1925, President, Mahomedan Educational Association of Southern India. Khan Sahib 1920,

Khan Bahadur, 1921, Kaiser-i-Hind Second Class 1923 Knighted 1928 *Address* Teynampet Gardens, Cathedral, P O Madras

MAHMOOD SCHAMNAD, SAHEB BAHADUR, KHAN BAHADUR (1930), M.L C, Landholder, Member, Legislative Council, Madras (elected) and Member, S Kanara District Board Elected Member, S K Dist Educational Council *b* 7 March 1870 *m* 1896 to Mrs Maryam Schamnad *Educ* St Aloysius' College, Mangalore and Christian College, Madras Served on the South Kanara Dist Board for about 15 years, Hon Magistrate for 10 years since 1913 Pioneer of Moplah education is S Canara Started the Azizia Muslim Educational Association in South Kanara and Madras Moplah Amelioration Committee in 1922 Elected Member of the First and Second Legislative Assembly and 3rd and 4th Legislative Council Government awarded a Coronation Medal and a Certificate in recognition of his services on Local Boards and his special interest in Moplah education, Presided at the 3rd Annual Confce of all Kerala Muslim Aikya Sangham in 1925 Leader of the Govt Deputation to the Andamans to investigate into the Moplah Colonization Scheme in 1925, Presided at the first district Muslim Educational Confce, S Kanara in 1926 Member, Mahomedan Religious Endowment Committee, Kasaragod Vice-President, Madras Presidency Moslem League, Member, Staff Selection Board, Madras, 1928, Member, Senate Madras University, 1930 *Publication* The Moplah Willsh Act, 1928 (Madras) *Address* Sea View, Kasaragod, S Kanara

MAHOMEDALI, KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB SYED I S O Ent Govt Service, 1873, Insp-Gen of Registration, Bengal, retired, 1913, a distinguished Urdu scholar and dramatist, wrote The Nawabi-Darbar, and Adventures of Notorious Detective in English *Address* 4, Ballygunge, Calcutta

MAIN, T F, B Sc, O B E (1927), Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency *b* Jan 1882 *Educ* Watson's Coll, and Edinburgh Univ Indian Agricultural Service *Address* Club of Western India, Poona

MAJITHIA, THE HON SARDAR BAHADUR SIR SUNDAR SINGH, KT (1926) C.I E (1920), Ex Revenue Member, Government of Punjab, *b* 17th Feb 1872, *m* grand daughter of Sardar Sir Attar Singh, K C I E, Chief of Bahadur (Patiala State) *Educ* Punjab Chiefs College and Government College, Lahore Worked as Hon Secretary of the Khalsa Coll, Amritsar for 11 years and Hon Secretary, Chief Khalsa Diwan, a representative body of the Sikhs from its inception in 1902 to the close of 1920 *Address* "Majithia House," Albert Road, Amritsar (Punjab)

MAJUMDAR DWIJA DAS, M.Sc, Assistant Controller of Stationery, Government of India Offg Deputy Controller of Stationery and Stamps, in October, 1927, and Offg Manager, Central Publication Branch March, 1930 *b* 2nd Feb 1890 *m* Abhamayee, *d* of late Promatna Nath Ghosh, Zemindar of Bhagalpur *Educ* Krishnagar Collegiate School, Krishnagar College, and Presidency College, Calcutta Entered Bengal Junior Civil Service, 1915, Bengal Survey Office as Asstt. to the Officer in Charge, Bengal Traverse Party, 1917, Asstt Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Govt of India, 1924, Acted as Hon Secretary, Bengal Junior Civil Service from 1921 to 1926. *Address* 20/2 B, Ray Street, Elgin Road, Calcutta

MALAVIYA, PANDIT KRISHNA KANT, Editor of *Abhyudaya Educ* at Allahabad *Publications:* Sansar Sankat, Solaghrat Manorama at Patna, and many others in Hindi *Address* Abhyudaya, Allahabad.

MALAVIYA PANDIT MADAN MOHAN, *b* Allahabad, 25 Dec 1861 *m* 1881, four sons and three daughters *Educ.* Sanskrit at the Dharma Jnanopadesh Pathshala, Govt High School, Muir Central Coll, Allahabad, B A (Calcutta), Schoolmaster, 1885 87, edited the Indian Union, 1885-1887, the Hindustan, 1887-1889, The Abhyudaya, 1907-1909, LL B, Allahabad University, 1892, Vakil, High Court, Allahabad, 1892, Member, Prov Leg Council, 1902-12, President of Indian National Congress, 1909 and 1918, Member, Imp Leg Council, 1910-1919, Member, Indian Industrial Commission, 1916-18, President, Sewa Samiti, Prayag, Chief Scout, Sewa Samiti Scouts' Association, Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University since 1919 President, Hindu Mahasabha, 1923-24 President, Sanatana Dharma Mahasabha, Member, Legislative Assembly since 1924 Resigned 1930 *Address* Benares Hindu University

MALER KOTLA, HON KHAN, SIR ZULFIQAR ALI KHAN, K.C S I, C S.I estate holder in Maler Kotla State, Ch Minister of Patiala State, since 1911, Elected member of the Council of State from 1921 to 1925, at present elected member in the Legislative Assembly representing East Central Punjab Muslims. *Publications* has written many books including Lives of "Maharaja Ranjit Singh" and "Sher Shah, Emperor of India, also "The Poetry of Iqbal" *b* 1875, *Educ* Chiefs' Coll, Lahore, Cambridge, Paris *Address* Lahore.

MALIK FIROZKHAN NOON, M A (Oxon) Minister, Punjab Government *b* 7 May 1893 *Educ* Chiefs' College, Lahore and Wadham College, Oxford Advocate at the Lahore High Court and Member of the Punjab Legislative Council from 1921 Appointed Minister for Local Self-Government, January 1927. *Address*. 17, Lawrence Road, Lahore, Woodville, Simla E

MALIK MOHAMMED UMAR HAYAT KHAN (TIWANA), COLONEL, THE HON NAWAB, SIR, K C.I.E, C.B E, M.V O Member of Council of State, 1921, *b* 1875 *Educ* Chiefs' Coll, Lahore One of largest landholders in Punjab Attache to H. M the Amir, 1907; Deputy Herald, Delhi Durbar, 1911, Member of Imperial Council, 1910-1921 *Address*. Kalra, Shahpur.

MALLIK, DEVENDRA NATH, B A (Cantab), Sc D (Dub), F R S E, I E S (Retd), Principal, Carmichael College, Rangpur

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MANDI, LT HIS HIGHNESS RAJA JOGINDER SEN BAHADUR OF, K C S I (Hon) *b* 19th Aug 1904 *m* to only *d* of H H Maharaja of Kapurthala Son and heir Prince Yashodhan Singh (*b* 7 Dec 1924) *Educ* Aitchison College, Lahore Ascended the *gadi* in 1913, accompanied by Her Highness visited some of the important countries in 1924, again travelled to Europe and the Near East in February 1927, returning to India in October of the same year, was invested with full ruling powers in Feb 1925 *Address* The Palace, Mandi State, Punjab

MANINDRA DEB, RAI MAHASAI-KUMAR, M L C, of the Bansberia Raj *b* 26 Aug 1874, *Educ*. Hooghly College and St Xavier's College, Member of Bengal Legis Council, Hony Magistrate, Hooghly, Non-official Visitor, Hooghly District and Serampore, Sub-Jail, Chairman, Bansberi Municipality Vice President, All-India and All-Bengal Library Associations, Chairman Bansabati Co-operative Bank Ltd, Hony Secretary, Historical Research Society, President, Bansberia Public Library, Working Men's Institute, Night Schools, Bansberia Girls' School, late Editor, *The Eastern Voice*, an English Daily, *The United Bengal*, an English Weekly, *The Purnima*, a Bengali Monthly Author of several historical works, Calcutta *Address* 21F, Rani Sankari Lane, Kali Ghat

MANIPUR, H H MAHARAJA CHURA CHAND SINGH, C B E *b* 1885, *m* March 17, 1905 *Educ* Mayo College, Ajmer *s* 1891 State has area of 8,456 sq miles, and a population of 445,600 Saints 11 guns *Address* Imphal, Manipur State, Assam

MANOHAR LAL, M A (Punjab), B.A. (Double First Class Honours) Cambridge, Philosophy and Economics, Bar at-Law, Minister of Education, Punjab Government *b* 31 Dec. 1879 *Educ* Punjab University, and St John's College, Cambridge McMahon Law student, St John's Cambridge, Brother ton Sanskrit scholar, Cambridge, Cobden Prize, Cambridge, Whewell scholar in international Law, 1904-1905, Principal, Randhir College, Kapurthala, 1906-1909, Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University, 1909-1912, practised as Barrister, High Court, Lahore, 1913-1926 *Publications* Articles on economic subjects *Address* Fane Road, Lahore

MANSINGH, SARDAR, B A, LL B Advocate High Court, Vice-President, The Chief Khalsa Diwan (1923-1925), *b* 1887 *Educ* Khalsa College, Amritsar, won Gold Medal for writing Punjabi poetry Practised as Vakil for a period of about sixteen years, worked as the Senior Counsel and in charge of the Law Department of Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, Lahore (1926-1929), edited Khalsa Young Men's Magazine from 1905 to 1909 Member, Legislative Assembly (1921-23) Secretary, Reception Committee, XVII Sikh Educational Conference, Lahore, held in 1926 Hon Secretary, Khalsa High School *Publications* Translated Kalidasa's Vikramorvasi from Sanskrit into Punjabi poetry and prose, has written religious tracts *Address* Lahore

MANSINGHJI, *see* JHALA

MARSHALL, SIR JOHN HUBERT, KT, *cr* 1915, C I L, 1910, Litt D, M A, Ph D, F S A Hon A R I B A, Commander of the Order of Leopold Vice-President of the India Society, Director-General of Archæology in India since 1902, *b* Chester, 19 March 1876, *m* 1902 Florence, *y d* of Sir Henry Longhurst, C V O *Educ* Dulwich King's College, Cambridge (Scholar and Hon fellow) Craven Travelling student, *Address* Simla

MARZBAN, PHEROZESHAH JEHANGIR, M.A, C I E (1932), J P, Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal Editor and Proprietor, *Jam-e-Jamshed*. *b* 6 May, 1876 *m* Rattanbai, *d* of late Mr Edulji N Setina *Educ* Bharda New High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay A Journalist for over 31 years, an author, novelist, a dramatist Member of the Corporation for 16 years, Chairman, Municipal Standing Committee, President, Hon Presidency Magte, editor of a daily vernacular for the last 29 years Sheriff of Bombay, 1931 *Publications* Fifteen volumes of fiction and comic writings, 6 dramas and miscellaneous writings *Address* 'Mithia Lodge", Nepean Road, Bombay

MASANI, RUSTOM PESTONJI, M.A, J P, Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal, Joint Secretary, Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee, *b* 23 Sept 1876, *m* 9 Decr 1902, Manijeh P Wadia, *Educ* New H S and Elphinstone Coll, Fellow, Elphinstone College, 1897 and 1898, Jt Proprietor and Editor of *Gup Sup* (1898), Editor of English columns of *Kaisar-i-Hind* (1891-1900), Editor, *Indian Spectator* (1901 02), Fellow of the Bombay University and of the Institute of Bankers, Trustee, N M. Wadia Charities, President, Anthropological Society, Bombay, Vice-President, Bombay Vigilance Association, Jt Hon Secry, Society for the Protection of Children in W India, also of the K R Kama Memorial Institute and the Parsi Girls' Schools Association and Trustee, Secretary, Bombay Food Prices Committee (1914-17) Municipal Secretary, 1907-1919 Dy Municipal Commissioner (1919-25) Municipal Commissioner, 1922 Manager, Central Bank of India, Ltd, 1926-1928 Secretary, Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, 1929-1930 *Publications* English Child Protection, Folklore of Wells, The Law and Procedure of the Municipal Corporation Bombay, The Conference of the Birds, a Sufi. llegory, Evolution of Local Self-Govt in Bombay Gujarati *Dolatno Upayog* (Use of Wealth) *Gharni tatha nishalni Kelavni* (Home and School education), *Tansukh mala* (Health series), and novels named *Abyssinians Hobshi*, *Bodhlu*, *Chandra Chal* A [illegible] a (*via* Andheri Station)

MASOOD, SYED ROSS, NAWAB MASOOD JUNG BAHADUR, Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University from 1929 *b* 1889 *Educ* M.A O College, Aligarh, and Now College, Oxford Bar-at-law, Imperial Education Service, Headmaster, Patna School, 1913 Senior Prof of History, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, 1916, Formerly Fellow of the University of Calcutta, Fellow of the Madras University, Member, Council of the Osmania University, Member, Court of the Muslim University, Aligarh *Publications* "Japan and its Educational System" Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad, Deccan, 1916-1928 *Address*. Aligarh, U P

MASTER, ALFRED, B A (Oxon), C I E (1931), I C S, Collector of Kaira *b* 12th February, 1883 *m* Dorothy Amy Thorne *Educ* Epsom College, Brasmore College, Oxford, Asstt Collr, 1906, Municipal Commissioner, Ahmedabad, 1917, Major I A R O, 1918 Secretary to Government of Bombay, General Department, 1925, Collector 1926, President of Civil and Military Examination Committee 1930 *Publications* Articles in Numismatic Supplement of Bengal, R A S on Indian Numismatics and in Journal of Bombay B R A S on Gujarati Phonetics, articles in Local Self-Government Journal on Local Administration *Address* Kaira

MATHER, RICHARD B Met, M I E (India) Chief Technical Adviser, Tata Iron and Steel Co *b* 19 Sept 1886 *Educ* Royal Grammar School, Sheffield, Univ of Sheffield, Mappin Medallist 1906, Metallurgist Ormsby Iron Works, Middlesborough, 1907-1911, Dy Dir Metallurgical Research, War Office, Woolwich, 1911-1919 and 1926 Member of Govt Commission to investigate German and Luxemburg Steel Industry, 1919, Metallurgical Inspector to Govt of India, 1920 25 Technical Adviser, Indian Tariff Board, 1923 24, and 1926 Member of Iron and Steel Institute Inst of Metals, Faraday Society, Technical Inspection Institute *Publication* Papers for technical societies *Address* Bombay

MATTHAI, JOHN, B A, B L (Madras), B Litt (Oxon), D Sc (London), Member, Indian Tariff Board, *b* 10 Jan 1886 *m* Achamma John 1921 *Educ* Madras Christian College, London School of Economics, Balliol College, Oxford High Court Vakil, Madras, 1910-14, Officer on special duty, Co operative Department, Madras 1918-20, Professor of Economics, Presidency College, Madras, 1920-25, Professor of Indian Economics, University of Madras, 1922-25, Member, Madras Legislative Council 1922-25, Member, Indian Tariff Board since 1925 Officiating President, Tariff Board, 1931 *Publications* Village Government in British India, Agricultural Co-operation in India, Excise and Liquor Control *Address* Tariff Board, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta

MAULA BAKHSH, NAWAB MAULA BAKHSH KHAN BAHADUR, C I E of Batala, Punjab, India, *b* 7 May 1862, *m* 2nd daughter of Haji Mirza Abbas Khan, C M G, C I E, British Agent, Khurasan, Persia, Four *s*, five *d* Joined Punjab Postal Dept and having volunteered for service as Field Postmaster proceeded to Kandahar Frontier, 1880, Manager Dead Letter Office, and Postal Stock Depot, Karachi, 1881, Joined Imperial Circle, Public Works Dept, Simla, 1882 Services placed at disposal of Foreign and Political Dept, 1887, on special duty North-Eastern Persia, 1887 1888, Attache, Hashtadan Perso Afghan Boundary Commission, 1888 89, Attache to Agent to Governor-General and H B M's Consul-General, Meshed 1890 Asst. Agent Gov Genl Khurasan and Sistan, 1891, British Vice Consul, Khurasan and Seistan, 1896 98, on Special Political duty in Kain, Seistan and Baluchistan, 1898, on special duty in Intelligence Branch, Quarter-Master-General's Dept, Simla, for revising Gazetteer of Persia, 1898 1899, Asst Dist Supdt of Police in charge Nushki District, Baluchistan, 1900, Extra Asstt Commissioner and Magistrate, Punjab, 1900-1, Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan 1901-2, Attache, Seistan Boundary Commission, 1902 4, Oriental Secretary, Kabul Political Mission, 1904-05, Attache, Foreign and Political Dept Government of India, 1905-19, Chief Indian Political officer with H M Amir Habibullah Khan of Afghanistan during H M's Indian tour, 1906 7, Political Officer, North West Afghan Frontier Field Force, 1919, Secretary, Indo-Afghan Peace Conference, Rawalpindi, 1919 Home Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State, 1919-22 Member, Jammu and Kashmir State Council, 1922-23, Chief Minister, Bahawalpur State, 1925-28 *Address* Woodlands Simla, E Irani, Srinagar, Kashmir, Iffahabad, Lyallpur Dist

MAUNG KUN B A, Bar-at-Law and Member Burma Legislative Council, *b* 27 August 1891 *m* Ma Ave *Educ* Government High School, Bassein, Burma, The Rangoon College, Rangoon, and Gray's Inn, London, Assistant Registrar, Chief Court of Lower Burma at Rangoon from 1918-1920 when resigned and started practice at the Bar *Address* Bassein, Burma

MAUNG TOK KYI, B A, *b* 1884 *Educ* Rangoon College Member of the Subordinate Civil Service, Burma, from 1908 to 1920, resigned Govt service and joined editorial staff of *The Sun* in 1920, became Managing Director 1921, elected to the Municipal Corporation, Rangoon, 1922, elected Member, Leg Assembly, 1923 and elected to Rangoon University Council, 1924 Founded Burma Swaraj Party and elected its leader, 1925 Re-elected Member, Legislative Assembly, 1926 Founded "The Kesara", a weekly Burmese paper in 1929 Resigned the Directorship of the Sun Press Ltd, Rangoon, held from 1920 to 1929 with a short break Resigned from Legislative Assembly, 1930 *Address* 7, Strand Road, Moulmein

MAWNG, SIR SAO, K C I E, K S M, SAWBWA OF YAWNGHWE, Member of Federal Council of Shan Chiefs *Address* Yawnghwe, Shan States, Burma.

MAXWELL [illegible] PARSHMAN, [illegible] M A (Oxon) [illegible] to Government of Bombay Home Dept b 24 Aug [illegible] of the late Henry Patch [illegible] the Bombay Civil Service 1916 By [illegible] 1917 1919, [illegible] Governor of Bombay [illegible] Secretary [illegible] Inquiry [illegible] the Government [illegible] Secretariat [illegible]

MEGAW [illegible] WALLACE [illegible] Principal and [illegible] Medical [illegible] Hospital [illegible] Tropical [illegible] Malaya Indian [illegible] of Director General [illegible] Medical Stores Simla

MEHTA [illegible] BA [illegible] Secretary to Government of Bombay Home Dept b 2nd June [illegible] of Dr Hormusji D Pankhania [illegible] High School Wadhwan [illegible] High School Bombay [illegible] Secretary to [illegible] Traders Ltd 1917, Secretary R G Paddock Ltd 1917, Sec, Indian Traders Pty Ltd 1919, Sec, Mr Australian & Eastern Co Pty Ltd 1921, appointed Investigator, Labour Office Government of Bombay 1923 and Asst Registrar of Trade Unions Bombay Presidency 1927 Officiated as Senior Investigator Labour Office in 1923 and 1929 and as Registrar of Trade Unions, Bombay Presidency in April May 1930 Secretary, Bombay Strike Inquiry Committee (Lawrence Committee) from October 1928 to April 1929 Technical Adviser to Government Delegates and Secretary to Indian Delegation 15th Session, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1931 On deputation to the British Ministry of Labour and the International Labour Office whilst on leave out of India 1931 *Publications* Compiled section on "Labour" for the Indian Year Book 1930 *Address* Mount Villa, Bandra Hill, Bandra

MEHTA, KHAN BAHADUR SIR BEZONJI DADABHOY, KT *Address* Nagpur

MEHTA SIR CHUNILAL VIJBHUKANDAS, Kt, K C S I (1928), M A LL B, Chancellor, Indian Women's University Provincial Scout Commissioner, b 12 Jan 1881 [illegible] to Jaraba Chandulal Kankodiwala [illegible] St Xavier's College, Bombay, Captain, Hindu XI elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1907 Chairman, Standing Committee 1912, President of the Corporation 1916 Elected to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Corporation in 1916, elected to the City Improvement Trust, 1918, Chairman of the Indian Merchants Chamber, 1918 Elected to the Bombay Port Trust, 1920, Millowner and Chairman Bombay, Provincial Co operative Bank, Ltd, Director, The Bombay Steam Navigation Co, Ltd, The New India Assurance Co Ltd, The Bombay Suburban Electric Supply, Ltd, The Bombay Portland Cement Co, Ltd, the Bank of India Ltd, Tata Iron and Steel Co, and several other joint stock companies, Minister Bombay Government 1921-23 Member of the Executive Council of the Bombay Government, 1923 28 President, Indian Merchants Chamber (1931) *Address* 42 Pilgrim Road Malabar Hill, Bombay

MEHTA, DHANJIBHAI HORMASJI, L M & S Kaiser I Hind Gold Medal (1920) Donat of St John Silver Medal (1917), Raj Ratna Silver Medal Baroda (1916) Associate Serving Brothers Badge at the hands of His Majesty during the Centenary Celebrations of St John's Ambulance Association Retired Sanitary Commissioner, Baroda b 4 February 1861 m to a cousin *Educ* Sir Cowasji Jehangir Naosari Parsi Madressa and the Grant Medical College, Bombay Joined Baroda Med Service, 1887, did Inoculation work with Prof Haffkine, gave evidence on the value of inoculation before 1st Plague Commission. Has popularised St John's Ambulance work and Red Cross Work all over Gujrat, Sind, Kathiawad Central India, Central Provinces Punjab, N W I Province, Rajputana, Khandesh and Deccan by giving over 850 lectures earned for the Red Cross over Rs 1 25 000 by enrolling 2,950 Members, and published 49 books on Ambulance, Nursing Hygiene, Midwifery, Red Cross, etc Contributed Rs 20,000 for erection of Parsi Ambulance Division Headquarters Building, Bombay *Address* Malesar, Navsari

MEHTA, LATHU LAL, s of late Rai Pannalal, C I E Prime Minister of Udaipur b 1868 *Publication* "Handbook of Mewar and Guide to its Principal Objects of Interest" *Address* Rai Pannalal Mansion, Udaipur, Rajputana

MEHTA, THE HON MR HORMUSJI MANECKJI, Member, Council of State, Merchant and Millowner b 1 April 1871 m to Gulbai, d of late Mr H R Umrigar *Educ* at Bombay Started life as assistant in Bombay Mint in 1888 subsequently joined China Mill, Ltd and started business on his own account in 1896, bought Victoria Mills in 1901, Jubilee Mills in 1914, Raja Gokaldas Mills in 1916, Gaekwar Mills in 1929 Established Zenith Life Assurance Co in 1912 and British India General Insurance Co, Ltd in 1919 Established Poona Electric Supply Co, Ltd in 1916, Navsari E I Co, Ltd in 1922 and Nasik Deolali Electric Supply Co, Ltd, in 1930, T R Pratt Bombay Ltd and M T

Ltd in 1910, Uganda Commercial Co, Ltd in 1922 in East Africa Nadiad Electric Supply Co, Ltd, in 1931 *Address* Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay

MEHTA, JAMNADAS M., M.A, LL B, Bar-at-Law *b* 3 August 1884 *m* Manibai, *d* of Ratanji Ladhuji, *Educ* Jamnagar, Junagad, Bombay, London Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, Member Legislative Assembly, 1923-1929 President, All-India Railwaymen's Federation, G I P Railway Staff Union, Bombay Tramwaymen's Union, Bombay Dockworkers Union, All-India Salaried Employees' Federation and Indian Trade Union Unity Conference President, B B & C I Railway Employees' Union and Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union, President, Thana District Congress Committee, Chairman, Asin Assurance Co, Ltd *Address* Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

MEHTA, JAMSHED N. R, Merchant *b* 7th January 1886 *Educ* at Karachi. Member of Municipality, 1914, President of Municipality, 1922-31, Asst Provincial Commissioner of Scouts in Sind, and Chairman, Buyers and Shippers Chamber, Member, Karachi Port Trust, 1931 Chairman, Sind Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd *Publication* Karachi Municipality as at present and its future *Address* Bonus Road, Karachi.

MEHTA, JAYSUKHLAL KRISHNALAL, M.A Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay *b* 1884, *m* to Mrs. Kumudagauri. *Educ* Wadhwan High School and Gujarat and Elphinstone Colleges Appointed Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1907, Services borrowed by the Indian Munitions Board from Chamber and appointed Assistant Controller from September 1917 to November 1918, was nominated Adviser to the Representative of Employers for the third and 14th Sessions of the International Labour Conference, Geneva, in 1921 and 1930 after the Conference he toured about Europe and England both time for seeing the Chambers of Commerce and other commercial organisations there on behalf of the Indian Merchant s Chamber, Secretary of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce from 1927-29 Vice-President of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee from 1921-25 and President of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee from 1925-29 Was nominated Chairman of the Santa Cruz Notified Area Committee in June 1927 *Address* "Krishna Kutir", Santa Cruz, B B & C I and "The Recluse," 31, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay

MEHTA, DR. JIVRAJ NARAYAN, L M.&S (Bom), M.D, (Lond), M.R C P (Lond), F C P S (Bom) Dean, Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical Coll. and King Edward Memorial Hospital, Bombay *b* 29 Aug 1887 *m* Miss Hansa Manubhai Mehta *Educ* High School education at Amreli, Baroda State, Grant Medical Coll., Bombay, and London Hospital Formerly Asst Director, Hale Clinical Laboratory, London Hospital, London, and Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State *Address* Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical Coll, Parel, Bombay.

MEHTA, SIR MANUBHAI NANDSHANKAR, KT. (1922), C S.I (1919), M A, LL B, Prime Minister and Chief Councillor, Bikaner State *b* 22 July 1868, *Educ* Elphinstone Coll, Bombay Professor of Logic and Philosophy and Law Lecturer, Baroda College, 1891 99, Priv Sec to Gaekwar, 1899-1900, Rev Min and First Counsellor, 1911-16 Diwan of Baroda 1916 1927, *Publications* The Hind Rajasthan or Annals of Native States of India, Principles of Law of Evidence (in Gujarati, 3 Vols) *Address* Bikaner

MEHTA, ROOSTUMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY, J P, C I E, Merchant, Port Commissioner, 1888-91, Chairman, Local Board, Alipur, 1886-1917, Chairman, Manicktolla Municipality, Sheriff of Calcutta, 1893, Consul for Persia at Calcutta, 1899-1904, Presidency Magistrate *Publications* The Exchange Imbroglio, Indian Railway Economics, Indian Railway Policy Indian Railway Management *Address* 9, Rainey Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

MEHTA, VAIKUNTH LALUBHAI, B A, Managing Director, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd *b* 23 Oct 1891 *m* Mangla, *d* of Pratapral Vajeshanker of Bhavnagar *Educ* New High School, Bombay, Elphinstone College, Bombay Winner of Ellis Scholarship for highest number of marks in English at the B.A. Examination Worked with Central Famine Relief Committee and Servants of India Society for famine relief work, 1911 12, Hon Manager, Bombay Central (Provincial) Co operative Bank, Ltd, Bombay (1912 15) as Manager from 1915-1922, and Managing Director since 1922 Editor, Social Service Quarterly, since 1915, Bombay Co-operative quarterly, 1916-30 Member, Executive Committee, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay, Member, Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee, 1929 *Publications* The Co operative Movement (The Times of India Press) 1915, The Co operative Movement in India (Servants of India Society pamphlet in collaboration with Mr V Venkata Subbaiya), (Arya Bhusan Press,) 1918 Studies in Co operative Finance (Servants of India Society pamphlet), 192 *Address* Murzbanabad, Andheri, (B B. & C I Railway)

MERCHANT, FRAMROZ RUSTOMJI, F S.A.A J P, Asst Commissioner of Income Tax Bombay City *b* 12 Nov 1888 *Educ* Bombay and London Professional Accountant and Auditor, Lecturer in Accounting Sydenham Coll of Commerce and Economics Offg Secretary and Chief Accountant, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, Examiner in Accounting to the Univ of Bombay Senior Income-Tax Officer, Bombay City *Publications* "Elements of Book-keeping "Company Secretary and Accountant "Income-Tax in relation to Accounts" et *Address* 5, New Queen's Road, Bombay (4

MILLER, SIR DAWSON, KT, K C, Ch Justi of Patna High Court, since 1917, *b* De 1867 *Educ* Durham Sch and Trinity Col Oxford Bar, Inner Temple, 1891 *Address* High Court, Patna

MILLER, ARTHUR CONGREVE, M. A., (Cantab) O B E (1924), Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajkot *b* 24 Jan 1877 *m* Molly Celia Miller (nee Treeth) *Educ* S Edward's School, Oxford and Selwyn Coll , Cambridge Schoolmaster 1898-1908 in England, Scotland and South Africa , 1908-1911 Schoolmaster in India In 1911 joined Indian Educational Service as Headmaster, Belgaum , Inspector, S D Assist to the D P I , Vice-Principal of Rajkumar College, Rajkot, Principal of D J Sind College, Karachi Obtained Commission in the Army and was demobilised in 1919 as Captain Organiser to Provincial Secretary of Boy Scouts in the Bombay Presidency, Inspector of European Schools, Educational Inspector in Sind , Principal Rajkumar Coll , Rajkot *Publications* Seven Letters to Indian Schoolboys , Monograph on School Management, Barnaby Rudge (Stories retold series) *Address* Rajkumar College, Rajkot

MILLER, THE HON MR ERNEST, Member of Council of State and General Manager (Development) for India, Burma-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co of India, Ltd , and Chairman, Bombay Chamber of Commerce (1931) *b* 22nd June 1879 *Educ* private school Entered firm of Arbuthnot Ewart & Co , London, 1900 and came out to India in 1902 being stationed at both Bombay and Karachi until 1914 Joined Scots Guards September 1914 and proceeded to France Nov 1914, War Office, London, 1917 and attached British War Mission to U S A 1918 Demobilised 1919 with Ag rank of Captain and returned to India as Manager of Ewart Ryrie & Co Karachi. Joined Asiatic Petroleum Co (India) Ltd. 1921 and posted to Calcutta , transferred Bombay 1925 With Burma-Shell since formation 1928 , Member of Committee, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1926, 1928 and Vice-President, 1929 Member, Bombay Legislative Council attached Simon Commission , President, Indian Roads and Transport Development Association *Address* Claremont, Malabar Hill, Bombay

MILLER, SIR LESLIE, KT (1914), C B E (1919) Chief Judge, Mysore, 1914-22 *b* 28 June 1862 *m* Margaret Lowry, O B E *Educ* Charterhouse, and Trinity College, Dublin Entered I C S , 1881 Judge of the Madras High Court, 1906-14 *Address* Glen Morgan, Pykara, Nilgiri Hills .

MIRZA ALI AKBAR KHAN, THE HON MR JUSTICE, B.A (Bombay and Cantab), Bar-at-Law' Puisne Judge, Bombay High Court, *Educ* Wilson College Bombay, and St John's College Cambridge Called to the Bar from the Inner Temple in June 1904 and enrolled in the Bombay High Court the same year Has been a Fellow of the Bombay Univ since 1909 , was Principal and Professor of Jurisprudence in Bombay Government Law School, 1914-1919, Hon Consul for Persia 1905-22, appointed Puisne Judge, Bombay High Court, 1924 and Dean of the Faculty of Law in 1927 and elected a member of the Syndicate in 1929 Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, 1930-31. *Address* . High Court, Bombay

MIRZA M ISMAIL, AMIN-UL-MULK, SIR, KT (1930), B.A (1905), C I E (1924), O B E (1923), Dewan of Mysore *b* 1883 *m* Zebinda Begum of Shirazee family *Educ*. The Royal School at Mysore, Central College, Bangalore, for B A , Superintendent of Police, 1905 , Asstt Secretary to H H. the Maharaja, 1908 , Huzur Secretary to H H the Maharaja, 1914, Private Secretary to H H the Maharaja, 1923 , Dewan of Mysore, 1926 Invited to the Round Table Conference in 1930 as a delegate from South Indian States, and in 1931 as a delegate of Jaipur (Rajputana) also *Address* Dewan of Mysore, Bangalore

MISRA, PANDIT HARKARAN NATH, B.A , LL.B. (Cantab), M L.A (1924), Bar.-at-Law (Inner Temple) *b* 16 July 1890 *m* Shrimati Bhagwan Devi of Cawnpore Dist *Educ* Muir Central College, Allahabad and Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge (1911-1925) Joined Non-Co-operation Movement in 1920 , Member of the All-India Congress Committee , Senior Vice-Chairman of Municipal Board, Lucknow Joint Secretary, Oudh Bar Association , Member of the Bar Council of Chief Court of Oudh , Member of the Lucknow University Court, Chairman, District Board, Lucknow *Publications* Asstt Editor of Oudh Law Journal, Lucknow, from 1916-1920 *Address* 6, Neill Road, Lucknow

MISRA, RAI BAHADUR PANDIT SHYAM BEHARI M.A , ex-member Council of State , Dewan, Orcha State, Tikamgarh, C I , Member of the Allahabad University Court, Lucknow University Court, Benares Hindu University Court Member, Committee of Reference, Allahabad University , Member, Hindustani Academy, C P President, All-India Kanyakubja Sabha *b* 12 August 1873 *m* Miss B. D Bajpai, has two *s* , five *d* *Educ* Jubilee High School, Canning College, Lucknow Entered Executive Branch U P Civil Service in 1897 as Deputy Collector , was on special duty in 1903, 1908, 1909 and 1921-22 in connection with consolidation of agricultural holdings on the last occasion , was Deputy Superintendent and Offg Superintendent, Police (1906-09), on deputation as Dewan, Chhatarpur State, C I (1910-14) Personal Asstt to Excise Commr , U P (1917-20), Dy Commr , Gonda (1920-21) for over a year, besides having twice officiated as Magte, and Collr of Bulandshahr Jt Registrar of Co-operative Societies, (1922-24) and Registrar, Ang 1924 to December (1926) Retired as permanent Deputy Commissioner, Unoo, U.P (1928) and became Dewan, Orchha State in January 1929 *Publications* several standard works in Hindi including the Misra-Bandhu Vinoda (a text-book for B. A & M A , Examinations) and the Hindi Nava Ratna (text-book in the Degree of Honours Examination) *Address* Golaganj, Lucknow.

MITCHELL, DAVID GEORGE, B Sc (Edin), C I E (2nd June 1923) V D Indian Civil Service *b* 31 March 1879 *m* Elizabeth Duncan Warton *Educ* George Heriots School, Edinburgh, Edinburgh University, Lincoln College, Oxford Joined I C S , Oct 1903 Divisional and Sessions Judge in Central Provinces, 1913, Legal Secretary and Legal Remembrancer to Government of

C P and Secretary to C P Legislative Council, 1919 Officiated as Additional Judicial Commissioner, June 1926 Joint Secretary and Draftsman Government of India, Legislative Department, April 1927 *Address* C/o Grindlay & Co, 54, Parliament Street, S W I

MITRA, THE HON SIR BHUPENDRA NATH, M A, K.C S I (1928), K C I E (1924), C B E (1919), High Commissioner for India in United kingdom Dec 1924 *b* Oct 1875 *Educ* Metropolitan Institution, Hare School and Presidency College, Calcutta Held Ministerial appts from 2nd April 1896, apptd to enrolled list, Finance Dept, Jan 1919, Asstt Secry, Sept 1910, on special duty in connection with Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, June to September 1913, on deptn as Controller of War Accounts from May 1915, O B E, Dec 1917, Mili Acctt-General, Nov 1919, offg Financial Adviser, Mil Fin Branch, May 1920, confirmed May 1922, temp Member of Governor-General's Council, April 1924, Confd Dec. 1924, Temporary Finance Member, March to June 1925 *Address* India House Aldwych, London, W C 2

MITTER, THE HON SIR BROJENDRA LAL, K.C S I (1932) M.A, B L, Barrister-at-Law Law Member, Government of India 1928 Formerly Advocate-General of Bengal *b* May 1875 *m* a daughter of Mr P N Bose, late of the Geological Survey and *g d* of the late R C Dutt, I C S *Educ* Presidency Col, Calcutta and Lincoln's Inn *Address* 5, Outram Street, Calcutta and Simla and New Delhi

MITTER, THE HON MR JUSTICE DWARKANATH, M.A, D L Ordinary Fellow of the University of Calcutta, Dean of the Faculty of Law Member, Council of State (1924), formerly Advocate, High Court, Calcutta *b* 29 Feb 1876 *m d* of Bala Charan Dutt of Calcutta *Educ* Presidency College, Calcutta Joined High Court Bar in 1897, In 1916 elected an ordinary Fellow of Calcutta University for five years and appointed Judge of the Calcutta High Court in November 1926 *Publications* A Thesis on Position of Women in Hindu Law, published by Calcutta University *Address* 12, Theatre Road, Chowringhee, Calcutta

MITTER, RAI BAHADUR KHAGENDRANATH, B A (Hons), M A (Gold Medalist) *b* 1880 *m* Sucharama *Educ* Presidency College, Calcutta Nominated Member Legislative Assembly, 1922 and 1923, Member, Council of State, 1924 and 1925, Fellow (elected), Calcutta University (1922 to 1926), late editor of Bangiya Sahitya Parisat Patrika Late Senior Professor of Philosophy Presidency College, Calcutta Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division Fellow, Calcutta University (1928) President, Literary Section, Calcutta University Institute *Publications* Author of several works in Bengali on history, literature and fiction *Address* 10, Dover Lane, Calcutta

MITTER SIR PROVASH CHANDRA, KT, *cr* 1924, C I E Vakil at High Court, Calcutta *Address* High Court, Calcutta.

MIYAN, ASJAD-ULLAH, MAULVI, M L A Hon Magte, Kishanganj, Zamindar of Mehengaon *b* 5 Jan 1883 *m* Bibi S. Nisa, *d* of late Moulvi Insaf Ali of Honria *Educ* at Mehongaon Member, Dist Board, Purneah (Bihar), and Member, Local Board, Kishanganj, Vice-President, Anjuman i-Islamia, Kishanganj *Address* Mohengaon, P O Kishanganj, Dist Purneah, Bihar

MOBERLY, CHARLES NOEL, C I E, V D, M Inst C E, General Manager The Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co, Ltd, *b* 21th Dec 1880 *m* Kate Charlotte, *d* of the late James Edward Fottrell of Dublin, *Educ* Rugby School Technical training, The Brush Electrical Engineering Co, Ltd Loughborough & Yorkshire College, Leeds Joined The B. E S & T Co, Ltd, 1905, General Manager 1923 Ex Lt-Col Commanding Bombay Battalion I D F, employed on staff of Bombay Brigade 1918 1919 *Address* Electric House, Fort, Bombay

MODI, SIR JIVANJI JAMSHEDJI, KT (1930) B A, SHAMS UL ULMA (1893), C I E (1917), Sec, Parsi Panchayat, Bombay (rtd) *b* 26 October 1854 *Educ* Elphinstone High School, Elphinstone College *m* Shirinbai, *d* of the late H N Saklatwala Has published numerous historical and antiquarian works chiefly dealing with Parsi history and religion Is Ph Doc (Hon Causa Heidelberg, and Officier de l'Instructio publique, France), Fellow, Bombay University 1887 Received Diploma Lettris et Artibus (Sweden 1889), Honorary Correspondent of the Archæological Department of the Government of India (1914) Received the Campbell Gold Medal, Bombay Branch R Asiatic Society, 1917 Fellow, B B R Asiatic Society, 1924 Ex-President, B B R A S Hon Secretary, Anthropological Society of Bombay for the last 28 years (rtd) Hon Member, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute (1923), Chevalier Legion d'Honneur France, (1925) Officierde Croix de Merit (Hungary), 1925, Hon Member, Societe Turanienne, Hungary (1929) and Vice-President, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute (Poona 1930), LL D (Bombay Univ) 1931 *Address* 211, Pilot Bunder Road, Colaba, Bombay

MODY, HORMUSJI PEROSHAW, M.A. (1904), LL B (1906), Advocate, High Court, Bombay *b* 23 Sept 1881, *m* Jerbai, *d* of Kawasji Dadabhoy Dubash *Educ* St Xavier's Coll, Bombay Mem of Bombay Mun Corp Chairman of its Standing Committee, 1921-22, and President, 1923-34, Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1927-28, 1929 1930, 1930 31 and 1931-32, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1928-29, Member, Legislative Assembly, Member, Round Table Conference *Publications* The Political Future of India (1908), Life of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta (1921) *Address* Cumballa Hill, Bombay

MOHAMED, AHMAD SA'ID KHAN, HON'BLE CAPT NAWAB, SIR, M.B E (1918), C I E (1921), K C I E (1928), Minister of Industries and Agriculture to the Governor of the United Provinces (1923-26), Home Member, Executive Council of the Governor of the United

Provinces (from Jan 1926), Acting Governor of the United Provinces (June-August 1928) *b* 1888 *m* daughter of Nawab Bahadur M Abdus Samad Khan *Educ* M A O College Aligarh *Publications* Council speeches, Presidential Address, All-India Muslim Rajput Conference *Address* Oakover Naini Tal and Chhatari (Bulandshahr)

MOHAMMAD AJMAL KHAN HAKIM MASIH-UL-MULK, AND HAZIK-UL-MULK, Physician and Founder of the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi College, Delhi *b* 1865 Educated at home *Address* Sharif Manzil, Delhi

MOHAMMAD EJAZ RASUL KHAN, RAJA, C S I (1924), Taluqdar of Jahangirabad *b* 28 June 1884 *Educ* Colvin Taluqdars School Lucknow First non-official Chairman of the District Board, Bara Banki Besides numerous other charitable contributions, the following are the chief —Rs 1,25,000 to the Prince of Wales' Memorial, Lucknow, Rs 50,000 to Sir Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore, and Rs 1,00,000 to the Lucknow University Member of the Red Cross Society Contributed Rs 10,000 to Lady Reading Child Welfare Fund and Rs 5,000 to Aligarh University for Maris Scholarship, Vice President of the British Indian Association and Member of the United Service, Club Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Munsif, Chairman, Board *Address* Dist Bara Banki, Jahangirabad Palace, Lucknow

MOHAMMAD YAKUB, MAULVI SIR, Kt, Lawyer *b* 27 Aug 1879 *m* Wahida Begum, Editor Tehzib-e Niswan, Lahore (*d* in 1917)) (*Educ* M A O College, Aligarh, First non-official Chairman, Municipal Board, Moradabad, Senior Vice Chairman, District Board, Trustee M A O College, Member, Court of Muslim University, Aligarh, Presided over All-India Muslim League Session 1927, Member, Legis Assembly, Deputy President, Legislative Assembly, President, Legislative Assembly 1930, Hon Secretary, All-India, Muslim League *Address* Mohallah Moghalpur, Moradabad

MOHAMMAD ZAFRULLA KHAN, B A (Punjab), LL B Hons (London), Barrister-at-Law, Lincoln's Inn, Advocate *b* 6 Feb 1893 *m* Badrunnissa Begum, eldest *d* of Shamshad Ali Khan, I C S, Collector, Bihar and Orissa *Educ* Government College, Lahore and King's College, London Practised at Sialkote (Punjab) 1914-16, after 1916 in Lahore High Court, Lecturer, Univ Law College, Lahore, 1919 24, Member, Punjab Legis Council, 1926-1930, returned unopposed 1930, Delegate, Indian Round Table Conference, 1930 and 1931 *Publications* Edited Indian Cases 1916 onwards, also Criminal Law Journal of India for the same period, Editor of Fifteen Years' Digest of Civil, Revenue and Criminal cases *Address* Turner Road, Lahore, Punjab

MOHAMMED YAMIN KHAN THE HON MR, B A, C I E, (1931), M L A, of the Allahabad University (1911), Bar-at-Law, Member, Council of State (1924), Senior Vice-Chairman, Municipal Board, Meerut *b* June 1888 *m* to a cousin *Educ* at Meerut College, M A O College, Aligarh and England Practising as Barrister in Meerut, since Dec 1914 Acted as Secretary of U P War Fund for Meerut District, Secretary, Y M C A Funds, Secretary, Dist War League Was elected a member of the Municipal Board, Meerut, in 1916 and Vice-Chairman a year later, Elected Member, Legislative Assembly, 1920, Member of the Legislative Assembly, 1920 1923 Nominated a member of Leg Assembly to represent U P in 1927 Elected Chairman, Municipal Board, June 1928 Elected Member, Leg Assembly from Agra Division 1930 *Address* Junnut Nishan, Meerut

MOLONEY, WILLIAM JOSEPH, General Manager for the East, Reuters Limited *b* May 28, 1885 *m* Katharine, eldest daughter of Sir Francis Elliot, G C M G, G C V O, *Educ* Redemptorist College, Limerick Reuters' Correspondent in Teheran, Constantinople, Paris, Amsterdam, Copenhagen and Berlin *Address* Reuters Limited, Bombay.

MONTMORENCY, SIR GEOFFREY DE (See De Montmorency, Sir Geoffrey)

MOOKERJEE, SIR NARAYAN, Zamindar of Uttarpara, *b* April 1859 Member, Bengal Legislative Council, since 1918, *m* 1878, one *s* *Educ* Uttarpara School, Presidency College, Calcutta, Chairman of the Uttarpara Municipality since 1887, Chairman of the Bench of Hon Magistrates, 1889, Managing Committee of the British Indian Association, 1889; a Member of the Asiatic Society, a life Member of St John Ambulance Association, Member of the Provincial Advisory Committee for Indian Students, 1918, a Member of the National Liberal League, and Vice-President of Bengal Humanitarian Association, elected to Executive Committee of All-India Landholders' Association, 1919 *Address* Uttarpara, near Calcutta

MOOKERJEE SIR RAJENDRA NATH, K C I E, K C V O (1922), M I M E (Hon Life), M I E (Ind), D Sc (Eng), F A S B, Civil Engr, *b* 1951 *Educ* London Missionary Institution at Bhowanipur Presidency College, Civil Engineering Branch, Calcutta, Senior Partner in Martin & Co, and Burn & Co, Calcutta, Member of Indian, Industrial Commission, 1917-1918, Member of Indian Railway Committee, 1920-1921, President, Howrah Bridge Committee, 1921, President, Bengal Retrenchment Committee, 1922, Member, All-India Retrenchment Committee, 1922, Member, Indian Coal Committee, Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, 1926, President of Board of Trustees, Indian Museum, Calcutta, a Fellow of Calcutta Univ, Member of Court of Visitors, Ind Inst Science, Sheriff of Calcutta, 1911, Member of the Board of the Governing Body of Bengal Engineering College Ex-President, the Institution of Engineers (India). Member, Governing Body of the School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, President, Indian Science Congress, 1922, President, Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1924 Governor, Imperial Bank of India, 1921-1928 *Address* 7, [illegible]treet, Calcutta.

MOORE, PIERCE LANGRISHE, C I E, Ag Financial Secretary to the Government of Madras *b* 29th June 1873 *m* Muriel, *d* of the late Lumsden Strenge *Educ* Cheltenham Christ Church, Oxford Ent I C S, 1896 President, Madras Corporation, 1910-14, Inspector General of Police, Madras, 1914-18 *Address* Madras Club, Madras

MOORE, W ARTHUR, Director of *The Statesman*, M.L.A (Bengal European Constituency), Classical Scholar of St John's College Oxford, 1900-1904, President, Oxford Union Society, 1904, *b* 1880 *m* Maud Eileen, only surviving child of George Maillet *Educ* Campbell Coll, Belfast and St John's College Oxford Secretary, Balkan Committee, 1904-08, during which time travelled extensively in all the Balkan Countries Special Correspondent of *The Times* for Young Turk Revolution, 1908, and in Albania Special Correspondent, 1909, *Daily Chronicle*, *Daily News* and *Manchester Guardian* at Siege of Tabriz Persia Joined foreign and war staff of *The Times*, 1910, Persian Correspondent, 1910-12 Russian Correspondent, 1913, Spain, 1914, Albanian Revolution, 1914, Retreat from Mons and Battle of Marne, 1914, obtained commission in Rifle Brigade, served Dardanelles, 1915, Salonika, 1915-17 (General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade), flying, 1918, with military mission (General Sir G T Bridges in Constantinople and the Balkans, Squadron Leader, R A F, demobilised May 1919, despatches twice, M B E (military) Serbian White Eagle, Greek Order of the Redeemer, Middle-Eastern Correspondent of *The Times*, 1919-22, visiting Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, Persia, Caucasus, India, Afghanistan, etc *Publications* The Miracle (By Antrim Oriel,' Constable, 1908) The Orient Express (Constable 1914) *Address* "The Statesman," Calcutta

MOOS, DR F N, M D, B S (Lond), D P H (Eng), D T M & Hy (Eng), M B B S (Bombay), F R I P H (London), J.P, Superintendent and Chief Medical Officer, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital *b* 22 Aug 1893, *Educ* at Cathedral and New High Schools, Elphinstone and Grant Medical College, Bombay, Univ Coll and Hospital, London, Clinical Fellow in Medicine, Grant Coll., Bombay, Medical Registrar, J J Hospital, Bombay, House Surgeon, Metropolitan Hospital, London, Tuberculosis Medical Officer, Boros of Stoke Newington, Hackney and Poplar, London, Medical Referee, London, War Pensions Committee, Lecturer on Tuberculosis, University of Bombay, Hon Physician, G T Hospital, Bombay, Fellow of the Royal Society of Public Health, Fellow, University of Bombay *Publications* Present Position of Tuberculosis, Prevention of Tuberculosis and Pandemic of Influenza, 1918, etc, etc *Address* Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

MOOS, NANABHOY A F, D Sc (Edin), L C E (Bom), F R S (Edin), Retired Director Bombay and Allbag Observatories *b* 29 Oct 1859 *m* Bai Jeejeebhoy, *y d* of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq *Educ* Bombay University and Edinburgh University, Prof of Physics, Elphinstone Coll, Bombay for some time Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency, from 1896 to 1920 Director of Bombay and Allbag Observatories Syndic and Dean in Science, Bombay Univ, Representative of the Bombay University on the Advisory Committee of the Coll of Engineering, Poona Advisory Committee of the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, Board of Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, and Board of Trustees, Victoria Technical Institute *Publications* Papers in Royal Society, Edinburgh, and Publications in the series, Bombay Observatory's Publications, 1896-1920 Bombay Magnetic Data and Discussion 1846-1915 Vols I and II *Address* Pedder Road, Bombay

MORENO, H W B, DR, B A, Ph D, M R A S (London) *b* 1875 *Educ* at Calcutta University and Merchiston, Edinburgh Editor, *Century Review*, a weekly Recorder Lecturer, Calcutta University Ex-Member, Leg Council, Bengal ex Hon Magte, Sealdah, Calcutta, President, Anglo-Indian League (established in 1909), *Publications* "History of the Bengal Newspapers," "Sorab and Rustom," "Story of the Rings,' etc *Address* 9, Marsden Street, Calcutta

MORONY, THOMAS HENRY, C S I, C I E, Inspector General of Police, Central Provinces and Berar *b* 8th April 1879 *m* Evelyn Myra, eldest *d* of Bishop of Portsmouth *Educ* Fettes College, Edinburgh Joined Indian Police 1899 and posted to C P. Appointed Dist Superintendent of Police, 27th Sept 1907, on deputation as Inspector-General of Police, Indore State, 1912-17, King's Medal, 1918, appointed Dy Inspector-General of Police in 1919 and Inspector-General of Police in 1922, C I E in 1925 *Address* Nagpur

MOTICHAND, THE HON RAJA SIR, C I E (1916), KT (1930), Banker, Landlord and Millowner, *b* 2 Aug 1876 *Educ* privately, first Non-Official Chairman, Benares Municipal Board, Chairman, Benares Bank, Ltd, Chairman of Benares Cotton and Silk Mills Ltd, Chairman, Benares Industries, Ltd, Member, U P Legislative Council from 1913-1920, Member, Council of State, since 1920, Hon Treasurer and Member of the Court and the Council of the Benares Hindu University, Chairman of numerous local bodies, educational, industrial and social, Member, U P. Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore *Address*. Azmatgarh Palace, Benares

MOTILAL, BIJAWARGI, M.A, LL B, Diwan-i-Khas Bahadur, Finance Minister, Government of H H The Maharaja Holkar *b* 28 April 1882 *m* to Shrimati Kasturibai *Educ* at Ratlam and Dhar and graduated from the Muir Central College, Allahabad, M.A from the same College, LL B from University School of Law, was Headmaster, Victoria High School, Khairagarh and Tutor to Raja Lal Bahadursingh, Chief of Khairagarh, 1907-1909, was Legal practitioner for a few years in Central Indian States, Accountant-General, Jodhpur, 1918-1920, Accountant-General, Indore, 1920-23, was made Finance Minister, Indore, in 1923 *Address* Indore, Central India

MOTILAL, LAL BADRI NATH BAHADUR, [illegible] (1919), C I E (1921), ex M L C and M L A, Advocate and Land [illegible] Born 1859, son of Srimati Sarat Kumari [illegible] of late Rai Abhaya Charan [illegible] Lucknow and [illegible] Calcutta Professor [illegible] Calcutta Editor *Tribune*, [illegible] Dept, Lucknow, [illegible] Nepal Advocate, [illegible] Author [illegible] Commentary on [illegible] in Bengali, [illegible] religion of love in [illegible] and [illegible] in English [illegible] Hindus in English [illegible] Editor, *Hindu Patrika* [illegible] Jessore, Bengal

MUHAMMAD ABDULLAH SAYED, B A [illegible] Legislative Assembly (1920) *b* 1878 [illegible] Mehar [illegible] Nawab Bibi [illegible] of late Chief [illegible] Saint [illegible] of Saint [illegible] 1887 [illegible] Calcutta Madrassa [illegible] Coll, Lahore Coll, Hon Magte [illegible] 1920, elected member, Local and [illegible] Boards, Central [illegible] Meherpur [illegible], appointed Sub Deputy Collr and Magte 1910 and Sub-Divl Officer [illegible] Meherpur (Nadia Dist) Asst Settlement Officer, Dacca (Bengal) Retired 1917 *Address* Margram, Birbhum Dist

MUHAMMAD ABDUL QUADIR KHAN BAHADUR, Maulvi, B A, L L B, M L A [illegible] 1869 *Educ* Government Coll [illegible] and M A O Coll, Aligarh Was for some time Headmaster Muslim High School, Bilram [illegible] Bandhland Practised in Law at Amroti (Berar) Official Reviver (1917) Hon Secretary, Berar Mahomedan Educational Conference *Address* Amroti Camp (Berar), C P

MUHAMMAD MUKARRAM ALI KHAN, MUMTAZ UD-DOWLAH NAWAB, Chief of Pahasu Estate and Jazimi Jagirdar (Jaipur State) *b* 2 Sept 1893 *m d* of late Koer Lutafat Ali Khan, Chief of Sadabad 2nd *m* *d* of Rao Abdul Hakim Khan of Khalil Dist Sharanpur *Educ* Maharaja's Coll, Jaipur and M A O Coll, Aligarh Was Foreign Member of the Council of State, Jaipur 1922-24, Visited Europe in 1924 *Publications* Sadai Watan Tauqeed Nadir, Swarajya Home Rule *Address* Pahasu House, Aligarh

MUIR, WINGATE WEMYSS, LIEUT-COL, C B E (1926), M V O (1923), O B E (1918), Officer of the Crown of Roumania 1920, Commander of the Crown of Belgium 1926, *b* 12th June 1879 *Educ* Haileybury College and the R M C Sandhurst Was in the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment and 15th Ludhiana Sikhs (I A) *Address* C/o The Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Simla

MUKANDI LAL, B A (Oxon), Barrister-Law ex M L C, Ex-Dy President, U P Legis Council *b* 14th Oct 1890 *m* *nee* Miss Ball (1915) *Educ* at Schools Pauri and Almora, in colleges at Allahabad, Benares, Calcutta, and Christ Church, Oxford, Hist Hons 1917 Called to Bar, Grays Inn, 1918 Returned to India, 1919, enrolled Advocate Allahabad High Court, 1919, elected to U P Legislative Council for Garhwal 1923 and 1926 Writes to Hindi and English periodicals and is an exponent and critic of Indian Art *Address* Lansdowne, Dist Garhwal U P

MUKERJEA, SATYA VRATA, B A (Oxon), Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, London Census Commissioner, Baroda State for the second time, since June 1930 *b* 6 Feb 1887 *m* Srimati Aruna Devi, M A *nee* Baroda, niece of Rabindranath Tagore, the Poet One *s* one *d* *Educ* St Xavier's and Presidency College, Calcutta, and Exeter Coll Oxford Entered Baroda Service 1911 Conducted the Census of Baroda State 1921 Subn in three districts, 1922-1928 Chief Secretary to Government, 1924 Revenue Commissioner, 1929-30, reorganised the Central Secretariat after the model of British India, 1919-20, was largely instrumental in the reorganisation of the local boards as member of the Baroda University Commission was mainly responsible for drafting its Report, 1926-27 *Publications* Constitutional Reforms in Baroda, Census Report of 1921, and other official publications *Address* Race Course Road, Baroda

MUKERJI, MANMATHA NATH, THE HON MR JUSTICE, M A (Cal), B L, Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta since 1921 *b* 28 Oct 1874 *m* Srimati Sureswari Debi, eldest *d* of Sir Gooroo Dass Banerjee *Educ* Albert Collegiate School and College, Presidency College, Calcutta and Ripon College Law Classes Vakil, Calcutta High Court, from Dec 1898 to Dec 1923 *Address* 8-1, Harsi Street, Calcutta

MUKHERJEE, BABU JOGENDRA NATH, M A, B L, Advocate, High Court, Calcutta, *b* 23rd June 1861 *m* *d* of late Babu Harinath Chatterjee, of the Provincial Executive Service *Educ* Presidency College and Hindu School, and Government Pathashala, Calcutta Practised as pleader at Purnea, 1886-1908, was Municipal Commissioner, Vice-Chairman, Purnea Municipality, and Chairman altogether for about 18 years, Member of Bengal Legislative Council (1905-1907), practised Calcutta High Court from 1908, Prof of Hindu Law in the Calcutta Law College from 1909-1919, Chairman of Professors, Criminal Law in that Coll, 1918-19, Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-23 *Publications* (1) The Legislative Assembly and its work (brochure), (2) Dilettantism in Social Legislation, (3) An address on Hindu music delivered at "Indian Musical Salon" held at Government House, Calcutta, on 7th Dec 1920 *Address* 18, Pran Kissen Mookerjee Road, Tallah, Calcutta

MUKHERJEE, THE HON SRIJUT LOKENATH, Zamindar, having properties extending over many districts, an Executive of Uttarpara Municipality, Member of Council of State *b* April 1900 *m* Srimati Sailabala Devi, *d* of Rai Bahadur Ramsadan Chatterjee, Retired Mgte of Bankura *Educ* Uttar-

para Govt High School and Presidency College, Calcutta Elected Commissioner, Uttarpara Municipality in 1921, was Chairman for some time in 1924 and again in 1925, at present an executive of the Municipality, now an elected Member, Council of State, for West Bengal Constituency *Address* "Rajendra Bhaban", Uttarpara, Bengal

MULLA, THE RT HON SIR DINSHA FARDUNJI KT (1930), P C, LL B, C I E, *b* April 1868 *m* Jerbai, *d* of F F Karaka of Bombay *Educ* at Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School and Elphinstone College, Bombay, Late Fellow of the Bombay University, Late President, Tribunal of Appeal, Bombay, 1919-1921 A Judge of the Bombay High Court Law Member of H E the Viceroy's Executive Council. Appointed to the Privy Council, 1930 *Publications* Commentaries on the Code of Civil Procedure, Principles of Hindu Law, Principles of Mahomedan Law, joint author of Pollock and Mulla's Indian Contract Act *Address* 21, Marine Lines, Bombay

MULLAN, JAL PHIROZSHAH, M.A, F L S, F Z S, F.E S, Prof of Biology, Director, Zoological Laboratory, St Xavier's College *b* 26 March 1884 *Educ* St Xavier's College, Bombay, Professor, Examiner, University of Bombay *Publications* "Animal Types for College Students" *Address* "Vakil Terrace", Lamington Road, Grant Road, Bombay

MULLICK, RAI PROMATHA NATH BAHADUR, Bharat-Bani-Bhusan, Hon Secretary, Calcutta House Owners' Association President, North Calcutta Defence Association Served on the Calcutta Municipality as a nominated Commissioner, Improvement Trust, Calcutta Exhibition 1923, etc *Address* 129, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta

MUMTAZUDDOLAH, NAWAB SIR MOHAMMAD FAIYAZALI KHAN, K C V O, K C I E, C S I, C B E, Nawab of Pahasu, Minister, Jaipur State, *b* 4 Nov 1851, late Member of Supreme and Provincial Legislative Councils *Address* Nawab's House, Jaipur

MUNMOHANDAS RAMJI, THE HON SIR, KT (1927), J P, Merchant and Millowner *Educ* Bombay High School Represented Indian commercial community in the old Bombay Legis Council from 1910 to 1920, served on the Municipal Corporation for 18 years, elected President of the Corporation for 1912-13, served also on the Committees of Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay Millowners' Association and Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association for more than 25 years, was President of Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1907-13 and again in 1924 and of the Bombay Millowners' Association in 1909, served several periods on the Board of the Bombay Port Trust, Was member for a number of years of the Board of Trustees of V J Technical Institute, was a member of the Advisory Committee to the Director of Industries, and of the Advisory Board to the Development Department, was a member of the Advisory Committee of the B B & C I Railway Represented Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Legislative Assembly, 1921-23, served on the Braithwaite Committee, Railway Advisory Committee, Railway Risk Note Committee, and Income-Tax Committee Elected Member of Council of State, June 1925 and re elected in November 1925 Member, Council of State, 1925-1930 *Address* Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

MUNSHI, KANAIALAL MANEKLAL, B A, LL B, Advocate, Bombay High Court *b* 29 Dec 1887 *m* Lilavati Sheth, a Jain widow, an authoress of repute in Gujarati language, 1926 *Educ* Dalal High School, Broach, Graduated from Baroda College, 1906, LL B of Bombay University, 1910, passed Advocate's Examination 1913 Enrolled as Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1913, Joint-Editor "Young India," 1915, Secretary Bombay Home Rule League, 1919 20, President, Sahitya Sansad, Bombay, since 1922, Editor of the Cyclopaedia of Gujarati Literature, Elected by the registered graduates to the Senate of the Bombay University 1925, Elected Vice President of the Gujarat Sahitya Parishad Mandal (Literary Conference) April 1926, Elected to the Syndicate of the Bombay University, September 1926, Appointed a Member of the Baroda University Commission by His Highness the Maharaja Gaikwar, September 1926, Elected Chairman of the Gujarati Board of Studies of the Bombay University 1927, Elected to the Bombay Legislative Council for the Bombay University, April 1927, Appointed Chairman of the Committee of the Government of Bombay to introduce compulsory physical training in schools 1927, member of the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to report on the reorganisation of primary and secondary education in the Presidency, Elected member of the Academic Council and Board of Post-Graduate Studies, Bombay University 1929, joined Satyagraha 20th April 1930, Arrested 21st April 1930 for Salt Satyagraha at Bhatia Bag, Bombay, sentenced on 22nd April 1930 to six months' imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, released on 1st October 1930, appointed substitute member of the Working Committee October 1930, Elected member of the All-India Congress Committee, 1930-1931, arrested in Jan 1932 *Publications* Prithivi-Vallabh, Pattanni-Prabhuta, Gujaratno Nath, Rajadhiraj, Bhagavan Kautilya, Verni Vasulat, Kono Vank, Swapnadrashta, *Pauranic Plays* Purandar Paranjava, Avibhakta Atma, Tarpan Putra Samovadi, Dhruvaswamini Devi, Kakani Shashi, and several short stories, essays etc *Address* Gilbert Building, Babulnath Road, Bombay 7

MUNSHI, MRS LILAVATI KANAIALAL *b* 1899 *m* K M Munshi, Advocate, Secretary, Sahita Sansad, Bombay, Secretary, Stri Sewa Sangh, Bombay, joined Satyagraha, 1930, appointed Vice-President, Bombay War Council, 1930, arrested 4th July 1930, sentenced to three months' imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, released at the end of October 1930, organised Bombay Swadeshi Market 1930, elected member, All-India Congress Committee, 1931, arrested in Jan 1932 *Publications* (1) Rekha Chitro and Bija Lekno, a collection of sketches, etc. (2) Kumardevi,

NAIR, Sir MANNATH KRISHNAN, KT (1930), DEWAN BAHADUR (1915) Member, Executive Council, Government of Madras (1928), *b* August 1870 *Educ* Alathur, Calicut, and Christian College and Law College, Madras Vakil, Calicut Bar, Ch Justice, Travancore High Court, for four years Dewan, Travancore, May 1914 to July 1920 *Address* Mohana Vilas, Ormes Road, Kilpauk, Madras

NAIR, *see* SANKARAN NAIR

NAMBIAR, CHANDROTH KUDALI THAZHATH VITTIL KUNHI KAMMARAN, Landlord, M L A *b* Dec 1888 *m* Kalliat Madhavi Amma *d* of V Ryru Nambiar, B A., B L, High Court Vakil *Educ* at the Mission High School, Brennen College, Tellicherry and Madras Medical College Succeeded to the management of the Chandroth estate after the death of his brother in 1912, in 1914 was elected to the Tellicherry Taluk Board and in 1916 to the Malabar District Board of which he continues to be a member In 1924 was returned to the Legislative Assembly as the representative of the Madras Landholders *Address* Panoor, *via* Mahe, N Malabar

NANAVATY, COL SIR BYRAMJI HORMASJI, KT (1930), F R C S (Ed), F C P S, L.M &S (with honours), Khan Bahadur (1910), C I E, June (1925), Consulting Surgeon and Physician, Specialist in Eye Diseases from Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, London, *b* December 1861, *m* Dhanbai, daughter of the late Mr M N Nanavatty (Treasury Officer, Surat) and cousin of Mr E M Nanavatty, I C S *Educ* Ahmedabad and Bombay and later on in London and Edinburgh, held for many years the posts of Lecturer of Surgery (clinical) and operative and midwifery in one of the provincial medical schools of the Bombay Presidency Was subsequently appointed Civil Surgeon, Surat Appointed a Fellow of the Bombay University in 1897 and is now also an ordinary Fellow Was for many years Examiner in Surgery and Midwifery in the L M. & S and M B, B S Examinations of the Bombay University, and also in the L C.P S and M C.P S examinations of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, of which Council he is also a member A Municipal Councillor of over 25 years' standing and Chairman, Sanitary Committee President, Hemabhai Institute, Vice-President of three important public bodies, *viz*, Ahmedabad Municipality, Ahmedabad Sanitary Association and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Member, Civil Hospital Advisory Committee and of the Committees of Becherdas Dispensary, Victoria Jubilee Hospital for Women and Leper Asylum, is also Hon Secretary of Bechardas Dispensary, a leading Freemason and a Past Master of Lodge Salem In 1928 was also elected Hon Member of Lodge Hope and Sincerity Was awarded by Government a gold medal for services rendered during the Ahmedabad riots of 1919 In February 1929 was raised to the rank of an Hon Col, Medical Corps, Indian Territorial Forces *Publications* "Duties and Responsibilities of Practitioners and Students of Medicine," "On Different Methods of Cataract Extraction," "Uræmia following on Catheterism," "Glioma Retinæ, etc. *Address* Ahmedabad

NANDY, SRISCHANDRA, M A (1920), M L C, Maharaja of Kasimbazar, Bengal *b* 1897 *m* 1917 second Rajkumari of the late Hon Raja Promoda Nath Roy of Dighapatia *Educ* Berhampore Coll, Bengal, and Presidency Coll, Calcutta, Chairman, Berhampore Municipality, Hon Magte, 1st class, Berhampore, and Member, Bengal Legislative Council (since 1924), Vice-President, British Indian Association and President, Bengal Mahajan Sabha, Member, Historical Society and Asiatic Society of Bengal, Life Member, Viswa Bharati *Address* "Rajbari," Kasimbazar, or 302, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta

NANJUNDAYYA, H VELPANURU, C I E *b* 13 Oct 1860, *Educ* Wesleyan Mission Sch, Mysore, Christian Coll, Madras, Madras Univ (Fellow, 1895) Ent service of Mysore Govt, 1885, Judge, Chief Court of Mysore, 1904, Mem of Council and Ch Judge of Chief Court, retired 1916, Vice-Chancellor, Mysore Univ *Address* Malleswaram, Bangalore

NARAYANASWAMI CHETTI, THE HON DEWAN BAHADUR Member, Council of State *b* 28 September, 1881 Merchant and Landlord, President, Madras Corporation for 1927 and 1928, Member of the Senate of the Madras University, Member of the Council of Affiliated Colleges representing District Board and Municipalities of Chingleput District, Hon Secretary, Madras Presidency Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, Provincial Visitor to Presidency Jails, President, Depressed Classes Mission Society, Member, Town Planning Trust Board representing Corporation Member of the Advisory Board of the M. & S M. Ry, Member, Madras Labour Board, Member, South India Chamber of Commerce, President, Pachalyappa's Trust Board, Member, Tramway Advisory Board, Member, Madras Port Trust, Director, City Co-operative Bank, Egmore Benefit Society and Co operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd, was Member of the Executive Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund Visitor of the Criminal Settlement at Madras and Pallavaram, Vice-President of the S P C A and Madras Children's Aid Society, Member, Cinema Board, Member, Council of State, Member, Central Board of Railways, Member, Governing Body of the Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women, Member, Central Committee, Countess of Dufferin Fund, Delhi, Member of Excise Licensing Board, Madras, Member of the Academic Council, President of the Town Planning Committee, Chairman of the Cherries Committee *Address* "Gopathi Villa," San Thome, Madras

NARIMAN, SIR TEMULJI BHICAJI, KT, M R C P (Edinburgh), Hon Causa, 1922, Sheriff of Bombay, 1922-23 Chief Physician, Parsi Lying-in Hospital, President, College of Physicians and Surgeons, *b* Navsari 3rd Sept 1848, *Educ* Grant M C, Elphinstone Coll, Fellow of Bombay Univ, 1883, J P, a Syndic in Medicine, 1891, a Dean in Faculty of Medicine, 1901-02, Mem, Bombay Leg

Council, 1909, Mem of Provincial Advisory Committee, 1910, Member, Bombay Medical Council, 1913, Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation for 15 years *Address* Fort, Bombay

NARSINGARH, HIS HIGHNESS SRI HUZUR RAJA VIKRAM SINGH SAHIB BAHADUR, *b* 21 September 1909, belongs to Paramar or Ponwar branch of Agnikul Rajputs *m* daughter of the heir-apparent of Cutch State, June 1929, *s* 1924 *Educ* Daly College, Indore and Mayo College, Ajmere State is 734 sq miles in extent and has population 1,13,873 salute of 11 guns *Address* Narsingarh, C I

NASIK, BISHOP OF (RT REV PHILIP HENRY LOYD, M A), *b* July 8, 1884 Educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, (late Scholar and 1st class Classical Tripos) On being ordained deacon in the Diocese of London, became Curate of St Mary of Eton, Hackney Wick Vice-Principal of Cuddesdon College from 1912 to 1915, when he came to India as an S P G Missioner Assistant Missionary at Miri 1915-1917, Chaplain to Bishop Palmer of Bombay 1917-1919, S P G Missioner at Ahmednagar 1917-1925 Consecrated Asst Bishop of Bombay with special charge of Amednagar and Aurangabad 1925 Appointed first Bishop of the new Diocese of Nasik, 1929 *Address* Nasik.

NATARAJAN, KAMAKSHI, B A (Madras University), 1889, Editor, *The Indian Social Reformer*, Bombay, *b* 24th Sept 1868 *Educ* St Peter's H S, Tanjore, Pres Coll, Madras, Govt. Coll, Kumbakonam, and Law Coll., Madras, Headmaster, Aryan H S, Triplicane, Madras, Asst Editor, the *Hindu*, Madras, Pres, Madras Prov Soc Confce, Kurnool, 1911, and Pres, Bombay Prov Soc Confce, Bijapur, 1918 President, Mysore Civic and Social Progress Conference, 1921 and President, National Social Conference Ahmedabad, 1921, General Secretary, Indian National Social Conference, 1923-24 President, 40th Indian National Social Conference, Madras, 1927 *Publications* Presidential addresses at above Conferences, Report of Census of Hyderabad (Deccan), 1911 A Reply to Miss Katherine Mayo's "Mother India" (G A Natesan & Co, Madras) *Address The Indian Social Reformer Office*, Fort, Bombay, and "Kamakshi House," Bandra, Bombay

NATESAN, THE HON MR G A, head of G A Natesan & Co, and Editor, *The Indian Review*, Member Council of State *b* 25th August 1873 *Educ* High School, Kumbakonam, St Joseph's School, Trichinopoly H H School, Triplicane, Presidency College, Madras University, B A (1897) Fellow of the Univ and Commissioner, Madras Corpn Has taken a leading part in Congress work Joined Moderate Conference, 1919 Sec, Madras Liberal League Joint Secretary, National Liberal Federation of India, 1922, visited Canada on Empire Parliamentary Delegation in 1928 *Publications* chiefly patriotic literature and speeches, etc., of public men, "What India Wants," "Autonomy within the Empire" *Address* George Town, Madras

NATHUBHAI, TRIBHOVANDAS MANGALDAS J P, Hon Mag and Fellow of Univ, Bombay, Sheth or Head of Kapol Banya community. resigned presidentship after tenure thereof for 25 years, 1912 *b* 28 Oct 1856 *Educ* St Xavier's Coll, Bombay Was for 20 years an elected Mem of Bombay Mun Corpn, has been Hon Mag since establishment of Courts of Bench Magistrates in Bombay *Address* Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road, Bombay

NAWAB SALAR JUNG BAHADUR, *b* 13 June 1889 *Educ* at Nizam College; Prime Minister of Hyderabad, 1912-14 *Address* Hyderabad, Deccan

NAWANAGAR, H H MAHARAJA JAM SHRI RANJITSINHJI, G C S I, G B E, K C S I, Hon Lt.-Colonel in army, *b* Sarodar, 10th September 1872, *Educ* Rajkumar Coll, Rajkot, Trinity Coll, Cambridge First appearance for Sussex C C C, 1895, head of Sussex averages same year, head of Sussex averages, 1895-1902, champion batsman for all England in 1896 and 1900, scoring 2,780 runs with an average of 59 91, went with Stoddart's All England XI to Australia, 1897-98, served European War, 1914-15, represented India first Meeting of League of Nations at Geneva in 1920, also 3rd Meeting in 1922, also 4th Meeting in 1923 *Address* Jamnagar, Kathiawar

NAZIMUDDIN, THE HON KHWAJA, M.A, (Cantab), C I E, 1927, Minister for Education Government of Bengal *b* July 1894 *m* Shaher Banoo *d* of U M Ashraf *Educ* at Aligarh, M.A O College, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge Chairman, Dacca Municipality, from 1922 to 1929, Member, Executive Council, Dacca University, 1924 to 1929, Member, Bengal Legislative Council, from 1923 *Address* Pari Bagh, Ramna, Dacca

NEEDHAM, MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY, C.M.G, D S O, Officer Commanding Bombay District, *b* 1876 *m* 1902, Violet, *d* of late Captain H Andrews, 8th Hussars, and Mrs Yates Browne *Educ* privately Joined Gloucester Regiment, 1900, P S C 1908-9, Staff, England, 1910-14, France, Egypt, Salonika, Russia since 1914 (Legion of Honour) St Vladimir, U S Distinguished Service Medal, C M G, D S O, commanded 4th Worcestershire, 1922-23, Colonel, 1919, Military Attache, Brussels, Berne, Luxembourg, 1922, Military Attache, Paris, 1927-31. Officer Commanding, Bombay District, 1931 *Address* Assaye Building, Colaba, Bombay

NEEDHAM, BREVET-COLONEL RICHARD ARTHUR, B.Sc, M D, D P H, F R C.P. (Edinburgh), D.S O (1916), C I E (1919), *b* 1877. Inspector of Medical Education in India on behalf of the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom, on special duty, Railway Board *Address* Simla and Lahore

NEHALCHAND, MUNTAZIMKHAS, BAHADUR, M.A. (Allahabad), LL B, Abkari Member, Indore Cabinet *Educ* Muir Central College, Allahabad Worked as Professor Tutor to a Rajputana Prince, Private Secretary to the

Prime Minister, Indore State, Customs, Abkari and Opium Commissioner, Subah and Member of the Revenue Board *Address* 15, Tukoganj, Indore, Central India

NEHRU, PANDIT SHAMLAL, M L A, Journalist, *b* 16 June 1879 *m* Oma *d* of Pandit Niranjan Nath Hukku *Educ* at Allahabad Member, All-India Congress Committee, Provincial Congress Committee (U P), Allahabad Town Congress Committee, Allahabad Municipal Board, Chairman Allahabad Public Health Committee, Member, Allahabad Improvement Trust, Member, Khilafat Committee, Member Legis Assembly, six months' imprisonment and fine for non-co-operation (1921-22) *Publication* Founder of "The Democrat" newspaper of Allahabad *Address* Allahabad, U P

NELSON, SIR ARTHUR EDWARD, KT (1929), C I E, O B E, M A, I C S, Member Executive Council, Central Provinces *b* 1878 *m* 1916 to S McLachlan *Educ* Newcastle High School and Magdalen College, Oxford Joined the Indian Civil Service in 1899, till 1909 served as Asstt Commissioner Registrar, Judicial Commissioner, Provincial Superintendent, Imperial Gazetteer and Superintendent of Ethnography, served in Finance Department, Government of India, 1910, reverted to C P Government, 1919, became Settlement Officer, 1913, Deputy Commissioner 1915, Commissioner of Excise, 1916, and Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in 1920, Member, C P Executive Council, 1927 *Address* Nagpur, C P

NEOGY, KSHITISH CHANDRA, M.L A., representing, since 1921, the non-Mahomedan Electorate, Dacca Divn, E Bengal Vakil, High Court, Calcutta Journalist *b* 1888 *Educ* Presy Coll, Calcutta Dacca Coll, *m* Sreematy Lila Devi Some time a member of the All-India Council of the Nat Lib Fedn, Elected Member of the Dacca Univ Court, 1921-24, one of the Chairman of the Leg Assembly since 1924 *Address* 48, Toynbee Circular Road, Wari, Dacca, and P 393, Russa Road, Tollygunge P O, Calcutta

NEPAL, HIS HIGHNESS PROJJWALA-NEPALA TARADISHA MAHARAJA CHANDRA SHUM SHERE JUNG BAHADUR RANA, G C B (Hon 1908), G C S I (Hon 1905), G C M.G (1919), G C V O (1911), D C L (Hon Oxford, 1908), F R G S (Hon 1912), Thong-Lin-Pimma-Kokang-Wang-Syan, (Chinese, 1902), Grand Croix de la Legion d'Honneur (1929), Prime Minister, Marshal and Supreme Commander-in-Chief *b* 8th July, 1863, *m* 1st, 1878 Shri Bada Maharani Chandra Loka Bhakta Lakshmi Devi (born 1867) of a high Thakuri Kshatriya family of Nepal, died 1905, 2nd 1905 Shri Bada Maharani Balakumari Devi (born 1888), eldest daughter of Commander Colonel Hari Bikram Shah, a high Thakuri Kshatriya in the country *Educ* Durbar High School, Katmandu, and is an alumnus of the Calcutta University Entered Army as a Colonel, 1878, Major-General in the Nepal Army, 1882, General Commanding Southern Division, 1887, Senior Commanding General (Western Command), Director of Public Instruction and in charge of the Foreign Office of Nepal, 1887-1901, Commander in Chief of the Nepalese Army, March 1901, became Maharaja Prime Minister, Marshal and Supreme Commander-in Chief of Nepal, June, 1901 Honorary General in the British Army, 1910 Honorary Colonel, 4th Gurkha Rifles, 1906, instituted the most Refulgent Order of the Star of Nepal and himself is Projjwala-Nepala-Taradhisha, i e, Grand Master of the most Refulgent Order, visited England and other parts of Europe as State guest, 1908, rendered magnificent help to Britain in men, money and materials during the war, 1914-18, presented 31 machine guns to the King Emperor on His Majesty's birthday, 1915, substantial help to Britain during the Waziristan Campaign and Third Kabul War, 1917-19 In recognition of this help, Nepal receives an annual gift to ten lakhs rupees from the British Government to be paid in perpetuity, concluded and signed a new Treaty of Friendship between the Governments of Nepal and Great Britain, 1923, has effected decided administrative and other improvements in the country and has abolished Sutee (1920) and slavery throughout the kingdom after liberating 70,000 slaves at a cost of Rs 35,00,000, 1924-26 *Publications* Has translated several Military books into Nepalese *Address* Singha Durbar, Katmandu T A Marshal, Raxaul

NEVILL, HENRY RIVERS B A, O B E (1919), V D (1920), C I E (1921), Commissioner, (on leave) *b* 24th May 1876 *m* Lupham M.B E, *d* of T Maxwell, Esq, of Irvine, Ayrshire, *d* 1928 *Educ* Charterhouse Oriel College, Oxford Entered Indian Civil Service, 1899, posted to U P, Commanded U P Horse, 1913-17, services placed at disposal of C-in-C, Nov 1917, Asstt Adjutant-General at A H Q and from August 1921 to April 1923 Director of Auxiliary and Territorial Forces, Collector and Magistrate, Agra, Nov 1923, *Publications* Dist Gazetteers of the United Provinces. *Address* Jhansi

NEWBOULD, HON SIR BABINGTON BENNETT, KT (1924), Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta, since 1916 *b* 7 March 1867 *Educ* Bedford Sch Pembroke Coll, Cambridge Ent I C S, 1885 *Address* Bengal United Service Club, Calcutta

NEWMAN, HAROLD LANCELOT, C I E (1930), Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay Presidency *b* Aug 5, 1878 *m* Mary, *d* of the late Prof T A Hearson, A M I C E *Educ* Marlborough College and Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill Joined the Indian Forest Service as Assistant Conservator on November 15, 1901, apptd Conservator, 1st Jan 1922, Chief Conservator, Feb 1928 *Address* Poona

NICHOLSON, SIR FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, K C S.I (1925), K C I E (1903), C I E (1899), Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, First Class 1st Jan 1917 *b* 1846 *m* 1875, Catherine, O B E, *d* of Rev J Lechler, three *s* *Educ* Royal Medical College, Epsom, Lincoln Coll, Oxford

Entered Madras Civil Service, 1869, Member, Board of Revenue, Madras, 1899, Member, Viceroy's Legislative Council, 1897-99, 1900-02, reported on establishment of Agricultural Banks in India, 1895, Member of Famine Commission, 1901, retired, 1904, Hon Director of Fisheries 1905-1918 *Publications* District Manual of Coimbatore, Land and Agricultural Banks for India, Madras Fisheries Bulletins; Note on Agriculture in Japan *Address* Surrenden, Coonoor, Nilgiris.

NIHALSINGH, REV CANON SOLOMON, B.A, Evangelistic Missionary Chawhan Rajput of Mainpuri and Jagirdar by birth *b* 15 Feb 1852 *m* 1870 *d* of Subahdar Sundar Singh, a Tilok Chandi Bais of Baiswara, three *s* three *d* *Educ* Govt H S, Lakhimpur, Canning Coll, Lucknow, ordained, 1891, Hon Canon in All Saints' Cathedral, Allahabad, 1906 *Publications* An English Grammar for the use of the middle classes in Oudh, Translation into English of the Urdu Entrance Course Majmua Sakhun, 1873-75, Khulasat-ul Isaiah (in two parts), Risala-e Saf Goi or Plain Speaking, Verses on Temperance in Urdu, Minnajat Asi, Verses on the Coronation of King Edward VII and George V in Urdu *Address* 2 Pioneer Road Allahabad

NIYOGI, MACHIRAJA BHOWNISHANKER, M A, LL M, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Nagpur *b* 30th August 1886 *m* Dr Indirabai Niyogi, M B B S (Bom) *Educ* at Nagpur Practice at the Bar since 1910, President Municipal Committee Nagpur, 1925-1928, Member, University Court, Nagpur, 1924-27, President, Univ Union, 1928-29, Chairman Local Board of Directors, Bharat Insurance Co Social and Political Reforms activities *Address* Craddock Town, Nagpur, C P

NORBURY, H CARTER, J P, M Inst T F I R A, Chief Accounts Officer, G I P Railway, Bombay *b* 18 Oct 1883 *m* Miss Rickwood *Educ* at Leeds Great Northern Railway (England) Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and Indian Railway Accounts Office *Address* Victoria Terminus, Bombay

NORMAND, ALEXANDER ROBERT, M A, B Sc, Ph.D, Prof of Chemistry, Wilson Coll, Bombay *b* Edinburgh, 4 March 1880 *m* 1909 Margaret Elizabeth Murray *Educ* Royal H S and Univ, Edinburgh *Address* Wilson College, Bombay

NORMAND, CHARLES, WILLIAM BLYTH, M.A, D Sc, Director-General of Observatories *b* 10th September 1889 *m* Alison McLennan *Educ* Royal High School and Edinburgh University Carnegie Scholar and Fellow 1911-1913 Meteorologist, Simla, from 1913-1915 and 1919-1927, I A R O, with Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, 1916-19, mentioned in despatches, 1917 Director-General of Observatories, 1927 *Publications* Articles in Chemical and Meteorological Journals *Address* Meteorological Office, Poona

NORRIS, ROLAND VICTOR, D Sc. (London), M Sc. (Manchester), F I C, Professor of Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore *b* 24 October 1887 *m* Dorothy, only *d* of Robert and Myriam Harrop, Manchester *Educ* Ripon Grammar School and Univ of Manchester Schunck Research Assistant, Univ of Manchester, 1909, Research Scholar, Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, 1910-11, Beit Memorial Fellow, 1911-13, Physiological Chemist, Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar, U P, 1914, war service, Captain I A R O attached 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, 1915-18, Indian Agricultural Service Agricultural Chemist to Govt of Madras, 1918-24, appointed Prof of Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, July 1924, Hon. General Secretary, Indian Science Congress *Publications* Numerous scientific papers in various technical journals *Address* The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

NOYCE, FRANK, SIR, KT (1929), I.C S, C S I (1924), C B E, 1919 Member of the Viceroy's Council (Industries & Labour) 1931 *b* 4 June 1878 *Educ* Salisbury Sch. and St Catharine's Coll, Cambridge *m* Enid, *d* of W M Kirkus of Liverpool Entered I C S, 1902 Served in Madras Under-Sec to Govt of India, Revenue and Agricultural Dept, 1912 16, Secretary, Indian Cotton Committee, 1917-18, Controller of Cotton Cloth, 1918-29, Vice-President and subsequently President, Indian Sugar Committee, 1919-20, Member, Burma Land Revenue Committee, 1920-21, Indian Trade Commissioner in London, 1922-23, Secy to the Govt of Madras, Development Department, 1923-24, President, Indian Coal Committee, 1924-25 President, Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry Enquiry), 1926 Attached Officer and Asst Commissioner, Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, 1927, Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1929 *Publications* England, India and Afghanistan (1902) *Address* Gorton Castle, Simla

NUNAN, WILLIAM B A, T C D (1902), M.B. B Ch, T C.D (1905), M.D (1906), Kaiser-i-Hind Estd Medal Jan 1932 Administrative Medical Officer, Bombay Port Trust *b* 26 Jan 1880 *m* Jeanne Honorine Thibault de Chanvalon, Paris *Educ* Clongowes Wood College, Kildare, University of Dublin, Trinity College Certifying Surgeon, Bombay, 1914, Coroner of Bombay, 1915-1919, Police Surgeon of Bombay Prof of Medical Jurisprudence, Grant Medical College Bombay. *Publications* Lectures in Medical Jurisprudence, The Mental Factor in Disease *Address* Dougall House, Colaba, Bombay

OATEN, EDWARD FARLEY, M L C, M.A, LL B, Director of Public Instruction, Bengal *b* 24 Feb 1884 *m* Dorothy Aileen Fegan, 2nd *d* of late E G Ellis *Educ* Skinner's School, Tunbridge Wells, Tonbridge School, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge (Scholar) On staff Llandovery Coll, 1908-9, I E S as Prof of History, Presidency Coll, Calcutta, 1909-16, Trooper, Calcutta Light Horse to 1916, thence to 1919 in I.A.R O attached 11th K E O Lancers in N W Frontier and in the Punjab, including Waziristan campaign, 1917, Lt, 1917, Ag Captain, 1919, Offg

Asst Director for Mahomedan Education, Bengal, 1919, Offg Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, 1920, Offg Principal, Hughli College, 1921, Asst Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, 1921, Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, 1924, Nominated member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1924 to present day, Fellow, Calcutta University, Major, A F India 1927 in command of 2nd (Calcutta) Bn. University Training Corps *Publications* "A sketch of Anglo-Indian Literature", "European Travellers in India", "Glimpses of India's History", contributed to "Cambridge History of English Literature" *Address* United Service Club, Calcutta

OGILVIE, THE HON LIEUT-COLONEL GEORGE DRUMMOND, C S I (1932), C I E (1925), Agent to the Governor-General in Central India *b* 18 Feb 1882 *m* Lorna Rome, *d* of the late T Rome, Esq, J P of Charlton House, Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire *Educ* Cheltenham College, R M C, Sandhurst Entered Indian Army, 1900, appointed Indian Political Department, 1905, Asst Secretary, Govt of India, Army Department, 1915, Major, 1915, Lieut-Col, 1926, Dy Secretary, Govt of India, Foreign and Political Department, 1919, Offg Political Secretary, Govt of India, 1923, President, Council of State, Jaipur, 1925, Resident in Mewar, Rajputana, 1925-27, Secretary, Indian States Committee, 1927-29, Resident in Kashmir, 1929-30 *Address* Indore, C.I.

PADSHAH, THE HON SAIYED MAHMUD SAHIB BAHADUR, B.A, F.A U, Member, Council of State, Member of the Road Committee, Council of State Vakil *b* 1887 *m d* of the late Sowcar Syed Mir Hussain Sahib Bahadur, a Mahomedan millionaire of Chittoor *Educ* Presidency College, Madras Joined the Bar in 1916, became Member of the Reformed Madras Legislative Council, 1921, agitated in the Council for the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions, the Temperance Movement, encouragement of cottage industries, etc First joined the Council of State in 1924 and got re-elected to it in 1925, became a Fellow of the Andhra University and President of Madras Presidency Muslim League in 1926 Presided over All-India Press Employees Conference held in Calcutta in 1927 Thrice nominated Panel Chairman of the Council of State, presided over several Provincial Muslim-Conferences *Address* Bellary

PAGE, THE HON MR JUSTICE ARTHUR, K C (1922), Chief Justice, Burma High Court *b* 1876, *o surv s* of late Nathaniel Page, J P, Carshalton, Surrey *m* Margaret, *d* of E Symes Thomson, M.D, F R C P *Educ* Harrow, Magdalen Coll, Oxford Classical Honours Moderations, 1897, Literae Humaniores, 1899, B.A 1899 Bar-at-Law, 1901, Conservative Candidate, Derby Borough, Jan 1910, served European War in France and Flanders, A B, R N V R 1915, 2nd Lieut., Royal Marine Artillery, Captain 1917 Puisne Judge Calcutta, 1923 *Publications* Licensing Bill, is it Just? 1903, Shops Act (joint author), 1911, Legal Problems of the Empire in Oxford Survey of the British Empire, 1914, Imperialism and Democracy, 1913, War and Alien Enemies, 1914, various articles on Political and Social subjects, Harrow School cricket and football elevens and fives player *Address* High Court, Rangoon

PAI, K RAMA, M A (Hons), Controller of Patents and Designs *b* Jan 15, 1893 *m* Sita Bai *Educ* T D High School, Cochin, Maharaja's Coll, Ernakulam, and Presidency Coll, Madras Professor of Chemistry, S P G College, Trichinopoly, 1916-18, Prof of Chemistry, Maharaja's Coll, Vizianagram, 1918-19, Asst Metallurgical Inspector, Jamshedpur, 1919-20 Examiner of Patents, Calcutta, 1920-24, Controller of Patents and Designs, 1924 *Address*. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta

PAKENHAM-WALSH, RT REV HERBERT, D D (Dub), Principal, Bishop's College, Calcutta *b* Dublin, 22 March 1871, 3rd son of late Rt Rev William Pakenham-Walsh, Bishop of Ossory, and Clara Jane Ridley *m* 1916, Clara Ridley, *y d* of Rev Canon F C Hayes. *Educ* Chard Grammar School, Birkenhead School, Trinity College, Dublin Deacon, 1896, worked as a member of the Dublin University Brotherhood, Chhota Nagpore, India, 1896-1903, Principal, S P G College, Trichinopoly, 1904-07, Head of the S P G Brotherhood, Trichinopoly, Warden, Bishop Cotton School, Bangalore 1907-14, Bishop of Assam, 1915-23 *Publications* St Francis of Assisi and other poems, Nisbet, Altar and Table (S P C K), Evolution and Christianity (C L S) Commentary on St John's Ep (S P C.K), Daily Services for Schools and Colleges (Longman's) and Divine Healing (S P C K) Antiphonal Psalter *Address* Bishop's College, 224, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta

PALAIRET, CHARLES ROWLAND, M I Mech E, M I E E, Member for Industries and Commerce, Indore State *b* 12 Dec 1872 *m* Louise Beszant, *d* of Charles Beszant, London *Educ* Cathedral College, Christ Church, New Zealand *Address* Indore, Central India

PALANPUR, NAWAB MAJOR H H ZUBDATUL-MULK DEWAN MAHAKHAN TALEY MUHAMMAD KHAN BAHADUR, G C I E (1932), K C I E (1920), K C V O (1922) *b* July 7, 1883 State has area of 1,750 sq miles and population of over 236,694 *Address* Palanpur

PAL, BIPIN CHANDRA, Journalist *b* 7 Nov 1858 *Educ*, Presidency College, Calcutta Sub-Editor, "Bengal Public Opinion," 1883-84 Sub-Editor "Tribune", 1887-88 Secretary and Librarian, Calcutta Public Library 1890-92 License Inspector, Calcutta Corporation, 1892-93, visited England and America, worked as a Brahmo Missionary started "New India," 1901 and afterwards "Bande Mataram", convicted in 1907 to simple imprisonment for 6 months for contempt of court, left for England 1908 where he started "Swaraj" (monthly), in 1911 sentenced on landing at Bombay to simple imprisonment for one month on a charge of sedition, started "The Hindu Review" in 1912 *Address* Calcutta

Examination from that College in 1927 State has an area of 886 sq miles and population of 67,114, salute of 15 guns *Address* Partabgarh, Rajputana

PASCOE, SIR EDWIN HALL, KT (1928), M A, Sc D (Cantab), D Sc (London), F G S, F A S.B, Director, Geological Survey of India since 1921 Editor, Memoirs and Records of the Geological Survey of India, Mining and Geological Institute of India, President in 1924, Treasurer and Editor of Transactions, 1920-1930, President of the Governing Body, Indian School of Mining and Geology, Corresponding Member, Imperial Institute, Trustee, Indian Museum, Calcutta, Member of Council, Indian Institute of Science, *b* 17 Feb 1878 *m* Mia, *d* of James MacLean of Beauly, Inverness *Educ* St. John's College, Cambridge (Foundation Scholar). Joined Geological Survey, 1905, Kangra Earthquake Investigation 1905, Survey of Burma Oilfields, 1905-09, accompanied Makwari Punitive Expedition, Naga Hills, 1910, deputed Persian Gulf, Arabian Coast and W Persia, 1913, Slade Oilfields Commission in Persia, and Persian Gulf, 1913-14, Punjab and N W Frontier, 1914-15, Commsn as 2nd-Lt in I A R O, 1915, on Active Service, Mesopotamia, 1916-17, promoted to Superintendent, Geological Survey of India 1917, on Deputation to Mesopotamia, 1918-19 *Publications* The Oilfields of Burma, The Petroleum Occurrences of Assam and Bengal, Petroleum in the Punjab and N W Frontier Province, Geological Notes on Mesopotamia, with special reference to occurrences of Petroleum, and several shorter papers in the Records, Geological Survey of India and elsewhere *Address* Geological Survey of India, 27, Chowringhee, Calcutta

PATE, HENRY REGINALD, B A, C I E (1931), Second Secretary, Government of Madras *b* 10 Aug 1880 *m* Ethel Blanche Bignell 1924 *Educ* Clifton 1893-99, King's Coll., Cambridge, 1899-1904 Joined I C S 1904, Special Settlement Officer; Secretary, Board of Revenue, Deputy Secretary of Government of India and Offg Secretary of Army Department, Collr of Malabar, Secretary to Government of Madras, Revenue Department *Publications* A Gazetteer of the Tinnevelly District (Madras Government Press) *Address* Madras

PATEL, VALLABHBHAI JHAVERBHAI, BAR-AT-LAW Born of a Patidar family at Karamsad near Nadiad, Matriculated from the Nadiad high school, passed District Pleader's examination and began practice on the criminal side at Godhra, went to England and was called to the Bar at Middle Temple On return from England started practising in Ahmedabad Entered public life in 1916 as an associate of Mr M. K Gandhi who had established his Satyagraha Ashram at Ahmedabad Came into prominence as a Satyagraha leader first at Kaira and then in the Nagpur national flag agitation and elsewhere, and in the Bardoli no-tax campaign On suspension of non co-operation movement and incarceration of Mr Gandhi, joined Ahmedabad Municipality for the first time and became its President, 1927-28 *Address* Bhadra, Ahmedabad

PATEL, VITHALBHAI JHAVERBHAI, first elected President of the Indian Legislative Assembly *Educ* Ahmedabad and England, member of the Bombay Corporation, Chairman, Schools Committee, 1923 24, Bombay Legislative Council and the Imperial Council, President of Bombay Corporation, 1924-25, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Special Bombay Congress of 1918, member of Civil Disobedience Committee which toured India in 1922 Elected President, Legislative Assembly, Aug 1925, re-elected President, Legislative Assembly, in Jan 1927 *Address* Delhi and Simla

PATIALA, LIEUT-GENERAL HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND I-KHAS-I-DAULAT I-INGLISHIA MANSUR-I-ZAMAN AMIR-UL-UMARA MAHARAJA DHIRAJ RAJ RAJESHWAR, YADU VANSHAVATANS BHATTI KUL BHUSHAN SHREE MAHARAJA I-RAJGAN MAHARAJA SIR BHUPINDER SINGH MOHINDER BAHADUR MAHARAJA DHIRAJ of, G C S I, *cr* 1921 G C I E, *cr* 1911, G C V O, *cr* 1922 G B E, *cr* 1918, F R G S., F Z S, M R A S, M.R S.A, F R C I, F.R H S, Hon A D C to the King Emperor since 1922 *b* October 1891 *Educ* Aitchison College, Lahore A member of the Standing Committee of Chamber of Princes, and Chancellor of Indian Princes' Chamber (Narendra Mandal) 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, and 1930 Hon Major-General in British Army and Hon Col 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, Served with Indian Expeditionary Forces during European War 1914 on the staff in France, Belgium, Italy and Palestine in 1918, Afghan War, 1919, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Italy Grand Cordon of the Order De Leopold of Belgium, Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile, Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of the Roumania, Grand Cross of the Orders of the St Saviour of Greece, Represented India at the Imperial War Conference and Cabinet, 1918, and League of Nations Assembly 1925, Patiala is the Premier State of the Punjab, is 5,932 sq miles in extent, and has a population of 16,25,520 and a revenue of Rs 1,28,50,000, the ruler receiving a salute of 19 guns, Recreations Shooting, Cricket (Captained M C C at Bombay 1926), Polo, Motoring, President, All India Gun Dog League Patron, All India Coursing Club, Vice-President, Indian Kennel Association Owns the biggest Kennel in India *Address*. Patiala (Punjab) —India Chall (Simla Hills)

PATKAR, The HON MR JUSTICE SITARAM SUNDERRAO, B.A LL B, Judge, High Court, Bombay *b* 16 May 1873 *m* Mrs Shantabai Patkar *Educ* Elphinstone High School and Elphinstone College Began practising as a Pleader, High Court, Appellate Side in 1897, Was appointed Government Pleader in 1913 and continued as such till July 1926, Selected in November 1923 Member of the India Bar Committee appointed by

Khurshed (Lectures and Addresses on Zoroastrian Subjects) Parts 2 3, Bombay 1917, Zarthoshti Sikhya Abhyas (Zoroastrian Studies) Parts 1 2 Bombay 1920, Iranian Studies Bombay 1927, many articles in Gujarati newspapers and scientific journals *Address* 63, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill Bombay

[illegible] PARPI Farrukh Dastur Cursetji Chief Engineer North Western Railway Created C I E 1920 Eldest son of Dasturji Saheb Cursetji Parpi Parpi Education Elphinstone College and the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill Associate and Fellow of Cooper's Hill Appointed Assistant Engineer North Western Railway, 1901 Executive Engineer 1908 Superintending Engineer 1921 Chief Engineer 1924 *Address* Superintendent Office of the Chief Engineer North Western Railway Lahore

PARPI Jal Dastur M A Ph D Orientalist and Author b 27 November 1890 *Education* Elphinstone College 1906 18 St Xavier's College 1918 20 B A with Honours, Bombay University 1920 Fellow of St Xavier's College and Mulla Firoz Madresa 1920-21 M A and Ph D with Distinction of Columbia University 1922 and 1925 respectively Fellow of Columbia University 1924 25 Travelled extensively in Europe and America Appointed University Examiner in Ancient and Persian on return to India in 1927 Went to England in 1927 on a scholarship and delivered numerous lectures at various centres of learning in England and in fourteen other countries on the Continent 1927 30 Upon the establishment in London of the Zoroastrian House with the Hall of Prayer, and the completion of the scholarly work in England returned to India in November 1930 Delivered a number of public lectures in Bombay and various other centres of learning in Northern India in 1931 Member of the Council of the Foreign Universities Information Bureau University of Bombay (1920-29), of the Mulla Firoz Madresa (since 1926), of the World Conference for International Peace through Religion (since 1928) of the Society for Promoting the Study of Religions (London since 1930) of Columbia University Club of London (since 1930) and of Cama Oriental Institute (1931) Delegate to the World Conference for International Peace through Religion (Geneva 1928), to the Seventeenth International Congress of Orientalists (Oxford 1928) to the Fifth International Congress for the History of Religion (Lund, 1929) and to the First Historical Congress (Bombay, 1930) President of Columbia University Club of Bombay (1931) Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain, of the American Oriental Society, and various other learned Societies *Publications* The Zoroastrian Doctrine of a Future Life (New York, 1926) The Teaching of Zarathushtra (Bombay, 1926), Yashte Vadardegan, or the Zoroastrian Sacraments and Ordinances (Bombay 1927), and numerous articles on Oriental subjects in popular and Scientific Journals *Address* 63, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay

PAVRY, MERWANJI ERACHJI, J P (Bombay), L R C P (London), L M & S (Bombay), L.M (Dublin), Captain (I M S) of the Parsi Pioneer Battalion, medical practitioner, Bombay, *b* 15 October 1866 *m* 1876 *Educ* St Xavier's High School, Grant Medical College of Bombay, Rotunda Hospital of Dublin, and London Hospital *Cricket Career* The first Parsi cricketer to play for the Middlesex County XI in 1895 Was one of the members of the Second Parsi Team that toured England in 1888 and was the principal bowler Played for twenty-nine years for the representative Parsi Team of Bombay, celebrating the Jubilee in 1910, and captained the Parsi team for twenty-four years 1889-1913 Has been the Chairman of the Parsi Selection Committee since 1915 President of the Baronet Cricket Club and the John Bright Cricket Club of Bombay since 1887 *Public Life* Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League and the Sir Dinshaw M Petit Gymnasium in Bombay Hon Treasurer of the Advisory Committee of the Parsi Pioneer Battalion, Member of the Managing Committee of the Parsi Co operative Housing Society, Vice-President of the Bombay Scout Association and Chairman of the Scout Committee, Joint Hon Secretary of the Bombay Olympic Association Superintendent of the Plague Camp at Santa Cruz in 1897, A Trustee of Dr Gimi Trust Fund for Technical Education and of the Navasari High School, President of Mazdayasni Mandal, Bulsara Class, Y M P A, and Khorshed Mandal, Chairman of of Parsi Scout Federation and Parsi Purity League and Zoroastrian B and Executive Committees *Publications* Parsi Cricket, Physical Culture, The Team Spirit in Cricket, Radio Talks on Boxing among the Parsis "Scouting" and "Health" *Clubs* Parsi Gymkhana, Willingdon Sports Club *Address* Colaba Castle, Colaba, Bombay

PAVRY, MISS BAPSY, M A, Author and Litterateur *b* 25 December 1906 *Educ* Queen Mary High School, and St Xavier's College, Bombay, M A with Distinction, Columbia University, New York, 1925 Travelled extensively in Europe and America, 1925 26 Presented at Their Majesties' Court in 1928 Delegate to the Geneva Conference for Peace through Religion, 1928 Member of Committee of various Charity Balls, the League of Mercy, the University College, the Empire Eve, the Empire Day held in London during the years 1928, 1929 and 1930 in aid of hospitals Travelled extensively in England and on the Continent, 1927-30 Member of The Primrose League of Great Britain, British League of Mercy, British Federation of University Women, British Indian Union, also of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council in Bombay Work Guild, National Indian Association, All-India Women's Education Fund Association, and of several other Associations and Societies *Publications* The Heroines of Ancient Persia, Stories Retold from the Shahnama of Firdausi (Cambridge, 1930), and many articles in popular and scientific journals *Address* 63, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay

PEARS, STUART EDMUND, C I E (1916) C S I (1923), Resident in Mysore *b* 25 Nov 1876. *m* Winifred M Barton *Educ* Edinburgh University and Trinity Hall, Cambridge Entered Indian Civil Service, 1898, served in N W F Province from 1901 onwards, as Political Agent in Tochi, Kurram, Khyber and Malakand Delegate to Anglo-Afghan Conference at Mussoorie in 1920 Resident in Waziristan, 1922-24 Offg A G G in Baluchistan, May to October 1924, Resident in Mysore (June 1925) *Address* Bangalore, Southern India.

PERIER, MOST REV FERDINAND, S J, Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta, since 1924 *b* Antwerp, 22 Sept 1875 Joined Society of Jesus, 1897, nominated Superior of Jesuit Mission in Bengal, 1913 Consecrated Co adjutor Bishop, Dec 1921 Knight Commander Order of the Crown, Knight Commander, Order of Leopold *Address* 32, Park Street, Calcutta

PERINI, RT REV PAUL, S J, D D, Bishop of Calicut, since June 1923, *b* Brandola, Italy, Jan 1867 *Educ.* various Colleges of Society of Jesus in Austria, England and Belgium Joined Society of Jesus, 1883, Rector and Prin of St Aloysius Coll Mangalore, for six years, Bishop of Mangalore, 1910 23 *Address* Bishop's House, Calicut

PETIT, SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, 2nd Baronet, *s* of late Framjee Dinshaw Petit, 2nd son of 1st Baronet, *b* 7 June 1873 *s* his grandfather, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee under special remainder, 1901, and changed his name from Jeejeebhoy Framji Petit to Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Merchant and cotton millowner, at one time Member, Bombay Legislative Council, J P for Bombay, Member of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay and Trustee of the Parsee Punchayet Funds, a Delegate of Parsee Ch Matrimonial Court of Bombay, Pres of Association for Amelioration of Poor Zoroastrians in Persia, the Petit Charity Funds, Petit Institute, and Parsee Orphanage, and Chairman and Member of Managing Committees of the principal Parsee charitable institutions in Bombay President of the Bombay Presidency Association *m* Dinbai, *d* of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy 3rd Bart, and has issue *Address* Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, Bombay

PETIT, JEHANGIR BOMANJEE, Merchant and millowner *b* 21 Aug 1879 *m* Miss Jaijee Sorabjee Patuck, M B E Kaisar-i-Hind Silver medallist *Educ* Fort High and St Xavier's Institutions J.P, merchant and mill agent, Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, The Bombay Improvement Trust Board, Bombay Development Board and the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Member of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association (President, 1915-16 and 1928-29), Indian Merchants' Chamber (President, 1919 20) and Indian Industrial Conference (President 1918, Vice President, Bombay Presidency Assocn, Fellow of the University of Bombay, Trustee of Parsee Panchayat, Founder and Managing Director

of *The Indian Daily Mail*, Founder and President of the B D Petit Parsi General Hospital Indian Economic Society, Bombay Progressive Association, and New High School for Girls (Bombay), Founder and Honorary Secretary of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association and the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court (1902-1922), Member of Bombay Legislative Council (1921-1923 and 1927 31), Excise Committee (1921-24), Indigenous Industries Committee (1915-1917), Industrial Disputes Committee (1921), and the University Reforms Committee (1924) *Address* Mount Petit, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay

'ETMAN, CHARLES EARLE BEVAN, C I E *b* 9 September 1866 *m* 1926, Amy widow of John William Hensley, deceased, late Director of Indian Govt Telegraphs and *d* of Rev Edwin Pope deceased, formerly Vicar of Paddock Wood, Kent and Rector of Latchingdon, Essex *Educ* Privately and at Trinity College, Cambridge, Advocate, Calcutta H Court, 1892, and of Chief Court, Punjab, 1892 Government Advocate, Punjab, 1909, Judge of the High Court, Lahore, from April to Aug 1920 and from Octr 1920 to Febr 1921 *Publications* "Report on Frauds and Bribery in the Commissariat Department" "P W D Contract Manual" (Revised Edition) *Address* Lahore

PETRIE, SIR DAVID, C.I E, C V O, C B E, Director, Intelligence Bureau, Home Department, Government of India, 1924 *b* 1879 *Educ* Aberdeen Univ Ent Ind Police, 1900, Asst Dir, C.I.D, Simla, 1911-12, Spec duty with Home Dept, since 1915, on special duty with H R H the Duke of Connaught, 1921, on staff of H R H the Prince of Wales, 1921-22, Senior Superintendent of Police, Lahore, Member of the R Commn on Public Services, 1923, appointed Member, Public Service Commission, India, April 1931 *Address* c/o Lloyds Bank, Bombay

ICKTHALL, MARMADUKE WILLIAM, H E H the Nizam's Service *b* 7 April 1875 *m* Muriel Emily Cadwaladr Smith *Educ* Harrow, on the continent of Europe and in Syria, Egypt and Turkey Spent much of his life in Syria and Egypt and came to be regarded as an expert on Near Eastern affairs, was a strong partisan of the Young Turks in their struggle to reform their country became Muslim in Constantinople Succeeded Lord Mowbray and Stoarton as President of Anglo-Ottoman Society, served in British Army during Great War, Editor, *Bombay Chronicle*, 1920 24, in 1925 entered H E H the Nizam's service, Principal, Govt High School, Chadarghat, Superintendent, Hyderabad Civil Service class, Director of Information, Editor, *Islamic Culture Publications* Many novels and short stories including "Said the Fisherman," "The Valley of the Kings," "Veiled Women," "The House of Islam," "The House of War," "Knights of Arabi," "The Early Hours," "Oriental Encounters," "Tales from Five Chimneys," "Sir Limpidus," "As Others See Us," With the Turk in Wartime," Pot an-feu Edited "Folklore of the Holyland" In 1928 was granted two years special leave by H E H the Nizam for the purpose of completing a translation of the Qur'an on which he had been long engaged In Nov 1930 the work was published in England and America entitled "The Meaning of the Glorious Koran an Explanatory Translation" (Allen and Unwin) *Address* Civil Service House, Hyderabad, Deccan

POCHKHANAWALA, SORABJI NUSSERWANJI Certificated Associate of the Institute of Bankers (London), 1910, Managing Director, Central Bank of India, Ltd *b* 9 Aug 1881 *m* Bai Sakerbai Ruttonji *Educ* New High School and St Xavier's College, Bombay Joined Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and after serving the Bank for 7 years and the Bank of India for 5 years, founded the Central Bank of India Was appointed member of the Government Securities Rehabilitation Committee by the Govt of India in 1921 *Address* Buena Vista, Marine Parade Worli Bombay

PORBANDAR MAHARAJA OF H H MAHARAJA RANA SAHEB SHRI SIR NATWARSINHJI BHAVSINHJI K C S I First Class Ruling Prince in Kathiawar Belongs to the Jathwa family *b* 30 June 1901 *m* 1920 Kunvari Saheb Rupalita Saheb M B E *d* of Thakore Saheb of Limbdi *Educ* Rajkumar College, Rajkot Created Maharaja 1918 *Address* Porbandar

POSA, MAUNG, I S O (1911), K S M 1893, *b* Toungoo, 13 May 1862 *Educ* St Paul's R C M Sch, Toungoo Asstt to Civil Officer, Ningyai Column II, B Expeditionary Field Force, 1885-87, Burma Medal with clasp, 1885 87 Senior Member, Burma Provincial Judicial ser since 1911 Interpreter to Prince of Wales during visit to Burma Jan 1906 Also to three Viceroys, 1898, 1901, 1908, Dist Judge, 1916 Offg Divisional Sessions Judge, 1918 Retired, June 1918 Asstt Dir Recruiting, July to Dec 1918 Mentioned in despatches *Address* Thaton

PRADHAN SIR GOVIND BALWANT, Kt B A, LL B, Finance Member, Government of Bombay, 1928 *b* May 1874, *m* Ramabai *d* of Mr P B Pradhan, retired Assistant Engineer *Educ* B J High School, Thana, Elphinstone College, and Govt Law School, Bombay Practised at Thana, became, Public Prosecutor of Kolaba, 1907, resigned in 1920, for 20 years a member of Thana Municipality, for several years its Vice-President and for 7 years its elected President, Member of District Local Board, Thana, for 3 years, was one of the Directors of Thana Dt Co-operative Credit Bank, President Thana Dist Boy Scouts Movement, is one of the Vice-Presidents of the Chandrasena Kavastha Prabhu community elected at the Indore Parishad, elected to the Bombay Council in 1924, re elected in 1926 by the Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts Non-Mahomedan Rural Constituency, Minister of Forest and Excise, 1927-28, Created Knight in June 1931 (Birthday Honours

List) *Address* Baivant Bag, Thana, and "Beau lieu," Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

PRAMATHANATH, BANERJEA, Professor Dr M A (Cal), D Sc Econ (Lond), Barrister-at-Law, Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University since 1920 *b* November 1879 *Educ* at Presidency College, Calcutta, and London School of Economics, England Professor in the Bishop's, City, Ripon and Scottish Church Colleges, Calcutta, 1905 1913, Delegate to the Congress of Universities, Oxford, 1921, Member, Bengal Legis Council, 1923-30, Fellow Calcutta University, Member of the Syndicate, Calcutta University Dean, Faculty of Arts, Calcutta University, 1929-30, President, Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts, Calcutta University, 1929 30, President, Bengal Economic Society since 1927, President, Indian Economic Conference, 1930 *Publications* A study of Indian Economics, (First Edition, 1911), Public Administration in Ancient India, Fiscal Policy in India, A History of Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in the Days of the Company, and Provincial Finance in India *Address* 186, Grand Trunk Road, Utarpara, Dist Hughli

PRASAD, GANESH, M A (Cantab), D Sc, Hardinge Professor of Higher Mathematics in the Calcutta University, Life President of the Benares Mathematical Society, President, Calcutta Mathematical Society, Patron, Allahabad University Math Assocn *b* 15th Nov 1876 *Educ* Ballia, Allahabad, Cambridge, Gottingen Member of Court, Council and Senate, Hindu Univ (1924), Member of Court, Executive and Academic Councils and Faculty of Science, Allahabad Univ, Fellow of Calcutta University and Vice-President, Indian Association for Cultivation of Science, Member of the Senate and Ex-Council, Agra University *Publications* "Constitution of Matter and Analytical Theories of Heat" (Berlin, 1903) text-books on Differential Calculus and Integral Calculus (London, 1909 and 1910), "Mathematical Research in the last twenty years" (Berlin, 1922), "The place of partial differential equations in Mathematical Physics" (Calcutta, 1924), "An Introduction to the theory of elliptic functions and higher transcendentals" (Calcutta, 1928), "Lectures on recent researches in the theory of Fourier series" (Calcutta, 1928) and many other original papers published in the mathematical and scientific journals of England, Germany, Italy and India during 1900-1924 *Address* 2, Sama vaya Mansions, Corporation Street, Calcutta, and 37, Benares Cantt

PRASAD, THE HON JUSTICE SIR JWALA, B.A, LL B, Puisne Judge, Patna High Court, since 1916 Acting Chief Justice, 1921 *b* 25th March 1875, son of Babu Sahay, late Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Bhardara, Pregana Behea, Bihar and Orissa *m* 1888, *d* of Munsif Mangul Sen Singh, Zamindar and retired Dy Commissioner *Educ* Arrah Zillah School, Patna College, Calcutta University, Muir Central College and Allahabad University B A 1st Class Honours and Jubilee Medallist 1893, LL B, and Jubilee Bursary 1895 Vakil, Calcutta and Allahabad High Courts, Government Pleader, Shahabad, 1903 Vice Chairman, Local Board, 1904 Member of Shahabad District Board, 1904 Secretary of Government Arrah Zillah School, 1908, Founded Purdah Girls' School at Arrah, 1913, Inaugurated Zillah School Boarding House, 1913 Fellow of Patna University Member of Syndicate and of the Faculty of Land and Board of Examiners in Law President, League of Educationists President, All India Kayastha Conference 1915, President, Behar Young Men's Institute, Rai Saheb, 1914, Rai Bahadur, 1915 Ag Chief Justice in 1924 Ag Chief Justice, 1926 Ag Chief Justice 1931 *Address* Patna

PRENTICE, WILLIAM DAVID RUSSELL, M A (Edinburgh) C S I (1931), C I E (1928), I C S, Member, Bengal Executive Council *b* 5th Sept 1877 *m* Florence Mary, youngest *d* of J F Kane (died) *Educ* George Watson's College Fettes, Edinburgh University and Christ Church Oxford *Address* United Service Club Calcutta

PRICE, EDWIN LESSWARE, B A (Oxon), Bar at-Law, C I E, O B E, F R E S, Merchant, French Consular Agent at Karachi since 1914 *b* 8th July 1874 Member, Legislative Assembly, 1920-21 and 1929, Municipal Councillor, Karachi, since 1926, Member, Hides Cess Enquiry Committee, 1929 30, Vice-President, Karachi Municipality, 1929 *Address* "Newcroft", Ghizri Road, Karachi

PUDUKKOTTAI, HIS HIGHNESS SRI BRIHADAMBA DAS RAJA RAJAGOPALA TONDAIMAN BAHADUR, RAJA OF *b* 1922 Installed 19th November 1928 Minor The State has an area of 1,179 sq miles and population of 400,594 and has been ruled by the Tondaiman dynasty for centuries Salute 11 guns *Address* New Palace, Pudukkottai

PUDUMJEE, NOWROJEE, 1st Class Sardar of Deccan, Bombay, C.I E *b* 1841, *Educ* Poona Coll under Sir Edwin Arnold, war mem of Bombay Leg Council, Promoter and Chairman of several Industrial and Banking Companies. *Address* Pudumjee House, Poona

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS SIR, KT (1923), C I E (1919), M B E Non-Official Member, Indian Legislative Assembly (Indian Commerce, Cotton Merchant *b* 30th May 1879, *Educ*. Elph. Coll, Bombay President, East Indian Cotton Association, Member, Lord Inchcape's Retrenchment Committee, Governor, Imperial Bank of India, Member, Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance (1926) *Address* 11, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill

PURVES, ROBERT EGERTON, C.I E; P W D., retired *b* 1859 *Educ* Thomason Coll, Roorkee, Ex Eng., 1895, Supdt Eng, 1907, Ch Eng and Sec to Govt, Punjab Irriga-

tion Branch, 1913-14, retired, 1914; since practising as Hydraulic Eng and Irrigation Expert *Address* c/o Messrs King Hamilton & Co, Calcutta.

QUILON, BISHOP OF; *see* BENZIGER, RT. REV A M.

RADHAKRISHNAN, SIR, KT (1931), M A, D LITT (Hon), Vice-Chancellor Andhra University, Waltair King George V, Professor of Philosophy and President, Post Graduate Council in Arts, Calcutta University *b* 5th Sept 1888 *Educ* at the Madras Christian College For some time Professor of Philosophy, Presidency College, Madras Mysore University, Upton Lecturer in Comparative Religion, Manchester College Oxford Hibbert Lectnrer 1929-1930 *Publications* Philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore, The Reign of Religion in Contemporary Philosophy, Indian Philosophy in the Library of Philosophy, Philosophy of the Upanishads, The Hindu View of Life The Religion we need, Kalki or the Future of Civilisation, article on Indian Philosophy in Encyclopædia Britannica and several others on Philosophy and Religion in Mind International Journal of Ethics Hibbert Journal etc *Address* University Waltair

RADHANPUR, H H JALALUDIN KHAN BISMILLAHKHAN BABI NAWAB SAHEB BAHADUR of *b* 2nd April 1889 Suni Pathan *Educ* Rajkumar College, Rajkot S brother 1910 State has area of 1,150 Square miles, and population of 70,451 Salute 11 guns *Address* Radhanpur

RAFAEL, HENRY, THE REV, S J, D Sc Mathematics (Madrid) 1905, Ph D (Madrid) 1915, D D (Barcelona) 1919, Professor of Mathematics, St Xavier's College *b* 10th November 1885—Barcelona (Spain) *Educ* University of Barcelona 1900 1904, University of Madrid 1905; University of Madrid 1913-1915 University of Barcelona 1915-1919 Assistant Professor (Govt Service) University of Barcelona 1905-08, Joined the Society of Jesus on 1st October 1908 Priest on 31st July 1918 Director of the Magnetic Department—Observatorio del Ebro (Tortosa) Spain, Professor of Mathematic and Mathematical Physics Institute of Arts and Industries, Madrid, 1921-23, Professor of Mathematics at St Xavier's College (1924) *Publications* Doctoral Thesis Solucion of generalizacion del Problema de Malfatti (1905), several articles in the Spanish Mathematical Review "Revista Matematica" several articles in the Catalan Mathematical Review "Arxius del Institute de Ciencies," Several articles in the Spanish Scientific "Review Iberica", eight lectures on Theory of Relativity in the Spanish Review "Anales de la Sociedad de Ingenieros del Institnto de Madrid" *Address* St Xavier's College, Bombay

RAFIUDDIN AHMAD MAULVI, SIR, KT (1932), Bar-at-Law, J P Minister of Education, Bombay Government *Educ* Deccan College, Poona and University College, London Was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1892, Practised for some years at the Privy Council As a journalist was a regular contributor to the *Nineteenth Century*, *The Times*, and *The Pall Mall Gazette* holder of Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee Medal First elected to Bombay Council 1909, appointed Minister, Bombay Government in June 1928 and re-appointed Minister, Bombay Government in Nov 1930 *Address* The Chalet," Pawai Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

RAHIM, THE HON SIR ABDUR, M A, KT (1919), *b* September, 1867 *m* Nisar Fatima Begum *Educ.* Government High School, Midnapore, Presidency College, Calcutta Called to the Bar (Middle Temple), 1890, practised as Advocate, Calcutta, Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, 1900 03, Fellow, Madras University, since 1908, Member of the R Commission on Public Services, 1913-15, officiated as Chief Justice, Madras, July-October 1916, and July to October 1919 *Publication* "Principles of Mahomedan Jurisprudence" *Address* College Bridge House, Egmore Madras

RAHIMTOOLA FAZAL IBRAHIM B A, J P, Member Indian Tariff Board, Merchant (Messrs Fazalbhai Ibrahim and Company, Limited) *b* 21st October 1895 *m* Jainabhai, *d* of Allmahomed Fazalbhoy *Educ* St Xavier's High School and College, Bombay Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1919, Member, Schools Committee 1920, its Chairman in 1923 and again in 1926 Trustee, Bombay Port Trust since 1921, Member, Advisory Committee, Bombay Development Department, 1922, Member, Advisory Committee, appointed to advise Government about Liquor shops in Bombay City, 1922, was appointed by Government on Bombay Securities Committee, Member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber since 1921, Member of Executive Council of the Bombay Presidency Boy Scouts Association representative of the Corporation on B B & C I Railway Advisory Council, Secretary, Imperial Indian Citizenship Association Member, Standing Finance Committee for Railways, Railway Board, Member, Haj Committee, 1929, Chairman, Reception Committee of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference, President, Bombay Presidency Urdu Teachers' Conference, Director, Sultania Cotton Manufacturing Co, Director, Tata Construction Co, Ltd, represented Bombay Government on the Committee of Sir Harcourt Butler Technological Institute to advise Government of U P, Secretary and Promoter of All-India Muslim Conference, Secretary, All-India Minorities Conference, Member, Central Broadcasting Advisory Council, Director, Tata Iron & Steel Co, Ltd, Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co, Ltd, Automobile Acceptance Corporation, Member, Standing Committee for Haj and East India Association London Member, Legislative Council, 1926-1930 appointed Member of the Indian, Tariff Board, 1930 *Address* Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

RAHIMTOOLA, SIR IBRAHIM, K.C.S I, C I E President of the Legislative Assembly (1931) *b* May 1862, Joined his elder brother

Mr Mahomedbhoy Rahimtoola in 1880, entered Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1892, President of Corporation 1899, Member of the Bombay City Improvement Trust for 20 years from 1898, Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1899 1909, Member, Imperial Legislative Council 1912, President, Fiscal Commission 1921, Member of Bombay Executive Council in charge of Education and Local Self-Government 1918 1923, President, Legislative Council 1923 1928, Member of the Royal Commission on Labour, President, Legislative Assembly (1931) *Address* Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay

RAJA, TRIBHOVANDAS JAGJIVANDAS, M A, LL B, Dewan, Lunawada State *b* 6 Nov 1893 *m* Miss Taralaxmi R Khandedia, *Educ* Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagad Bahauddin College, Junagad, Wilson College, Bombay and Govt Law School Bombay Lecturer in History in Wilson College, 1914-16, Naib Dewan and Sarnyayavadhish, Wankanar State, 1917-1920, Revenue Commissioner, Junagadh State, 1920 21, Huzur Personal Assistant and Revenue Minister, Limbdi State, 1921-1930, appointed Dewan, Lunawada State, 1930 *Address* Lunawada, via Godhra

RAJKOT, THAKOR SAHEB, SHRI DHARMENDRASINHJI LAKHAJIRAJ *b* 4th March 1910 *Educ* Rajkumar College, Rajkot and High gate Public School, Middlesex *m* Kunvari Saheba Padmakunverba Saheba of Chhota Udepur on 14 May 1931 Invested with full ruling powers of the State on 21st April 1931 State has an area of 282 square miles and population of 75,566 Salute 9 guns *Address* Rajkot, Kathiawar

RAJPIPLA, CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS MAHARANA SHRI SIR VIJAYSINH, MAHARAJA OF, K C S I (1925) *b* 1890 *s* to the gadi in 1915. *Educ* at Rajkumar Coll, Rajkot, and subsequently with the Imperial Cadet Corps in Dehra-Dun Enjoys permanent hereditary salute of 13 guns *Address* Rajpipla, Rajpipla State

RAJWADE, MAJOR-GENERAL, RAO RAJA GANPATRAO RAGHUNATH RAO RAJA MASHIR-I-KHAS BAHADUR SAUKAT-JUNG, C B E, A D C, Army Member, Gawlior Govt, and Inspector-General, Gwalior Army, Member of the Council of Regency, ranks as First Class Sardar in the Bombay Presidency and in U P of Agra and Oudh. *b* Jan 1884 *m* Dr Miss Nagubai Joshi, *d* of Sir Moropant Joshi of Nagpur *Educ* Victoria College *Address* Gwalior

RAMADAS PANTULU, THE HON V, B A, B L, Advocate, Madras, *b* Oct 1873 *Educ* Madras Christian College Member, Council of State since 1925, Leader of the Swarajist Party in the Council of State since 1926, President, Madras Central Urban Bank Ltd (Provincial Co-operative Bank of Madras), President, Madras Provincial Co-operative Institute, Member of Senate and Academic Council of Madras University, Chairman, Telugu Board of Studies and Member, Board of Studies and Faculty of Law, President, Indian Provincial Co-operative Banks Association since 1928, Member, Central Banking Inquiry Committee, Member of the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Member, All-India Congress Committee and President, Madras Andhra District Congress Committee *Publications* Commentaries on the Madras Estate Land Act (Land Tenures) *Address* Farhatbagh, Mylapore, Madras

RAMAIYA, A, M A, Fellow of the Royal Economic Society (London) Advocate, Madura, Adviser, Madura-Ramnad Chamber of Commerce S 1894 *m* Kamlabai *d* of S Krishna Iyer of Tiruvarur *Educ* Madras Christian College, and Madras Law College Gave evidence before the Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee (1924-25) and the Currency Commission (1925-26), Secretary, Madura District People's Association, 1925 to 1927 Frequently contributes to the British Press articles on Indian subjects especially economic and financial *Publications* "A National System of Taxation," "Monetary Reform in India", "Law of Sale of Goods in India" *Address* Lakshmi Vilasam, North Veli Street, Madura, S India

RAMAN, SIR CHANDRASEKHARA VENKATA, KT, M.A, Hon Ph D (Frieburg), Hon LL D (Glasgow) and (Bombay), D Sc (Calcutta), F R S Hon Awarded Nobel Prize for Physics (1930), Palit Prof of Physics, Calcutta University *b* 7th November 1880 *m* Lokasundarammal *Educ* A V N College, Vizagapatam and Presidency College, Madras Enrolled Officer, Indian Finance Dept 1907, Palit Prof, Calcutta Univ, 1917, Hon Secy, Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, 1919, British Association Lecturer (Toronto), 1924, Research Associate, California Institute of Technology, 1924, President, Indian Science Congress, 1928, Matteucci Medallist, Rome, 1929, Hughes Medallist of the Royal Society (1930), Fellow of the Institute of Physics, Asiatic Society of Bengal Hon Mem Ind Math Soc, and Patna Med Assoc, Hon Fellow, Zurich Phys Soc and Royal Phil Soc, Glasgow *Publications* Experimental Investigations on Vibrations, Theory of Bowed Instruments, Molecular Diffraction of Light, Music Instruments, X-ray Studies, and numerous scientific papers in the Indian Journal of Physics which is conducted by him and in British and American journals *Address* 210, Bow Bazaar Street, Calcutta

RAMACHANDRA RAO, DEWAN BAHADUR M, B A, B L, Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal, Advocate, High Court, Member, Legislative Assembly, 1924-26 *b* Sept 1868 *m* M Viyyamma *Educ* at Presidency College, Madras Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1910-1923, Member, Legis Assembly, 1924-26 Member of the deputation of the All-India Moderates in 1919 and Member of the Lytton Committee on Indian Students, 1921,

Member, Indian Sandhurst Committee, 1924, President, Prohibition League 1926, President, All-India States Subjects Confce, 1927, Member, Indian Round Table Conference, 1930 President, Madras Co operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, 1930 *Publications* Development of Indian Polity *Address* Ellore, Madras Presidency

RAMASWAMI AIYAR, SIR CHETPAT P, K C I E (1925), B A, B L, C I E (1923) *b* 12 Nov 1879, *m* Sitalakshmi, *d* of C V Sundram Shastri and Sister of Justice Kumaraswami Sastri *Educ* Wesley College, Presidency College and Law College, Madras English and Sanskrit University Prizeman Enrolled as Vakil, 1903 and as Advocate, 1923 For many years member of the Madras Corporation and Standing Committee, Fellow and Syndic of Madras University, Trustee of various educational Institutions Secretary to Congress, 1917-18, connected with the National Congress until 1918. Gave evidence before Joint Parliamentary Committee on Reforms, 1919, also before Meston and Southborough Committees Member of Committee to draft Regulations for Madras under the Reform Act Represented Madras Presidency at War Conference, Delhi Returned to Legislative Council by University of Madras, 1918, and by City of Madras, 1920 Advocate-General, 1920-1923 Member, Executive Council, 1923 Delivered the Convocation Address, University of Madras, 1924, Senior Member and Vice-President, Executive Council, April 1925 Represented India at the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva as a substitute delegate in 1926 and as delegate in 1927 Resumed practice at the Bar, March 1928 Appeared before the Butler Committee on behalf of some of the Indian States, April 1928, delivered the Shri Krishna Rajendra Jubilee Lecture to the Mysore University, July 1928 Appeared in the Patiala Enquiry for H H the Maharaja of Patiala along with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Elected to the Legislative Assembly by the Tanjore-Trichinopoly Constituency, 1929 Elected to the Council of State from Madras Presidency, 1930, Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference and Member of the Federal Structure Committee, 1930 Law Member, Governor-General's Executive Council, 1931 *Publications* Various pamphlets and articles on Financial and Literary topics *Address* The Grove Cathedral, Madras, and DeLisle, Ootacamund

RAMESAM, THE HON. MR JUSTICE VEPA, B.A, B.L, Judge, High Court, Madras *b* 27 July 1875 *m* Lakshminarasamma *Educ* Hindu Coll, Vizagapatam, Presidency Coll, Madras, and Law Coll., Madras Practised as High Court Vakil at Vizagapatam from 1896 to 1900, at Madras 1900-1920, Govt Pleader, 1916-20, appointed Judge, 1920 *Address*. Gopal Vihar, Mylapore, Madras

RAMPAL, RAJA, *see* KUTLEHR

RAMPUR, HIS HIGHNESS ALIJAH FARZAND-I-DILPIZIR-I-DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA, MUKHLIS-UD-DAULAH, NASIR-UL-MULK, AMIR-UL-UMRA, NAWAB SAYED MOHAMMAD RAZA ALI KHAN BAHADUR, MUSTAID JUNG *b* 17th Nov 1906 Succeeded 20th June 1930 State has area of 892 54 square miles and population 464,919 Permanent Salute 15 Guns *Address* Rampur State, U P

RANGACHARIAR, DEWAN BAHADUR TIRUVENKATA, B.A, B L, C I.E (1925), M L A since 1920 Vakil, High Court, Madras *b* 1865 *m* Ponnammal, *d* of S. Rajagopala Aiyengar of Srirangam *Educ* S P G College, Trichinopoly, Law College, Madras Schoolmaster for 3 years, enrolled as Vakil, High Court, Madras, 1891, Professor, Law Coll, 1898-1900, Member, Madras Corpn, since 1908, Member, Madras Legis Council, 1916-1919, Member, Indian Bar Committee, Mercantile Marine Committee, Esher Committee, Elected Dy President, Leg Assembly, Member, Indian Colonies Committee on deputation at London with the Colonial Office, President, Telegraph Committee, 1921, Member, Frontier Committee, Chairman, Madras Publicity Board Represented India at the opening by H R H the Duke of York of the Federal Parliament at Canberra, Australia, 1927; Chairman, Indian Cinematograph Committee, 1928 Vice Chairman, Madras Bar Council *Publications* A book on Village Panchayats *Address* Ritherdon House, Vepery, Madras

RANGANATHAM, ARCOT, B A, B L, Minister for Development, Madras *b* 29 June 1879 *Educ* Christian and Law Colleges, Madras Entered Government Service in 1901, resigned Deputy Collectorship in 1915, entered Legislative Council in 1920 for Bellary District, re-elected in 1923 and 1926 Went to England as a member of the National Convention Deputation in 1924 Minister for Development, Madras, December 1926 to March 1928, Hon Secretary, Young Men's Indian Association, Madras, from 1916, Hon Organising Secretary and Treasurer, Reconstruction League 1928 *Publications* Editor, "Prajabandhu," a Telugu Magazine devoted to the education of the Electorate, Author of "Indian Village—as it is" *Address* Shanti-Kunj, Adyar, Madras, S

RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, A, B A (1897), B L (1901), Editor, *The Hindu*, Madras *b* 1877 *Educ* Coimbatore High School and the Presidency Coll, Madras Clerk in the Chief Secretariat, practised as a pleader in Tanjore joined *The Hindu*, then bought and took up the editorship of *The Swadesamitran*, and from 1928 has been Editor of *The Hindu* Elected to the second and third Legis Assembly Secretary, All India Swaraj Party, 1925-27. General Secretary of the Congress, 1926-27 *Publications* The Indian Constitution *Address*. 45, Mowbray's Road, Mylapore, Madras

RANGASWAMY AYYANGAR, K V, Landholder *b* 1886 Member of the old Imperial Legislative Council from 1916-1920, elected by the Zamindars of Madras Presidency, Member, Council of State, 1920 25, elected representative of the Legislative Assembly from 1926 and again by the Madras

Landlords, and a Congressman of the Nationalist Party Connected with the founding and management of National College, Trichinopoly, President of the Chittur Conference, Chairman of the Madras Prov Confec and Trichinopoly Dist Confec Member of the Council of State again from 1930, President, Madras, Provincial Conference, 1926, Chairman, Srirangam Municipal Council 1927-29 and President, Board of Trustees, Srirangam Temple *Address* Vasudeva Vilas, Srirangam, Madras Presidency

RANJITSINHJI *see* Nawanagar.

RANKIN, THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE SIR GEORGE CLAUS, KT (1925), High Court, Calcutta *b.* 12th, August 1877. *m.* Alice Maud Amy Sayer *Educ* Trinity College, Cambridge Barrister (Lincoln's Inn) 1904 Northern Circuit R Garrison Artillery 1916-18 *Address* 9, Bengal Club, Calcutta

RAO, VINAYEK GANPAT, B A (Bom), 1908, B A, LL B (Cantab), 1913, called to the Bar, 1914 Professor of French at the Elphinstone College, Bombay *b* 24 September 1888 *m* Miss B R Kothare, *d* of Mr R N Kothare, Solicitor *Educ* Elphinstone Middle School, Elphinstone High School, Elphinstone College, St John's College, Cambridge, Grenoble University (France) Hon Professor of French at the Elphinstone College, 1914-1917 Hon Professor of French at the Wilson College, 1914-1917, 1921-1923 Officer d'Academie Prof of Law at the Government Law College, Bombay, 1923-1924 (June), Asstt Law Reporter, India Law Reports, Bombay Series for some time, joined the Educational Service, Prof of French at the Elphinstone College from June 1924 Justice of Peace 1927, Nominated member of the Bombay Corporation, Member of the Schools' Committee, Bombay Municipality, District Commissioner, Municipal Boy Scouts Association, Fellow of the Bombay University, Honorary Second Lt in the University Training Corps *Address* 347, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay (2)

RATLAM, COL H H SIR SAJJAN SINGHJI, K C S I, K C V O, A.D C to H R.H The Prince of Wales, Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Rutlam *b* 13th Jan 1880, *S* father (Sir Ranjit Singhji, K C I E), 1893, *m* 1902, *d* of H H Maharao of Kutch one *s* Maharaj Kuwar Lokendrasingji *b* 9 Nov 1927 and 3 daughters, descended from younger branch of Jodhpur family, and maintained moral supremacy over Rajput Chiefs in Malwa, served European War (France) from April 1915 to May 1918, mentioned in despatches, presented with Croix d'officier of the Legion d'Honneur Served Afghan War 1919, Member of Managing Committee Mayo College, Ajmer, Mem, Managing Committee, Daly College, Indore, Vice President, Central India Rajputra Hitakarini Sabha Salute 15 guns *Address*. Ranjit Bilas Palace, Rutlam

RAWLINSON, HUGH GEORGE, Principal, Deccan College, Poona; Fellow, Bombay University *b* 12th May 1880, *m.* 1910 Rose, only *d* of Lt-Col J F. Fitzpatrick, I.M S. *Educ*: Market Bosworth Grammar Sch and Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge, (Exhibitioner and Scholar, B A., 1st Class Classical Tripos, 1902, M A, 1908); Lecturer in English and Classics, Royal College, Colombo, 1903-08, Haro University Prize, 1908 Entered I E S as Professor of English Literature, Deccan Coll, Poona, 1908, Ag Principal, Gujarat Coll., Ahmedabad, 1914, *ditto* Deccan College, 1915; Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, 1916, Principal, Karnatak Col., Dharwar, 1917-23 *Publications*: Bactria, the History of a Forgotten Empire, Indian Historical Studies, Shivaji, the Maratha, Intercourse between India and the West; The Beginnings of British India, an Account of the Old English Factory at Surat New Edition of Forbes' Ras Mala and Ovington's Voyage to Surat, History of Napier's Rifles, Contributor to Vols II and IV, Cambridge History of India *Address* Deccan College, Poona

RAY, SIR PROFULLA CHANDRA, KT., C I E., D Sc (Edin), Ph D (Cal), Patit Prof. of Chemistry, Univ Coll of Sc, Calcutta, *b* Bengal, 1861 *Educ* Calcutta, Edinburgh Univ Graduated at Edinburgh, D Sc., Hon Ph D, Calcutta Univ, 1908, Hon D Sc, Durham Univ, 1912 President, National Council of Education, Indian Chemical Society, Founder and Director, Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd *Address* College of Science, Calcutta

READYMONEY, SIR JEHANGIR COWASJI JEHANGIR, *see* JEHANGIR.

REED, SIR STANLEY, KT, K B E, LL.D (Glasgow), Editor, *The Times of India*, Bombay, 1907-1923. *b* Bristol, 1872 *m* 1901, Lilian, *d* of John Humphrey of Bombay Joined staff, *Times of India*, 1897, Sp Correspdt, *Times of India* and *Daily Chronicle* through famine districts of India, 1900, tour of Prince and Princess of Wales in India, 1905-06, Amir's visit to India 1907, and Persian Gulf, 1907; Jt Hon Sec Bombay Pres, King Edward and Lord Hardinge Memorials, *Ex* Lt-Col Commdg Bombay L H Represented Western India at Imp Press Confec, 1909 *Address: The Times of India*, Salisbury Square House, Fleet Street, London, E C

REID, COLONEL CARTWRIGHT, C B (June 1917), M Inst C.E, Engineer in Chief, Vizagapatam Harbour *b* 7 Nov, 1864 *m* Julia, only *d* of late Henry Miller *Educ* Kirkby Lonsdale Grammar School Articled to Thomas Reid, C E Wakefield and Normanton Entered Admiralty Service (1888) as Asstt Civil Engineer, served at Pembroke, Halifax, Esquimalt and Chatham, was Superintending Civil Engineer, Malta, Chatham and Rosyth and Deputy Civil Engineer-in-Chief Admiralty Lt-Col Royal Marines for reconstruction of Belgian Ports, Acted as a Consultant to Calcutta Port Trust in connection with proposed King George's Dock Scheme and Basra Port re Shatt-el-Arab Loaned by Admiralty

(1921) for construction of Vizagapatam Harbour *Address* Vizagapatam Harbour, Vizagapatam.

REID, ROBERT NEIL, M A (Oxon), C I E, 1930, Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal, 1924 Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal *b* 15 July 1883 *m* Amy Helen Disney, 1909 *Educ* Malvern and Brasenose Coll, Oxford I C S 1906, arrived in India 1907, Asst Magte Bengal, Under-Secretary, 1911-14, I A R O, 1916-18, Magte and Collector 1920 27, Secretary, Agriculture and Industries Department, 1927-28, Commissioner, Rajshahi Division, 1930, Offg Chief Secretary, 1930 31 *Address* Writer's Buildings, Calcutta, The Warren, Thorpeness, Suffolk

REILLY, HENRY D'ARCY CORNELIUS, Judge of the Madras High Court *b* 15th January 1876 *m* to Margaret Florence Wilkinson (1903) *Educ* Merchant Taylors' School and Corpus Christi College, Oxford Indian Civil Service (Madras), arrived November 1899, Registrar of the High Court, 1910-1913, District and Sessions Judge 1916 *Address* The Albany, College Road, Madras, S W

REMEDIOS, MONSIGNOR JAMES DOS, B A, J P (Oct 1918), Dean, Vicariate of Bombay, (1920), Chaplain, St Teresa's Chapel and Principal, St Teresa s High School, since 1904 *b* 0th August 1875 *Educ* at St Xavier's College and at the Papal Seminary, Kandy, Ceylon *Address* St Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum, Bombay

RESHIMWALE, KESHAVARAO GOVIND, B A (Allahabad), Revenue Minister, Holkar State *b* April 1879 *Educ* St Xavier's High School, Bombay and Muir Central College, Allahabad Revenue Training in Central Provinces, worked in Settlement Department as Assistant Settlement Officer in 1907-08, then as Inspecting Settlement Officer in 1910, then in Revenue Department as Amin (Tehsildar), Subha (Collector), Director, Land Records, then as Settlement Officer Was awarded the title of Musahib-i-Khas Bahadur at the Birthday Durbar of H H The Maharaja Yeshwant Rao Holkar II in 1930 *Address* Nandlalpura, Indore City

REWA, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJA SIR GULAB SINGH BAHADUR, G C I E, K C S I Maharaja of, *b* 12th March 1903 *m* Her Highness the Princess of Jodhpur *Educ* Daly College, Indore *Address* Rewa, Central India

REYNOLDS SIR LEONARD WILLIAM, B A (Oxon), K C I E (1931), C S I (1928), C I E, (1911), M C (1926) President of Council of Regency, Jaipur State *b* 26 Feb 1874 *m* Blanche Mortlock Lias, 1919 *Educ* Bradfield Coll, Exeter Coll, Oxford I C S 1898, Asstt Collector, Allahabad Div, U.P, 1902, Asstt to the A G G in Central India 1902-07, Asstt Secretary, Foreign Department, Government of India, 1908, Dy Secretary, Government of India, Foreign Department, 1911, Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, 1916, Resident, Western States of Rajputana, 1918, President, Council of Regency, Jaipur State, Rajputana, 1924-27 Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, 1927 *Address* The Residency, Mount Abu

RIVETT-CARNAC, HERBERT GORDON, British Trade Agent, Gyantse, Tibet *b* 13 Feb 1892 3rd son of John Thurlow Rivett-Carnac, retired D I G of Police *m* June 1925, Cushla, *er d* of Lt -Colonel R S Pottinger *Educ* Bradfield Col (Berks) and R M C Entered Army, 1911 Served during War on General Staff in Mesopotamia and as Asst Political Officer, Amara, Foreign and Political Department, December 1923, Assistant Resident, Kolhapur, Assistant to A G G Madras States Agency, November 1927, is Major, Indian Army, and British Trade Agent, Tibet and Assistant Political Officer, Sikkim Thereafter A P A Southern States of Central India and Alwar, Maupur, Under-Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad *Address* Hyderabad Residency, Hyderabad, Deccan

RIVETT-CARNAC, JOHN THURLOW, retired Dy Inspr -General of Police, Eastern Bengal and Assam, 2*nd s.* of late Charles Forbes Rivett-Carnac, Bengal Civil Service, and *gr s.* of Sir James Rivett-Carnac, Bart., Governor of Bombay, 1838-41 *b* 1856 *m.* 1887, Edith Emily, *d* of late H. H. Brownlow and has four sons and one daughter Entered Indian Police, 1877, retired 1911, served in Burma campaign 1886-7 (medal), and in Chin Lushai expedition, 1889-90 (clasp). *Address* Shillong, Assam.

RIVINGTON, REV CECIL STANSFELD Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal (1918); Mission Priest in Diocese of Bombay; Hon Canon of St Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay. *b* London, 1853 *Educ* Rugby; Solicitors Examination, London; Cuddesdon College Priest, 1878 *Publications*: Commentaries on the Psalms, St Luke and St John, a Manual of Theology, Meditations on the Gospel of S Mark (all in Marathi) *Address* Betgeri-Gadag, Dharwar District, Bombay

ROBINSON, SIR SYDNEY MADDOCK, KT., Chief Justice, High Court, Burma (1922) *b.* 8 Dec 1865. *Educ.* Hereford Cath Sch., Brasenose Coll, Oxford; Called to Bar, Middle Temple, 1888; Govt Adv. and Leg. Rem to Punjab Govt, Puisne Judge, Ch Court of L Burma, 1908-1920, Chief Judge, 1920-1922 *Address* 1, Leeds Road, Rangoon.

RODGER, SIR ALEXANDER, KT (1930), O B E, (1919), Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India *b* 11 Aug 1875 *Education* Blairlodge and Coopers Hill, I.F S in Burma and India Joined in Burma 1898, served under Munitions Board, 1916-1920, in charge of Burma Exhibit at Wembley, 1922-24, Inspector-General of Forests, 1926 *Publications* Hand-book of Forest Products of Burma, List of Trees, Shrubs, etc, in Burma, many other forest pamphlets and papers *Address* Dehra Dun, U P

ROTHERA, SIR PERCY, KT, M Inst C E, M I C E (India), O B E (Military Division) and mentioned in despatches (1918), Agent, South Indian Railway *b* 9th February, 1877 *m* Miss L S Legrice *Educ* Rugby

School Served articles with the late Mr Ed Parry, C E, on extension of Great Central Railway to London Joined South Indian Railway, 1898 *Publications* Awarded Telford and Indian Premier by Institute of Civil Engineers 1912 for paper on Erection of Girders for large span bridges *Address* Trichinopoly, S India

ROUSE, SIR ALEXANDER MACDONALD, KT 1930, C.I E.,F C.H, Chief Engineer, Delhi *b* 14 Sep 1878 *m* Jean Lois Jameson, March 1912, two *s* *Educ* St Paul's Sch, R.I E C, Cooper's Hill *Address* Delhi

ROW, DIWAN BAHADUR RAGHUNATHA ROW RAMACHANDRA, C S I, *b* 27 September 1871 *Educ* Trivandrum and Presidency College, Madras Statutory Civil Service, 1890-92, transferred to Provincial Service, Collector, Registrar, Co-op Credit Societies, Secretary to Govt of Madras Collector of Madras *Address* Madras

ROWLANDS, WILLIAM SHAW, B A (Oxon), Hon Mod and Lit Hum, Principal, Robertson College, Jubbulpore *b* Mar 1, 1888 *m* Gwladys Irene Scotland *Education* Beaumaris, Llandovery College and C C C Oxon, Professor of Philosophy, Robertson College, 1912-1926, Head of the Department of Philosophy, Nagpur University, since 1924, 2nd Lieut, I A R O, attached to 1st VIth Jat Light Infantry, 1918-1919 *Publications* A Guide to General English (with N A Navlekar), Commentaries on Newman's "Idea of a University" and Walker's "Selected Short Stories" *Address* Robertson College, Jubbulpore

ROY, RT REV. AUGUSTIN, Bishop of Coimbatore since 1904 *b* France, 1868 *Address* Catholic Cathedral, Coimbatore

ROY, SIR GANENDRA PROSAD, KT (1926), Member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, *b* 6 Feb 1872 *m* Mertha, Goodeve Chuckerbutty *Educ* Cooper's Hill Appointed Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs on 1st Oct 1894, Superintendent of Telegraphs on 4th Nov 1907, Director of Telegraphs on 1st Oct 1916 and Post master-General, Bengal and Assam, on 1st Feb 1920, was Postmaster-General, Burma, from 14th Dec 1921 to 13th April 1922, Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam, from 1st December 1922 to 25th April 1923, Dy Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, from 24th Dec 1923 to 29th Feb 1924, Ch Engineer, Telegraphs, from 1st March 1924 to 7th Aug 1925, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, 1925-27 *Address* Simla

ROY, SURENDRA NATH, SASTRA VACHASPATI, B A, B L (Calcutta Univ.); Vakil, High Court, Calcutta, and Landholder *b* April 1862 *Educ* St Xavier's College, Hindu School and Presidency College, Calcutta Enrolled as Vakil of the High Court, 1883, enrolled Advocate, 1924, elected Vice-Chairman of the Garden Reach Municipality (first Mill Municipality in Bengal) in 1897, has been elected Chairman, South Suburban Municipality since 1900, Commissioner, Calcutta Corporation, from 1895-1900, Member, Dist Board of 24 Pergunas from 1916 1922, elected Member, Bengal Legis Council in January 1913 and elected to Council at subsequent elections, elected by the Members of the Bengal Legis Council as President of High Prices Committee, elected first Deputy President of the Reformed Council in Feb. 1921; acted as Presidt from May 1921 to Nov. 1922, introduced the Bengal Primary Education Bill in the Bengal Legis Council and got it passed by the Council in 1919, elected Member of Bengal Legislative Council from 1913 1920, was first member of Sanitary Board, Bengal, for nine years, was elected representative of the Bengal Legislative Council to the Indian Institute of Science, nominated by Bengal Government to the High Court Retrenchment Committee presided over by Sir Alexander Muddiman, served as Deputy President, Bengal Legislative Council, is Secretary of Bengal Landholders' Association, member of the Indian Association, was Chairman of the All-Bengal Ministerial Officers' Conference held at Burdwan *Publications*. (1) "A History of the Native States of India', a Local Self-Government in Bengal, Financial Condition of Bengal, "Suggestions for the solution of the present Economic problem," etc *Address* Behala, Calcutta

RUNCHORELAL SIR CHINUBHAI MADHOWLAL, Second Baronet, *cr.* 1913 *b* 18 April 1906 *s* of 1st Baronet and Sulochana, *d* of Chunilal Khushalrai *S father*, 1916 *m* 30th November 1924 with Tanumati, *d* of Javerlal Bulakhiram Mehta of Ahmedabad (Father was first member of Hindu community to receive a Baronetcy) *Heir* Son Udayan, *b* 25 July, 1929 *Address* "Shantikunj", Shahibag, Ahmedabad

RUSHBROOK-WILLIAMS, LAURENCE FREDERIC, M.A, B Litt (Oxon), 1920, O.B E, 1920 C B E (1923), formerly Foreign Member, Patiala Cabinet, Joint Director of Indian Princes Special Organisation *b* 10, July 1891 *m* 1923, Freda *e d* of Frederick Chance two *s* one *d* *Educ* University College, Oxford, Private study in Paris, Venice, Rome, Lecturer at Trinity College, Oxford, 1912, travelled Canada and U S.A 1913 Fellow of All Souls, 1912, attached General Staff, Army Headquarters, India, 1916 Professor of Modern Indian History, Allahabad University, 1915-1919 on special duty with the Government of India, 1918-1921 in India, England and America Official Historian of the Indian Tour of H.R.H the Prince of Wales, 1921-22 Secretary to the Indian Delegation at the Imperial Conference, 1923 Director of Public Information, Government of India, to end of 1925 Political Secretary to Representative of the Indian Princes at the League of Nations 1925 and Substitute Delegate to the Assembly Adviser to Indian States Delegation, Round Table Conference *Publications* History of the Abbey of S Albans, Four Lectures on the Handling of Historical Material, Students Supplement to the *Ain-i-Akbari* A Sixteenth Century Empire Builder India under

[illegible] and Comm India in 1917 18 India in 1918 [illegible] India in [illegible] 1920 India in [illegible] 1921 1922 23 [illegible] and Indian Parliament, [illegible] *Address* The [illegible] Western [illegible]

RITNAGH [illegible] MUKERJI, I P [illegible] 7th Jan [illegible] Dr [illegible] *Educ* [illegible] and technical [illegible] *Indian Textile* [illegible] (1914) [illegible] Institute [illegible] Indian Industries [illegible] Wealth of India [illegible] Indian [illegible] *Indian* [illegible] Member of the first [illegible] Indian [illegible] on the [illegible] Government for 1917 19 [illegible] of the War [illegible] Committee for the Indian Mahal in Paris [illegible] of several patented inventions [illegible] Department of [illegible] *Address* Ferns Road Ballygunge Calcutta

RYAN, THOMAS, C I E [illegible] Director General [illegible] Telegraphs [illegible] 1879 [illegible] the late Howard [illegible] Christian Members College [illegible] College Cooper's Hill In Indian Public Works Railways Finance Munitions and Supply Departments Industries and Labour and Posts and Telegraphs Departments *Address* New Delhi and Simla

SABNIS, RAO BAHADUR SIR RAGHUNATHRAO V., Kt (1925), B A, C I E *b* 1 April 1857 *Educ* Rajaram H S, Kolhapur, Elphinstone Coll, Bombay Int Educ Dpt held offices of Huzur Chitnis and Ch Rev Officer, Kolhapur Diwan Kolhapur State 1898 1925, retired (1926) Hon Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature Kolhapur 1931 Fellow of Royal Society of Arts, Asiatic Society, Bombay Pr, President of the Hatkla Panchayat (District Local Board) Kolhapur Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Kolhapur Ltd *Address* Kolhapur, Shahupuri

SACHSE, FREDERIC ALEXANDER, B A (Cantab) C I E (1930), Member Board of Revenue, Bengal *b* 27 Feb 1878 *m* Hilda Margaret Gatey *d* of Joseph Gatey, K C *Educ* Liverpool College and Caius College, Cambridge Settlement Officer, Mymensingh and Director, Land Records, and Rev Secretary *Publications* "Mymensingh District Gazetteer" *Address* C/o Grindlay & Co, Calcutta

SADIQ HASAN, S, B A Bar-at-Law, Member, Legis Assembly, President of Messrs K B Shaikh Gulam Hussain & Co, Carpet Manufacturers *b* 1888 *Educ* Amritsar, Lahore and London President, Anjuman Islamia Amritsar President, Lumsden Club Amritsar, takes active interest in Moslem education and political movements, President Punjab and N W I Province Post Office and R M S Association 1924-25 Presided over All India Moslem Kashmiri Conference 1928 Chairman, Board of Directors, Muslim Bank Lahore *Address* Amritsar

SAGRADA, RT REV EMMANUEL, Vicar Apostolic of Eastern Burma and Titular Bishop of Trina since 1909 *b* Lodi, 1860 *Address* Toungoo, Burma.

SAHA, MEGHNAD, D Sc, F R S, I A S B, I Inst P Head of Physics Dept Allahabad Univ *b* 1893 at Seoratali in Dacca Dist *Educ* Dacca and Presidency College, Calcutta Lecturer in Physics and Applied Mathematics, Calcutta Univ 1916 Premchand Roychand Scholar 1918 worked at the Imperial College of Science London 1921 22 and in Berlin, Khaira Prof of Physics Calcutta Univ 1923, Prof of Physics Allahabad Univ 1923, Fellow Member of Astronomical Society of France Foundation Fellow of Inst of Physics, Fellow of Roy Soc (1927) Indian Representative at Volta Centenary Comm 1927, Fellow, Asiatic Soc of Bengal 1930, founded U P Academy of Sciences and elected First President 1931 Dean of Science Faculty, Allahabad Univ 1931 *Publications* On the Fundamental Law of Electric Action deduced from the Theory of Relativity, 1918, On Measurement of the Pressure of Radiation, 1918 Selective Radiation Pressure 1918 Theory of Thermal Ionisation and Physical Theory of Thermal Spectra, 1921-22, Explanation of Complex Spectra of Compounds, 1927 New X rays 1932 and numerous scientific papers English, Continental and American *Address* Physics Laboratories, Allahabad University, Allahabad

SAILANA, HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SAHIB BHARAT DHARMA NIDHI DILEEP SINGH BAHADUR OF *b* 18 March 1891 Succeeded the Gadi, 14 July 1919 *m* first to the *d* of H H the Maharawat of Partabgarh and after her death to the *d* of the Rawat of Meja in Udaipur *Educ* Mayo College Ajmer, Salute 11 guns General Secretary, All-India Kshatriya Mahasabha President of Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, Benares and the Kurukshetra Restoration Society *Address* Sailana, C P

SAIYID ABDUR RAHMAN, KHAN BAHADUR, M.L.C., Retired Dy Commissioner, Akola (Berar), *b* 1864. *Educ* . St Francis de Sale's, Nagpur Supdt, Commissioner's Office, Hoshangabad, Extra Asstt Commissioner, Dy Commissioner, Akola (Berar), 1919-1921, Dy Commissioner, Yeotmal; Per, Asstt to Commissioner of Berar in C. P. Commission, Official Receiver, Berar; President of many Municipalities and District Boards, Berar Mahomedan representative in C P. Council. *Address* Akola

SAKLATVALA, NOWROJI BAPUJI, C I E (1923) J.P., Director, Tata Sons, Ltd. *b* 10 Sept 1875, *m* Gooibai, *d* of Mr Hormasji S Batlivala *Educ* at St Xavier's College. Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association

1916, Employers' Delegate from India to the International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1921, Member, Legislative Assembly, representing Bombay Millowners' Association, 1922. *Address* · Bombay House, Fort, Bombay

SAKLATVALA, SORABJI DORABJI, B A, Director, Tata Sons Ltd *b* March 1879, *m* Meherbai *d* of late Major Divecha, I M S, *Educ.* at St Xavier's College, Chairman Bombay Millowners' Association, 1924 Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1929-30 and 1930-31 Member, Advisory Board of the Council of Agricultural Research *Address* Bombay House, Fort, Bombay

ST JOHN, LT-COLONEL SIR HENRY BEAUCHAMP K C I.E, C B E, Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan *b* 26 Aug 1874 *m* Olive *d* of Colonel C Herbert, C S I, 1907 *Educ* Sandhurst Ent Army, 1893 *Address* Quetta

SAMALDAS, LALUBHAI, *see* LALUBHAI

SAMIULLAH KHAN, M, B A, LL B, High Court Pleader Vice-President, Government Press Employee's Union, (1929-1930) *b* 1889 *m* Miss Irasunnisa A Jalil *Educ.*, M.A O College, Aligarh Worked on many war committees during the war, Secy, Prov Khilafat Committee, C P 1920-24, Secy, Anjuman High School, Nagpur (1928), Vice-Presdt, Nagpur Municipal Committee, 1921-28, one of the secretaries of the Silver Wedding Fund at its start, was Member, All-India Congress Committee and the Central Khilafat Committee from 1921-23, non co-operated from practice from 1921-23, a member of Swaraj party Member, Legislative Assembly, 1924-26 Whip of the Swaraj Party in the Legislative Assembly, 1925, and a Member of the Executive Committee of the Anjuman High School Institute since 1915 Hon Secretary, District Bar Association, Nagpur since 1927 President, Railway Mail Service Association (Branch) Nagpur, (1926) *Address* Sadar Bazar, Nagpur, C P

SAMTHAR, H. H. MAHARAJA SIR BIR SINGH DEO, MAHARAJA OF, K.C.I.E *b* 8 Nov 1865. *S.* 1896. *Address* Samthar, Bundelkhand

SANKARANARAYANA AYYAR, S, M.A, B.L, Advocate, Tinnevelly *b* 14 May 1896 *Educ* Presidency Coll, Madras, Law Colleges Madras and Trivandrum Graduated in Arts 1920, and in Law 1922 *m* Rukmani Ammal of Kodangudi, Tanj Dist (1926) Zamindar of Nayinaragaram, Tinnevelly District Proprietor of Kayatar Estate, Tinnevelly Dist, Winner of S.P C.A Gold Medal 1920 Special Lecturer Elementary Teachers' Confce at Tinnevelly, 1923 Chairman of the Reception Committee, first Tinnevelly Postmen's Confce, 1924 Witness, Tamil University Committee 1927, Author of several articles on Metaphysics, Law and Education, as "Do Finite Individuals have a substantive or an Adjectival Mode of Being," "Maintenance to a widow—Quantum and Style of Life," "The Necessity for a Conscience Clause in Indian Educational Institutions," etc Has contributed much to public discussion on the Madras Univ Act, Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, and other enactments of the legislature *Address* Zamindar of Nayinaragaram, Vannarpet, Tinnevelly

SANKARAN NAIR, SIR CHETTUR, Kt *cr*, 1912, C I E, 1904, B A; B L, Member, Council of State, (1925) *b* 11 July 1857 *Educ* Madras Presidency College, High Court Vakil, Govt Pleader and Public Prosecutor to the Govt of Madras, Advocate-General, Judge, High Court, Madras, for many years a Member of Madras Legislative Council, President of the Indian National Congress at Amraoti, President of the Indian Social Conference at Madras, President of the Indian Industrial Exhibition Madras, Founder and for some time Editor, Madras Review Madras Law Journal and Daily Newspaper, *Madras Standard*, Member of Governor-General's Executive Council in India, 1915-1919, Member of Council of the Secretary of State for India, 1919 1921 Elected Member, Council of State, Novr 1925 Chairman, Central Legislature Committee with Simon Commission, 1928 *Publications* Contributed articles to English periodicals, author of "Gandhi and Anarchy" *Address*. Cosmopolitan Club, Madras

SANT, MAHARANA SHRI JORAWARSINHJI, RAJA OF. *b* 24 March 1881, *S.* 1896. *Address*. Sant-Rampur, Rewa Kantha Agency

SAPRU, SIR TEJ BAHADUR, M.A, LL.D., K.C.S.I (1923). *b* 8 Dec 1875 Widower. *Educ.*: Agra College, Agra Advocate, High Court, Allahabad, 1896-1926; Member, U P Leg Council, 1913-16, Member, Imperial Leg. Council, 1916-20, Member, Lord Southborough's Functions Committee, 1918-1919, Member of Moderate Deputation and appeared as a witness before Lord Selborne's Committee in London, 1919, Member, All-India Congress Committee (1906-1917), Presdt., U.P. Political Confce., 1914, Presdt, U.P Social Confce. (1913), Presdt, U.P. Liberal League, 1918-20, Fellow, Allahabad Univ, 1910-1920; Member, Benares Hindu University Court and Senate and Syndicate, Law Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, retired (1922) Member of the Imperial Conference in London (1923), presided over the All India Liberal Federation, Poona (1923), Member of the Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1924 *Publications* has contributed frequently to the press on political, social and legal topics, edited the *Allahabad Law Journal*, 1904-1917. *Address*: 19, Albert Road, Allahabad.

SARDAR GHOUS BAKSH KHAN RAISANI SIR, K C.I.E, premier Chief of Sarawans Baluchistan.

SARKAR, SIR, JADUNATH, Kt, M.A, C.I E, M L C (Bengal, 1929), (English Gold Medal), Premchand Roychand Scholar (Mouat Gold Medal) Hon Member of Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain (1923), Member of the Indian Hist Record Comn Sir James Campbell Gold Medalist Bom.

Br. R A S., Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University 1926-28, Indian Educational Service (ret) *b* 10 December 1870 *m* Kadambini Chaudhuri *Educ* Presidency Coll, Calcutta Some time Univ Professor of Modern Indian History, Hindu University of Benares (1917-19) Sir W Meyer Lecturer (Madras University) 1928, Reader in Indian History, Patna University (1920-22) and 1931 *Publications* India of Aurangzib, Statistics, Topography and Roads (1901), History of Aurangzib, 5 Vols, Shivaji and His Times Mughal Administration, Studies in Mughal India, Anecdotes of Aurangzib; Chaitanya His Life and Teachings, Economics of British India, India Through the Ages, Edited and continued W Irvine's *Later Mughals*, 2 Vols *Address* Auckland Road, Darjeeling

SARMA, SIR B NARASIMHA, K C S I *b* Jan 1867 *Educ* Hindu Coll, Vizagapatam Rajamundry Coll and Presy Coll, Madras Subsequently teacher, Professor, and at the Bar in Vizagapatam and Madras Law Member of Governor-General's Executive Council, 1920-25 President, Railway Rates Advisory Committee (1926) *Address* Calcutta

SARMA, S K, B A, B L, Pleader *b* 4 April 1880 *Educ*. S P G College, Trichinopoly Founded the *Wednesday Review* in 1905 and Asstt Editor till 1917 Asstt Editor and leader writer, *Indu Prakash*, Bombay, 1906-07, Witness, Royal Commission On Indian Currency and Finance (1919) and Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee (1924) *Publications* 'Monetary Problems', "A Note on the Rise of Prices in India", "The Exchange Crisis" and "Towards Swaraj" *Address* Teppakulam, P O Trichinopoly

SARVADHIKARY, SIR DEVA PRASAD, Kt, C I E, C B E, M A, B L (Calcutta), LL D (Aberdeen), LL D (St Andrews), Suriratn (Navadwip), Vidyaratnakar (Dacca), Vidya Sudhakar (Bhattapalli), Bangaratna (Benares), Jnan Sindhu (Puri) Advocate and Solicitor Fellow, Calcutta University, Benares, Dacca and Delhi Universities, Dean, Faculty of Law and late Vice-Chan and Dean, Faculty of Arts, Calcutta Univ, late Mem of Council of State, late member of Indian Legislative Assembly, and Bengal Council *b* 1862 *m* 1883, Nagendranandini 2 *s* Nirmal (B L) and Nikhel (M B) and 3 *d* Nalini, Nihar and Niraja *Educ* Ramsheshwarpore, Sanskrit College, Hare and Howrah Schools Presidency College, Calcutta For several years Mem of Mun Corpn of Calcutta, Mem of Imp Lib Vice-President, Calcutta Rotary Club, W.M. Lodge Anchor, and Hope Trustee, Imp Museum, Pres, various literary, social and philanthropic societies and President Calcutta Licensing Board, Calcutta Temperance Federation, Anti-Smoking Society "The Refuge", Calcutta, University Corps Committee Incorporated Society of Law, Vice-President, Indian Association and National Council of Education, Sahitya Parishad, Asiatic Society, and President, Calcutta University Institute, Late Mem Lytton Com (Lond) and Paddison Com South Africa Representative of India Government on the League of Nations, Geneva Has travelled much all over India, Europe and South Africa, Twice represented Calcutta Univ at the Congress of the Univ of the Empire, held in England *Publications* "Notes and Extracts," "Three Months in Europe," "Prabash Patra," Travels in South Africa *Address* Prasadpur, 20, Suri Lane, Calcutta Clubs, Calcutta and National Liberal India

SASSOON, SIR (ELLIOE) VICTOR, 3rd Baronet, M L.A *cr* 1909, *b* 30 Dec 1881 *s* of 2nd Baronet and Leontine, *d* of A Levy, *s*. father 1924 *Educ* Harrow, Trinity College, Cambridge Chairman, E D Sassoon & Co, Ltd, etc., late Capt, R A F *Address*. Bombay.

SASTRI, SIR CALAMUR VEERAVALLI KUMARASAMI, KT (1924) *b* July 1870 *Educ* Presidency and Law Colleges, Madras, B.A (1890), B L (1893), Vakil, 1894, Judge, Small Causes Court, 1905-1906, Judge, Madras City Court, 1906-1912, District and Session Judge, Ganjam, 1912-1914, Member of the Rowlatt Committee, 1918 Chairman, Labour Committee, 1920, Judge, Madras High Court, 1914, Member, Criminal Procedure Code Committee, 1917, Offig Chief Justice, Madras High Court, July 1926 to May 1926 Retired July 1930 *Address* Kalamur House, Madras, N E

SASTRI, THE RT HON V S SRINIVASA, P C 1921, C H (1930) *b* Sept 22, 1869 *Educ* at Kumbhakonam Started life as a School master, joined the Servants of India Society in 1907, succeeded the late Mr G K Gokhale in its Presidentship in 1915, Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1913-16, elected from Madras Presidency to Imperial Legis Council, 1916-20 Closely associated with Mr Montagu during his tour in India in 1918, Member, Southborough Committee, gave evidence before Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reform Bill, 1919, served on Indian Railway Committee, represented India at Imperial Confec, 1921, and at the meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva and the Washington Confce on the reduction of naval armament during the same year Appointed Privy Councillor and received the freedom of the City of London, 1921, undertook a tour in the Dominions as the representative of Government of India, 1922; elected Member, Council of State, 1921 delivered the Kamala Lectures to the Calcutta University on the "Rights and Duties of Indian Citizenship" since published in book form High Commissioner for India in South Africa 1927-29, Member, Royal Commission on Labour 1929 *Address* Servants of India Society, Bombay or Poona

SAUNDERS, COLONEL MACAN, D.S O., Offg Director, Military Operations, Army Headquarters, India *b* 9 Nov 1884 *m*. Marjory *d* of Francis Bacon *Educ* Malvern College, R.M.A., Woolwich. Lieut., Royal Field Artillery, 1903; Lieut., Indian Army, 1907, Capt, 1912, Major, 1918, Bt.-Lieut.-Col, 1919, Col 1923, in India till 1914 except for a year in Russia; Staff Capt, 2nd Royal Naval

Brigade, 1914, operations in Belgium and siege of Antwerp, Operations in Gallipoli, 1915, from 1st landing to evacuation, G S O 3 in Egypt to March 1916, Brig-Major, Eastern Persian Field Force to April 1917, Operations in Mesopotamia, 1917-18, G S.O. 2 and Intelligence Officer with Major-Gen Dunsterville's Mission through N W Persia to the Caucasus 1918; G S O 1, Caucasus Section, G H Q British Salonika Force, 1919 (wounded, despatches five times, D S O Bt-Lt-Col), P S C Camberley, 1920, Military Attache, Teheran, Persia, 1921-24, D.D M I., Army Headquarters 1924-29 *Address* General Staff, Army Headquarters (India), Simla

SAWANTWADI, HIS HIGHNESS CAPTAIN KHEM SAWANT V *alias* BAPUSAHEB BHONSLE, RAJE BAHADUR SARDESAI SAHEB OF. *b* Aug 20th 1897 *m* Princess Shri Lakshmi Devi of Baroda *Educ* Malvern College, England Served in the Great War at Mesopotamia from Oct 1917 to March 1919, attached as Hon Officer to 116th Mahrattas *Address* Sawantwadi

SAYED MOHAMAD, Sahibzada Sir, Mehr Shah Nawab, Member, Council of State, Elected Member of the Punjab Legislative Council at the age of 25, elected twice as member of the Council of State, A delegate to the Round Table Conference *Address* Jalal, Pur Sharif, Jhelum District, Punjab

SCHUSTER, THE HON'BLE SIR GEORGE ERNEST, K C S I, (1931) K C M G, (1926) C B E, M.C, Finance Member, Government of India *b* 1881 *m* 1908 Hon Gwendolen, *d* of Lord Parker of Waddington, two *s* Educated Charterhouse (Scholar), New College, Oxford (Classical Exhibitioner), 1st Class in Greats, 1903, Bar-at-Law, 1905, partner in Schuster Son & Co, and Director of numerous companies, 1906-1914, served European War 1914-18, with Q O Oxfordshire Hussars and on staff in France, North Russia 1919, A.A, and Q.M G Murmansk (despatches four times, M.C, C B E, Order of St Vladimir), travelled Central Europe to report on economic conditions for Anglo-Danubian Association, Ltd 1920, Chief Assistant to Organiser of International Credits under League of Nations, 1921, Member of Advisory Committee to Treasury under Trade Facilities Act, Financial Secretary, Sudan Government, 1922-27, Chairman of Advisory Committee to Colonial Secretary on East African Loans, Economic and Financial Adviser, Colonial Office, 1927-28 Member of East African Commission, 1927-28 *Address* Government of India, Delhi or Simla

SEAL, SIR BRAJENDRANATH, KT, M A., Ph D, D Sc, Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University, 1920 30, Prof of Mental and Moral Science, Calcutta Univ, 1914-1920 Extra Member of Council, Mysore Government 1925-26, *b* 3 Sept 1864 *Educ* Gen Assembly's Institution, Calcutta University Del, Orientalist Congress, Rome, 1899, opened discussion at 1st Univ Races Congress, London, 1921, Mem, Simla Committee for drawing up Calcutta Univ Reg, 1905, Chairman, Mysore Constitutional Reforms Committee, 1922 23 Author of New Essays in Criticism, Memoir on Co efficients of Numbers, Comparative Studies in Vaishnavism and Christianity, Race Origins, etc *Address* 98, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta

SEN, JITENDRANATH, M.A.; Calcutta Univ. Sen. Prof. of Phy. Sc., City Coll, since 1903 *b.* 1875, *m.* 1899. *Educ* Hindu Sch, Presidency Coll, City Coll and Sc. Assoc., Calcutta *Publications* Elementary Wave Theory of Light and other small books *Address* City College 102/1 Amherst Street Calcutta

SETALVAD, SIR CHIMANLAL HARILAL, K C I E., (1924) LL D, Advocate, High Court, Bombay *b* July 1866. *m* Krishnagavri, *d* of Nurbheram Raghnathdas, Govt Pleader, Ahmedabad *Educ* Elphinstone College, Bombay Pleader, High Court, Bombay, Admitted as Advocate, High Court, Member, Southborough Reforms Committee, 1918, Member, Hunter Committee, 1919; Additional Judge, Bombay High Court, 1920, Member, Executive Council of Governor of Bombay, Jan 1921 to June 1923, and Vice-Chancellor Bombay University 1917-1929, *Address*. Setalvad Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

SETALVAD, RAO BAHADUR CHUNILAL HARILAL, C I E, Bar.-at-Law, formerly Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. *Address* Bombay

SETH, RAI BAHADUR KUNWAR BISHESHWAR DAYAL, B Sc, M L C, F C S (London), M R A S (London), Taluqdar of Mulzuddinpur *Educ* at Canning College, Lucknow Member of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education U P, Member of the Court of Lucknow University, President of the Board of Trustees of Seth Jai Dayal High School Biswan, Member of the managing body of Colvin Taluqdars' School, Lucknow, Trustee of Raja Raghubar Dayal High School, Sitapur, Member of the Board of Agriculture, U P, Member of U P Cattle-breeding Committee, Member of U P Agricultural Research Comittee, Member of the Court of Wards Advisory Committee, Sitapur, Member of the Executive Committee of British Indian Association of Oudh, Member of the Local Provinces Legislative Council as one of the representatives of British Indian Association of Oudh, Member of U P Finance Committee, 1928-29 Member of U P Simon Committee, Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference in London Hony Special Magistrate Gave evidence before the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee in 1925 *Address* Kotra, Biswan District Sitapur, Oudh

SETHNA, THE HON SIR PHIROZE CURSETJEE, KT, B.A, J P, O B E (1918), Member, Council of State. *b* 8 Oct 1866. Manager for India, Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, Chairman, Central Bank of India, Ltd; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, Past President, Bombay Municipal Corporation and Indian Merchants' Chamber *Address* Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

SETURATNAM IYER, THE HON MR M R, Minister for Development Madras Government *b* 2nd January 1888 *Educ* National High School and St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly Was nominated President of the Taluk Board, Karur, was elected President of the Taluka Board, Kulitalai, elected President of the Trichinopoly Dist Board, elected President of the Trichinopoly District Educational Council Assistant Secretary of the Trichinopoly National College and Hon Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Trichinopoly Dist, elected member of the Madras Legislative Council from 1921 *Address* Boa Bab, Eldams Road, Tevnampet, Madras

SHADI LAL, SIR, M.A (Punjab), 1895, B A Honours (Oxford) 1898, B C L Hon (Oxford) 1899, Boden Sanskrit Scholar (Oxford) 1896, Arden Law Scholar (Gray's Inn) 1899, Honoursman of Council of Legal Education, 1899, Special Prizeman in Constitutional Law, 1899, Chief Justice High Court, Lahore *b* May 1874, *Educ* at Govt Coll, Lahore, Balliol Coll, Oxford, Practised at the Bar 1899 1913, and 1914 Judge, Punjab Chief Court, 1913 and 1914 Permanent Judge, 1917, Judge, High Court, Lahore, 1919, Chief Justice, May 1920, Elected by Punjab Univ to the Leg Council in 1910 and 1913 Fellow and Syndic, Punjab University *Publications* Lectures on Private International Law, Commentaries on the Punjab Alienation of Land Act and Punjab Pre-emption Act, etc. *Address* Lahore.

SHAHAB-UD-DIN THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR, SIR CHAUDHRI, Kt (1930) B.A, LL B, Advocate, High Court President, Punjab Legislative Council, founder and Proprietor "India Cases," and "Criminal Law Journal" Member, Legislative Assembly for 3 years, President, Municipal Committee, Lahore, for 4 years and elected President, Punjab Legislative Council re elected President, Punjab Legislative Council in January 1927 *Educ* Government Coll and Law Coll, Lahore Started Criminal Law Journal of India in 1904 and Indian Cases in 1909 Was first elected member, Lahore Municipal Committee in 1913, President of the Corporation in 1922, Elected member, Punjab Leg Council, re-elected President, Lahore Municipal Committee, 1924 *Publications* The Criminal Law Journal of India Indian Case and two Punjabi poems *Address* A Mumtaz", 3, Durand Road, Lahore

SHAHPURA, RAJADHIRAJA SIR NAHAR SINGH, K.C.I.E *b* 7 Nov 1855 *S* Shahpura Gaddi by right of inheritance, 1870 *Address* Shahpura, Rajputana.

SHAKESPEAR, ALEXANDER BLAKE, C.I E, Merchant, Sutherland & Co, Cawnpore *b* 1873 *Educ* Berkhampstead Was Sec., Upper India Chamber of Commerce 1905-12. *Address* Cawnpore

SHAMSHER SINGH, SIR SARDAR, SARDAR BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., C.I.E, Ch Min, Jind State. *b* 1860 *Educ* Jullundur and Hoshiarpur H S and Govt Coll, Lahore Served during Afghan War, 1879-80, with march from Kabul to Kandahar, Ch Jud of State High Court, 1899-1903 *Address* Sangrur, Jind State

SHANKAR RAU, Hattiangadi, B A, C I E, (1931) Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay *b* 29 September 1887 *Educ* Government College, Mangalore and Presidency College Madras Superintendent, Government of India Finance Department, 1922, Indian Audit and Accounts Service, 1924, Assist Secretary Government of India, Finance Department, 1924 Under Secretary, Government of India, Finance Department, 1925 Deputy Secretary, Government of India, Finance Department, 1926, Budget Officer, Government of India Finance Department, 1929 Member, Legislative Assembly, 1927, Dy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, 1931, *Address* Al Manzil, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill Bombay

SHANKARSHASTRI, NARASINHSHASTRI PANDIT JOTIRMARTAND, Astronomer, Astrologer and Landlord *b* 19 Dec 1884 *m* Anna Purnabai, *d* of Vedamurti Chendramadixit of Laxmeshwar Miraj Senior *Educ* Hosaritti, Taluka Haveri, Dharwar Compiler of the Annual Indian Calendar known as 'Hossritti Punchang', Publisher of the annual general predictions *Publications* Annual Indian Calendar Bhamini-Dipika in Sanskrit (a treatise on Astrology), Kalachandrika in Sanskrit Sanhita Tajak-Sara (a treatise on Astrology) with Commentary in Marathi, Daivanja Ratnakar in Sanskrit (a treatise on Astrology) Griha Ratna Mala in Sanskrit (a treatise on Astronomy), and booklets regarding the administrations of H E Lord Willingdon Viceroy of India and of H E Sir Frederick Sykes Governor of Bombay, and Life of Pant Bale-Kundri Maharaj of Belgaum The History of Canopus (Agastya) in English *Address* Haveri, Taluka Haveri, Dharwar Dist

SHARPE, WILLIAM RUTTON SEAPLE, J P, M Inst T Chairman, Bombay Port Trust *b* 11 Dec 1880 *m* Kate, third *d* of the late T H. Marsh of Northwood, Middlesex, 1 *d* *Educ* City of London School and Neuveville Academy Switzerland, Accountant and Branch Manager Grindlay and Co, Ltd, 1902-1913, joined Bombay Port Trust Dec 1913 Chief Accountant, 1914, Secretary, 1918, Deputy Chairman 1923, Chairman, Dec 1931 Chairman St George's Hospital Nursing Association, Chairman, Royal Bombay Seamen's Society Chairman, Indian Sailors' Home, Member, Municipal Corporation, Improvement Trust, Advisory Committee of G I P and B B & C I Railways, Executive Committee Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society *Publication* The Port of Bombay *Address* North End," Cumballa Hill, Bombay

SHASTRI, PRABHU DUTT, Ph.D (Kiel), B Sc Litt Hons (Oxon), M.A B T., Hon M.O.L (Punjab), Vidyasagar (Calcutta), Shastra-Vachaspati (Nadia), I.E.S; Sen Prof of Mental and Moral Phil in Presidency Coll., Calcutta, 1919-1928, offg Principal, Hooghly Govt. College, 1927 *b* 20 June 1885 *Educ.*

Universities of Lahore, Oxford, Kiel, Bonn and Paris. Del to and Sectional Pres at 4th Int Congress of Philosophy held at Bologna, 1911, Head of Dept of Philosophy, since 1912, Calcutta Univ Lect in Phil and Sanskrit, 1912-15, invited to lecture in Universities of Geneva, Florence and Rome, 1913-14. Visited the U. S A. and Canada in 1920-22 and invited to address the Universities of Harvard, Cornell, Princeton, Yale, Johns Hopkins and Toronto Invited as Sectional President at 5th International Congress of Philosophy, Naples, 1924 *Publications* Several works and articles on philosophical, educational, literary, religious and social subjects *Address* Bharati-Bhawan, 3, Multan Road, Lahore

SHEIKH, MAHAMADBHAI, C I E, (1931), AMIR, Dewan, Junagadh State *b* 18th October 1901 First Class Amir of the Junagdh State, holding a hereditary Jagir, *Educ* at the Mayo College, Ajmer, visited England in 1913-14 with His Highness the Nawab Saheb Entered Junagadh State Service in 1920 as Military Secretary to His Highness the Nawab Saheb, and subsequently was appointed Private Secretary to His Highness, and then Huzur Secretary, was appointed Dewan in 1924 *Address* Sardarbag, Junagadh, Kathiawar

SHEPPARD, SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Editor of *The Times of India* since 1923 *b* Bath, Jan 1880 *Educ* Bradfield and Trinity Coll, Oxford *m* 1921, Anne, *d* of the late J H Carpenter Joined the staff of *The Times* (London) as Secretary to the Editor in 1902. Assistant Editor, *The Times of India*, 1907-1923. Temporary Capt in the Army, 1917-18, employed on the staff of Bombay Brigade Corresponding Member, Indian Historical Records Commission *Publications* Contributed to *The Times* History of the War in South Africa "The Byculla Club a history", "Bombay Place-names and Street-names", "A History of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles." *Address: The Times of India*, Bombay.

SHIB SHEKHARESWAR RAY, THE HON KUMAR, B A, M L C, Minister, Government of Bengal *b* 4th December 1887 *m* to Annapurna Devi, *d* of Rai S N Majumdar Bahadur of Bhagalpur *Educ* Central Hindu College, Benares and graduated from the University of Allahabad Is the eldest *s* of Raja Sasi Shekhareswar Ray Bahadur of Tahirpur, Bengal Elected member of Rajshahi District Board (1915), elected member, Bengal Legis Council 1916 by the Landholders of Rajshahi Division, re elected to Council by the same body in 1920, 1923 and 1929 Appointed senior Chairman of the Bengal Legislative Council in 1924 and became its first elected President in 1925 Has served on numerous official Committees and has been vice-President of the British Indian Association, and President, Bengal Hindu Conference Appointed Minister, Government of Bengal, 1929 *Address* P O Tahirpur, District Rajshahi

SHILLIDY, GEORGE ALEXANDER, C I E, (1931) King's Police Medal (1922), Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, Ahmedabad *b* 7th March 1880 *m* to Mabel Catherine, *d* of Robt Steven, J P, Barnhill, Dundee *Educ* Campbell College, Belfast, Ireland Joined Indian Police in 1906 as Asst Superintendent of Police, promoted District Superintendent of Police 1916, and Offg Deputy Inspector-General of Police in 1929 *Address* Shahibag, Ahmedabad

SHIRRAS, GEORGE FINDLAY, M A, Principal, Gujarat College, *b* Aberdeen, 16 July 1885 *m* 1911, Amy Zara, *e d* of late George McWatters, Madras Civil Service, two *s* *Educ* Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen, University of Aberdeen, University Prizeman in Economics, Professor of Dacca College, 1909, on special duty under Government of India, Finance Department, 1910-13, Member, Govt. of India Prices Inquiry Committee, on special duty in office of D P.I, Bengal, 1913-14, Reader in Currency and Finance in Calcutta University, 1914, Member, Government of Bengal Statistics Committee, and of Board of Agriculture, India, 1918, on deputation Imperial Statistical Confce, London, on behalf of Govt of India, Dec 1919- Feb 1920, on special duty India Office in connection with League of Nations work, March 1920, attached International Labour Office and Economic and Financial Section League of Nations, Geneva, 1924 and Ministry of Labour, Industrial Court, and Home Office, London, Labour Departments, Washington, Boston and New York, 1925, Hon Fellow, Royal Statistical Society, 1920, Major, 4th Gordon Highlanders, (1920 despatches), T A Reserve Regimental List, 1921, Director, Labour Office, Government of Bombay, 1921-25, formerly Director of Statistics with the Government of India, Member, Bombay Legislative Council, Fellow of the University of Calcutta, Fellow of the Univ of Bombay *Publications* Some Aspects of Indian Commerce and Industry, Indian Finance and Currency, 3rd Impression, 1920, Some Effects of the War on Gold and Silver, 1920, The Science of Public Finance, (Macmillan, 3rd Edition), Taxable Capacity and the Burden of Taxation and Public Debt (1925), The Future of Gold and Indian Currency Reform (Economic Journal, June 1927), A Central Bank for India, (Econ Journal, Dec 1927, Gold and British Capital in India (Econ Journal, Dec 1929), Financial Reform and the Indian Statutory Commission (Econ Journal, Sept 1930), The Re-adjustment of Central and Provincial Finance in Federal Constitutions (Economical, Political, Contemporanea-Padua, 1930), Gold and French Monetary Policy, articles on Finance and Indian Trade, etc *Address* Gujarat College, Ahmedabad

SHOUBRIDGE, HARRY OLIVER BARON, Associate, Coopers Hill and M Inst C. E, Chartered Civil Engineer, Chief Engineer in Sind *b* 19 Oct 1872 *m* E Z Mould *Educ* Westminster School and R.I.E C Coopers Hill Civil Engineer in the Bombay Public Works Department *Address* Grindlay and Co, London and Bombay.

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SIKKIM, MAHARAJA OF H H MAHARAJA SIR TASHI NAMGYAL K C I E (1922) b 26 Oct 1893, s of late Maharaja Sir Thutob Namgyal, K C I E of Sikkim m grand daughter of Lonchen Shokhang (Regent of Tibet) *Educ* Paro Coll, Ajmer, St Paul's Sch, Darjeeling. *Address* The Palace Gangtok Sikkim.

SINHA, BEOHAR RAGHUBIR Zamindar and Jagirdar *Educ* Government College, Jubbulpore Hon Magis 2nd Class sitting Magis, has been member of the C P Council on behalf of Zamindars for two terms, has been elected Member Legislative Assembly on behalf of C P Zamindars Title Bhaiyan recognized by Government—Hereditary distinction Khas Am Darbar Parge H I the Governor C P exempted from Arms Act In Chairman of the District Council and Member of Communication Board, C P *Publications* Hindi Shastra Siddhanta Sar *Address* Jubbulpore

SIMLA, ARCHBISHOP OF, since 1911, MOST REV ASAPH, E J KENEALY b 1864 Entd, Franciscan Order, 1879, Priest, 1887 Guardian of Franciscans, Crawley, Sussex 1893, Minister Provincial for England, 1902, first Rector of the Franciscan College Cowley, Oxford, 1906, elected life member of Oxford Union, 1907, Definitor-General, Rome, representing English speaking provinces, 1908 Visitator-General, Irish Province, 1910 *Address*. Archbishop's House, Simla E

SIMPSON, TREVOR CLAUDE, C I E, King's Police Medal (1916), C I E (1927), Inspector-General of Police, Bengal b 9th February 1877 *Educ* St Paul's School, London, W Appointed to the Indian Imperial Police by the Secretary of State after open competitive examination in London in Novr 1896, Superintendent of Police, 1906, Inspector-General of Police, 1919, Inspector-General of Police 1923 *Address*, 16, Harington Mansions, Calcutta

SINGH, LT COL BAWA JIWAN, C I E (1918) I M S (retd) b May 6 1863 *Educ* Government and Medical Colleges, Lahore and St Thomas' Hospital Medical Schools, London Joined I M S, 1891 Served in Military Department to 1896 Civil Surgeon, Meiktila, 1896, Secretary I G Prisons, with Civil Medical Administration Burma 1897-1899 Supdt, Central Jail Insein Burma, from 1899 to 1900, Inspector Genl of Prisons, E Bengal and Assam 1910 1912 Inspector Genl of Prisons, Bihar and Orissa from 1912 1920, Director Medical and Sanitation Departments, H E H the Nizam's Govt, 1920 23, and Director, Medical Sanitation and Jail Depts, H E H the Nizam's Govt, 1923 24. *Address*, Ranchi Chota Nagpur

SINGH GAYA PRASAD, B A, B L, M L A, Pleader Muzaffarpur *Educ*, Muzaffarpur and Calcutta Was a sub-deputy magistrate and collector for a few years but resigned subsequently, now practising as a pleader, was a member of the Muzafarpur Municipal Board of the Sudder Hospital Committee, and of the Local Advisory Committee on Excise, an elected member of the Legislative Assembly since 1921 a Member of the Standing Finance Committee since 1924 one of the founder members of the Aero Club of India and Burma, a member of the Governing Body of the Indian School of Mines Dhanbad *Publication* Pictorial Kashmir *Address* Muzaffarpur (Bihar)

SINGH, RAJA BAHADUR SURJ BAKSH, O B E (1919), Taluqdar of Oudh b 15 Sept 1868 m granddaughter of Raja Gangaram Shah of Khairigarh (Oudh) *Educ*, at Sitapur and Lucknow President, British Indian Assocn of Taluqdars of Oudh from 1927 1930 Member, first L C Assembly *Publication* "A Taluqdar of the Old School by Heliodorus" and Arbitration *Address* Kamlapur P O, Sitapur Dist (U P)

SINGH, THE HON SIRDAR SIR JOGENDRA KT (1929) Taluqdar, Aira Estate, Kher, District Minister of Agriculture (1926) b 25 May 1877 m Winifred May of Donoghue Contributes to several papers in India and England Has been Home Minister, Patiala State Fellow of the Punjab Univ Presdt of Sikh, Educl Confce, served on Indian Sugar Committee, Indian Taxation Enquiry Commission and Skeen Committee, Member of Council of State, Editor of *East and West* *Publications* "Kamla", Nurjahan, Nasrin, Life of B M, Malabari *Address* Aira Holme, Simla (East).

SINGH, KUNWAR MAHARAJ, M.A.(Oxford), Bar-at-Law C I E b 17 May 1878, m. to Miss Maya Das, d of the late Rai Bahadur Maya Das of Ferozepur (Punjab). *Educ* Harrow Ball Coll, Oxford, Bar-at-Law, Middle Temple, 1902 Ent U.P C S. as Dy Coll, 1904, Asst Sec to Govt. of India Dept of Education, 1911, Mag. and Collr, of Hamirpur, U P, 1917, Secy to U.P. Govt, 1919 Dy Secretary, Govt of India Education Dept., 1920-23 Dy Commis-

sioner, Bahraich 1923 Commissioner, Allahabad, 1927 Commissioner, Benares, 1928, Allahabad, 1929, Vice-President, State Council, Jodhpur, 1931 *Publications*, Annual Report on Co-operative Credit Societies in the U P, 1908-1919 Reports on Indian Emigration to Mauritius and British Guiana and on Mission to East Africa and various contributions to the press *Address* Allahabad

SINGH, THE HON RAJA SIR RAMPAL, K C I E, (1916), Member, Council of State, Taluqdar. *b* 7 Aug 1867, *m* niece of Thakur Jagamohan Singh, late Taluqdar of Dhanawan Estate in Gonda Dist. *Educ* at Rae Bareilli High School and M.A O College, Aligarh President-elect of the second U P. Social Conference held in Lucknow in 1908 and of All-India Social Conference in 1910, presided over 5th All-India Hindu Conference at Delhi in 1918, elected President, British Indian Association of Oudh in 1921 and was re-elected in 1924 Was Fellow of Allahabad Univ until 1900 and is Secretary of Kshattriya College, Lucknow, Member of the Executive Council of the Lucknow University and of the Court of the Hindu University of Benares, of the Board of Directors of Mahaluxmi Sugar Corporation, Lucknow, also Director of the Allahabad Bank *Publications* Pamphlets entitled "Taluqdars and the British Indian Association" (1917) and "Taluqdars and the Amendment of Oudh Rent Law" (1921), and contributions to the press on social, political and religious topics *Address* Kurri Sudauli Raj, Dist Rae Bareili, Oudh

SINHA, THE HON MR ANUGRAH NARAYAN, M.A, B.L, Zemindar, July 3, 1889 *Educ* Patna and Calcutta Joined the High Court, Patna, as Vakil, appeared in the famous "Burma Case" of the Dumraon Raj as junior to Mr C R Das, Mr Srinivasa Ayengar and the late Sir Ashutosh Mookherji, joined Non-Co-operation Movement 1921, at present Chairman of Gaya District Board and Member, Council of State, representing Bihar and Orissa, Chairman, Reception Committee of the All-India Untouchable Conference held at Patna in 1926 *Publications* Translated History of Ancient Magadha from Bengali into Hindi *Address* Villa Polawan, P. O Aurangabad, Dist Gaya (Bihar and Orissa)

SINHA, BHUPENDRA NARAYANA, RAJA BAHADUR (1918), B.A. (Calcutta), and Zemindar *b* 15th Nov 1888 *m* first Rani Prem Kumari and on demise Rani Surya Kumari *Educ* Presidency College, Calcutta Member of the Dist Board of Murshidabad for 12 years, 1st Class Hon. Magte, Vice-President, British Indian Association, President, All-India Cow Conference Association, Trustee of the Indian Museum, President of the India Art School, elected to the Bengal Council in 1926, elected as a co-opted member of the Royal Statutory Commission, Member of the Finance Committee, Member of the Public Committee, Member of the Revenue Committee, Member of the E B Railway Local Advisory Committee and Minister to the Govt of Bengal Re-elected to the Bengal Council in 1929 *Address* 54, Gariahat Road, Ballygunge, P O, Calcutta, or Nashipur Rajpbati, Nashipur P O, Dist Murshidabad, Bengal.

SINHA, KUMAR GANGANAND, M.A (1921), M L A (1924-1930), Hon Research Scholar of the Calcutta University, (1922-23), Proprietor, Srinagar Raj. *b* 24 Sept 1898 *Educ* at Monghyr Zilla School (1907 10), Purnea Zilla School, Presidency College (Calcutta) Government Sanskrit Coll, Calcutta, and Post Graduate Department, Calcutta University Elected to the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland in 1921, Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1922, Bihar and Orissa Research Society in 1924 and to the Fellowship of the Royal Society for the encouragement of arts, manufacture and commerce, etc, in 1923, a commissioner of the Purnea Municipality and a member of the Purnea District Board (1924-27), President of the Social and Religious Department of the Maithili Sammelana, one of the founders of the Nationalist Party in the Legislative Assembly Joined the Swarajya Party in the Assembly (1925) Elected a Secretary of the Congress Party in the Assembly, 1928 a member of the Road Development Committee and its touring and drafting Sub Committees 1927-28 President of the Purnea District Congress Committee (1925-1929) President of the Bihar Provincial Hindu Sabha, Member of the Executive Committee of the All India Hindu Sabha, 1926 1928 President of the Bihar Provincial Kavi Sammelana (1926) President of the Bihar Provincial Board of the Hindusthani Sevadal (1929) *Publications* "The Place of Videha in the Ancient and the Mediæval India" (read in the second Oriental Conference) "A Note on the Jangala Desa", and "Discovery of Bengali Dramas in Nepal" and "On some Maithili Dramas of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries" (published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal), "Is Dhamat religion Buddhism?" (read in the Third Oriental Conference, Madras, 1924) joint editor of the typical selections from Maithili proposed to be published by the Calcutta University, an Editor of the "Barhut Inscriptions" published by the Calcutta University in 1926 and author of several works under preparation *Address* "Srinagar Darbar," P O Srinagar, Dist Purnea, (Bihar)

SINHA, SACHCHIDANANDA, Barrister, First Indian Finance Member, Ex-Member Executive Council, Bihar and Orissa Government 1921-1926, also President of Legislative Council 1921-22 *b* 10 Nov 1871, *m* the late Srimati Radhika, *d* of the late Mr Sewa Ram, of Lahore *Educ* Patna College and City College, Calcutta Called to the Bar (Middle Temple), 1893, Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1893, Allahabad High Court, 1896, Patna High Court, 1916 Founded and edited *The Hindustan Review*, 1899-1921, Twice Elected Member, Imperial Legislative Council, Elected Legislative Assembly, 1920, also elected its first Deputy President, Feb 1921 Established and endowed in 1924 the Srimati Radhika Institute in memory of his wife, which building contains, besides the largest public hall in Patna, the Sachchidananda Sinha Library, a splendid collection of classical and current works in English

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SINGHOOR, Lieut Col, H H Maharaja Sir Amar Prakash Bahadur K C S I, K C I E [illegible] 1885 [illegible] His Excellence Maharaja Deva Samsher Jang Bahadur ex Prime Minister of Nepal in 1910 *Educ* [illegible] Indian Private tutors *Address* Simla, Nahan

SIROHI, H H Maharajadhiraj Maharao Sir Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur K C S I *b* Sept 23, 18[illegible] succ to the gadi April 29, 1920 *Address* Sirohi, Rajputana

SITAMAU, H H, Sir Raja Ram Singh, Raja of, K C I E [illegible] descended from Rathor [illegible] Rao Jodha [illegible] three *Educ* Daly Coll, Indore, Hindi and Sanskrit poet, [illegible] ancient and modern philosophy, is entitled to a salute of 11 guns [illegible] by Govt of India in default of direct issue, 1900 *Address* Ramniwas Palace, Sitamau, C I

SIVAGNANAM PILLAI, Diwan Bahadur Sir Tiruvengadam Nallathambi B A *b* 1st April 1861 *Educ* Madras Christian College [illegible] Government, Retired as Dy Collector, President, Dist Board, Tinnevelly 1920-1924, Minister of Development, Madras 1924-26 *Address* 77, North Car Street, Tinnevelly

SIVASWAMI AYYAR, Sir P S, K C S I, 1915 C S I (1912), C I E (1908), Retd. Member Executive Council, Madras *b* 7 Feb 1864 *Educ* S P G College Tanjore, Government College, Kumbakonam Presidency College, Madras, High Court Vakil, 1885, Asstt Professor Law College Madras, 1897-99 Joint Editor, Madras Law Journal, 1893 1907 first Indian Representative of the University of Madras in the Madras Legislative Council 1901 07 Advocate General, 1907 Member of Executive Council, Madras 1912 17, Vice Chancellor, University of Madras, 1916 18 Vice Chancellor of Benares Hindu University, 1918 19, Elected to the Indian Legislative Assembly by the districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly, 1920, President of the Second and Ninth Sessions of the National Liberal Federation at Calcutta, 1919, and Akola, 1926 Member of the Indian Delegation at the Third Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, 1922, Nominated Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1924 *Publication* Indian Constitutional Problems (1928) *Address* Sudharma, Edward Elliot Road, Mylapore, Madras

SKEMP, Frank Whittingham, M A, Manc, B A, Hist Honours (1900), Indian Civil Service *b* 13 Dec 1880 *m* Dorothy Frazer *Educ* University of Manchester, Peterhouse, Cambridge Joined I C S, (Punjab Commission) 1904, Officiating D C. 1910 1913, Sessions Judge 1918 1927, Lahore High Court since 1927 *Publications* Multani Stories *Address* 24, Race Course Road, Lahore

SLADE, George Lee Rowland B Sc (Lond) A M I C E, Controller of Stores, B B & C I Railway *b* 26, Nov 1885 *m* Winifred I Reed *Educ* Cranleigh School and University College London After practical training in England joined the B B & C I Railway, 1910, as Assistant Engineer, transferred to Stores Department, 1914 *Address* Fall Hill, Bandra

SLOAN, Tennant, M A C I E (1930) Secretary to Government, United Provinces *b* 9 November 1884 *m* Gladys Hope, *d* of R Hope Robertson, Glasgow *Educ* Glasgow Academy Glasgow University, and Christ Church, Oxford Joined Indian Civil Service, 1909 served as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Assistant Settlement Officer, Under-Secretary to Government, Magistrate and Collector, Deputy Secretary and Secretary to Government in United Provinces and also as Under Secretary and Deputy Secretary in Home Department of Government of India *Address* Dar ul Shafa, Lucknow

SMITH, Arthur Kirkl, M A (Cambridge), Solicitor to Government of India *b* 20th August 1878 *Educ* Charterhouse, Trinity College, Cambridge Articled to Freshfields, Solicitors, London, and admitted a Solicitor in 1903, joined Little & Co, Bombay, in 1909 *Address* Delhi and Simla

SMITH, Sir Henry Monchieff, Kt (1923), C I E (1920), President Council of Stat (Dec 1924). *b* Dec 23, 1873 *Educ* Blundell School, Tiverton, Sidney Sussex Coll, Cambridge I C S, 1897. Assist Commr. in U P Dist and Sessions Judge, 1908, Addl. Sec to U P Govt, 1914, Dy Sec. to Govt. of India, 1915 Joint Sec, 1919 Secretary, Council of State, 1921-23, Secy. to Govt of India, Leg Dept., and Secretary, Leg Assembly, 1921-24, Chairman, Indian Red Cross Society and St John Ambulance Association (Indian Council) since 1924 Knight of Grace of St John of Jerusalem, President, All India Lawn Tennis Association *Address* Simla or Delhi

SMITH, Sir Osborne Arkell, Kt (1928), K C I E (1932), Managing Governor, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta *b* 26 December 1877 *m* Dorothy Lush *Educ* Sydney Grammar School Bank of New South Wales, Commonwealth Bank of Australia, and Imperial Bank of India *Address* 3, Theatre Road, Calcutta

SMITH, Sir Thomas, Kt. (1921), V. D (1914) Chevalier of the Order of the Crown (Belgium) (1919), Managing Director, Muir Mills Co, Ltd., Cawnpore *b.* 28 Aug. 1875. *m.* Elsie Maud *d* of Sir Henry Ledgard in 1907, 2 *s* 1 *d*. Member of the Hunter Committee on Punjab disorders, 1919 Presdt, Upper India Chamber of Commerce, 1918-1921; Member, U. P. Leg. Council, 1918-26, Fellow of Allahabad University, 1913-22; Commandant, 16th Cawnpore Rifles, 1913-22.

Representative of Employers in India at International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1925 *Address* Westfield, Cawnpore, and Meriewood, Virginia Water, Surrey

SOAMES, GEOFFREY EWART, B A (Oxford), C I E (1927), I C S, Chief Secretary to the Government of Assam. *b* 11 Jan 1881 *m* Una Sweet (1915) *Educ* Eastbourne College and Merton College, Oxford. Entered Indian Civil Service, began service in 1905 in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, assigned to the Province of Assam after the reconstitution of the Provinces. *Address* Shillong, Assam

SOLA, THE REV MARCIAL, S J, Ph D, M A Former Principal of the Ateneo de Manila Institution from 1916-1920 Professor of Logic and Philosophy at St Xavier's College, Bombay *b* Nov 7, 1872 in the province of Barcelona, North of Spain Ordained at St Louis, Mo U S A in 1906 *Educ* Vich, Spain and at St Louis University, Mo U S A Went to the Philippines On the staff of the Manila Observatory under the Spanish and the American Governments from 1897 to 1903 A Delegate to the World's Fair held in St Louis, U S A, in 1904 Prof for several years at the Ateneo de Manila, Philippines, and Principal of that Institution from 1916 to 1920 On the Staff of St Xavier's College, Bombay, since 1922 *Publications* Author of "The Meteorological Service of the Philippine Islands" "A Study of Seismic Waves" Contributor to the monthly review "Razon y Fe" edited at Madrid Author of "A Compendium of the Science of Logic" *Address* St Xavier's College, Cruickshank Road, Fort, Bombay

SOLOMON, CAPT WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE, Kaisar-I-Hind Medal (First Class) Member, Royal British Colonial Society of Artists Director, Sir J J School of Art, Bombay, Curator, Art Section, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay *b* Sea Point, Cape Town, 1880 *s* of late Saul Solomon, M.L.A, *m* 1906, Gwladys, *d* of Rev G W Cowper Smith, Tunbridge Wells, one *s* *Educ* Bedford Grammar School, University School, Hastings and abroad Studied under Sir Arthur Cope, R A, and J Watson Nicol, and at the Royal Academy schools, London Took the highest prizes and medals for figure painting and decorative painting Took the Gold Medal and Travelling Scholarship for Historical Painting Exhibited many pictures and portraits at Royal Academy, appointed Principal, Sir J J School of Art, Bombay, 1919, founded the class of Mural Painting under H E Lord Lloyd's direction, 1920, Directed the mural decoration of part of new Delhi Secretariat by School of Art students 1929, organized exhibition of Bombay School of Art students' work at India House, London, 1931 Served in Gallipoli, Mesopotamia and India, 1914-1919 *Publications* "The Charm of Indian Art," "The Bombay Revival of Indian Art," "The Women of the Ajanta Caves," etc *Address* School of Art Bungalow, Bombay

SORABJI, CORNELIA Kaisar-I-Hind Gold 1st class medal (1909) Bar 1st Class (1921), Legal Adviser to Purdahnishins, Court of Wards, Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and Assam, and Consulting Counsel from 1904-to 1922 *Educ* Somerville Coll, Oxford, Lee and Pembertons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, Bachelor of Civil Law, Oxford, 1892, Bar-at-Law, Lincoln's Inn 1923 Practising High Court, Calcutta *Publications* "Sun Babies" (1904) "Between the Twilights" (1908), "The Purdanishin" (1910) "Sun-Babies" (2nd Series Illustrated), 1920 "Therefore" (1924), contributions to the *Nineteenth Century*, *Westminster Gazette*, *Gold Mohur Time*, 1930 *The Times* and other newspapers and magazines. *Address* Bar Library, Calcutta

SPENCL, SIR REGINALD ARTHUR, Kt Managing Director, Phipson & Co, Ltd *b* March 1, 1880 *Educ* Christ's Hospital Arrived in India Feb 1901 formerly Lieut, Bombay Light Horse, Hon Secretary, Bombay Natural History Society and Pechey Phipson Sanitarium, Nasik, Hon Treasurer, Bombay Education Society, Chairman, Bombay Branch European Association, 1929-1930, Dist Grand Master Masons, E C, Bombay and Dist Grand Mark Master, E C, Bombay, was member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1921-1923, Sheriff of Bombay, 1929, Member of Council of State, July 1930, M L C Bombay, August 1930 Editor, Journal of Bombay Natural History Society, Kt of the Order of St John of Jerusalem, (1930) *Address* Byculla Club, Bombay

SPRAWSON, CUTHBERT ALLEN, M D (Lond), B S, F R C P, D Litt, C I E (1919), V H S (1928), Officer of Order of St John of Jerusalem (1930), Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras *b* 1 March 1877 *Educ* King's Coll, London, and King's Coll, Hospital Professor of Medicine, Lucknow Univ, Consulting Physician, Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force *Publications* A Guide to the use of Tuberculin, Beri beri in the Mesopotamian Force, Tuberculosis in Indians, and several other articles *Address* 81, Mount Road Madras

SRINIVASA IYENGAR *b* 11 Sept 1874 *m* a daughter of late Sir V Bhashyam Iyengar *Educ* Madura and Presidency College, Madras Vakil (1898) Advocate and Member, Madras Bar Council Member of Madras Senate 1912-16, President, Vakils Association of Madras, President, Madras Social Reform Association, 1916-20; Fellow of the Madras University, Member, All-India Congress Committee, Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, Advocate-General, Madras, 1916-20, President, Indian National Congress, 1926 27 *Publications* "Law and Law Reform" (1909), Swaraj Constitution for India, 1927 *Address* Mylapore, Madras

SRINIVASA RAO, RAI BAHADUR PATRI VENKATA, B.A, B L, High Court Vakil, Guntur, and Member, Legis Assembly. *b* 1877, *m* to *d* of Rao Bahadur Baru Ramanarsa Pantulu Garu *Educ* Town High School and Noble College, Masulipatam, and Christian Coll, and Law Coll, Madras Joined Cocanada Bar, 1903, and Guntur Bar in 1906 Vice-President, Guntur Dist Board, for 6 years, was Municipal

Committee for some years, was member, Kurnool Flood Committee, Secretary of the first Pl. Contracts Committee *Address* Guntur

[illegible] Sugar [illegible] Imperial Council of Agriculture [illegible] 10th Sept [illegible] Manchester [illegible] Glasgow and [illegible] Manager Cawnpore [illegible] Manager Behar [illegible] Deputy [illegible] U P [illegible] River [illegible]

STANDLEY, Arthur William Lane, [illegible] Member Council [illegible] Chief [illegible] Bikaner [illegible] Royal [illegible] Hill [illegible] Branch [illegible] Construction of [illegible] Canal in 189[illegible] Municipality in 189[illegible] construction of [illegible] water works [illegible] Engineer in 189[illegible] services lent to Bikaner State 190[illegible] during which [illegible] water works and [illegible] station were designed and [illegible] executed, and initiated the investigation of the feasibility of irrigating the North tracts of the State from the Sutlej river which has recently left Bikaner getting a share of the water in the Sutlej Valley Project now under construction, Sanitary Engr to Govt, U.P in 1908 and 1909 Promoted to Superintending Engineer, 1912, and then Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government P W D, Irrigation Branch, U P in 1918 and retired in 1921 *Publications* Papers on "Subsoil Percolation" and "Flood Absorption of Reservoirs" in the Journal of the Institution of Engineers (India), Vol II. *Address* Bikaner, Rajputana

STANLEY, Lieut-Colonel Right Hon Sir George Frederick P C (1927) G C I E (1929), C M G (1916), Governor of Madras (1929) *b* 14 October 1872 *m* 1903 Lady Beatrix Taylour, C B E 1920, *v d* of Marquess of Headfort, one *d* *Educ* Wellington, Woolwich Entered R H A, 1893, Captain 1900, served S Africa, 1899 1900, European War 1914 18 (despatches C M G), Adjutant, Hon Artillery Company, 1904 9, Controller of H M's Household, 1919, Financial Secretary to the War Office 1921 22 M P (C) Preston, 1910 22, Parliamentary Under Secretary, Home Office, 1923 23, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Pensions, 1924 29 *Address* Government House Madras

STEIN, Sir Aurel, K C I E, Ph.D, D. Litt (Hon. Oxon.), D. Sc (Hon Camb.), D O L (Hon. Punjab), Fellow, Brit Acad, Correspondant del' Institut de France, Gold Medallist, R. Geogr Soc etc, Indian Archæological Survey, Officer on special duty *b* Budapest, 26 Nov, 1862 *Educ*. Budapest and Dresden, studied Oriental Languages and Antiquities at Vienna and Tubingen Universities and in England, 1888-99 Principal, Oriental College and Registrar, Punjab University, app to I E S as Princ of Calcutta Madrasah, 1899 Inspector-General of Education, N. W. P. and Baluchistan, 1904 Carried out archæological explorations for Indian Govt, in Chinese Turkestan, 1900-1, and in C. Asia and W China, 1906-08, transferred to Archæological Survey 1909, carried out geographical and archæological explorations in C. Asia and Persia 1913 16 on N W Frontier and in Baluchistan, Kharan and Kalat, 1926 28, retired 1929 *Publications* Kalhana's *Chronicle of the Kings of Kashmir* Sanskrit text, 1892 trans, with commentary, 2 vols 1900 *Sand-buried Ruins of Khotan*, 1903-1921 *Ancient Khotan* 1908 (2 vols), *Ruins of Desert Cathay* 1912 (2 vols) *Serindia*, 1921 (5 vols), *The Thousand Buddhas*, *Memoir on Maps of Chinese Turkestan and Kansu* (2 vols), *Innermost Asia*, 1928 (4 vols), "*On Alexander's Track to the Indus*"; and numerous papers on Indian and Central Asian Archæology and Geography *Address* Srinagar, Kashmir I I United Service Club, London

STILL, Charles, C I E, Indigo Planter *b* 1849 *Educ* privately *Address* Sathi Factory, Chumparum

STOKES, Hopetoun Gabriel, C S I, C I E, B A Member Executive Council Madras m Alice Henrietta *d* of the late Sir Henry Lawrence, Bart, Dec 1922 1st Member, Madras Board of Revenue, 1925, Dy Sec, Govt of India, Home Dept, 1908-11, Fin Dept, 1911-13 Fin Mem, Imp Delhi Committee, 1913 15, Priv Sec to Governor of Madras, 1915, Pol Ag, Banganapalli, Madras, Secy to Madras Govt, Local and Municipal Dept, 1918 19, Administrative Adviser, Klagenfurt Plebiscite Commission 1920, Member, Board of Revenue, Madras, 1921, Secy to Madras Govt, Development Dept, 1922 3rd Member, Board of Revenue, Madras, 1924 Ch Secretary to Government of Madras 1929 *Educ* Clifton, Oriel Coll, Oxford, Ent I C S, 1896 *Address* c/o Binny & Co, Madras

STONEY, Edward Waller, C.I.E., M E. M.I C E; M.Inst C.E, late Ch Eng of Madras Ry (retired), 1904, 4th s. of late T G Stoney, J.P, of Kyle Park and Arranhill Co Tipperary, Ireland, *m* 1875, Scholar, Gold Medallist and M E, Queen's University, Ireland, Fellow, Madras University *Publications*. various engineering papers *Address* The Gables, Coonoor

STOW, Vincent Aubrey Stewart, B A, Literae Humaniores, M A. (Oxon) V D (July 1931), Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer *b* 27 July 1883 *m* Marie Elinor Morier (1912) *Educ* Winchester Coll, and Exeter Coll, Oxford Asst Master, Marlborough Coll, 1906, appointed to Chiefs' Colleges cadre, I E S, 1907, Asst Master, Daly Coll, Indore, 1907, Principal, Rajkumar Coll, Raipur, 1912, I A R O, Active Service, M E F 1918, attached to Civil Administration, Iraq 1919, Principal, Rajkumar Coll,

Raipur, 1912, Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer, July 1931 *Publications* Educational Works *Address* Mayo College, Ajmer, Rajputana

STUART, THE HON SIR LOUIS, C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Judge, Chief Court of Oudh since 1925. *b* 12 March 1870 *Educ* Chaterhouse, Balliol Coll, Oxford Ent I.C.S., 1891, Jud. Sec to Govt and nom as Mem of U. P. Council, 1910-12 Addl Judl Commissioner, Oudh, 1912, Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, 1921, Puisne Judge, High Court, Allahabad, 1922 *Address* Lucknow

STUART, MALCOLM GORDON Secretary and Treasurer, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta *b* 15 July 1883 *Educ* Elgin Academy and Dunstan's College Five years with North of Scotland Bank, Ltd, Elgin Joined Bank of Bengal, 1905 *Address* 10, Alipore Park, (North) Alipore, Calcutta

SUBBARAYAN, DR. PARAMASIVA, M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.D (Dublin), Zemindar of Kumaramangalam *b* 11 Sept 1889 *m* Radhabai Kudmal. *d* of Rai Sahib K Rangarao of Mangalore Three *s* one *d* *Educ* Newington School, Madras, the Presidency and Madras Christian Colleges and Wadham College, Oxford Was Council Secretary for a few months in the first reformed Legislative Council, has been a member of Madras Legislative Council representing South Central Landholders from 1920 Was a member of All-India Congress Committee, in 1920 Was Chief Minister, Government of Madras, 1926-30 *Address* "Tirucheugodu", Salem District, "Fairlawns," Egmore, Madras

SUBEDAR, MANU, B.A. (Bombay), Dakshina Fellow of the Elphinstone College, B.Sc (Eco.), London, First Class honours in Public Finance, Banking and Currency, Barrister-at-Law, Gray's Inn, 1912 Director, Peninsular Locomotive Co., Ltd., Managing Director, Acme-Bala Trading Co., Ltd *Educ* New High School, Bombay, First in Matric from the School, Elphinstone College, Bombay, James Taylor Scholar & Prizeman, London School of Economics, London University, South Kensington, Gray's Inn Returned to India in 1914 Lecturer in Economics, Bombay University Professor of Economics, Calcutta University Examiner for M.A., Bombay and Calcutta Secretary, Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd. (1917), Secretary, Morarji Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Managing Director, Western India Small Industries Corporation Ltd, (1919), Partner, Lalji Naranji & Co., Managing Agents of Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd., Representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Bombay Port Trust, sent to England by the Government of India to give evidence on behalf of the Indian Commercial Community before the Babington-Smith Committee, Managing Agent of the Pioneer Rubber Co (1920), Director of the Peninsular Locomotive Co., Ltd. (1924), Managing Director, Acme-Bala Trading Co., Ltd. (1925); Representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Advisory Board of the Development Department. Wrote separate dissenting report on Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and also on Housing Scheme Representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Bombay Improvement Trust Committee, appointed member of the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee Official adviser in various matters of technical finance to the States of Mysore, Junagadh, Jodhpur, and Cutch, Nominated by Government of Bombay to the Municipal Corporation (1930) Wrote separate Minority Report on the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee, 1931 *Address* Kodak House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

SUBRAHMANYAM, RAO BAHADUR CALAGA SUNDARAYYA, B.A., B.L., Landowner *b.* Nov 1862 *Educ* Kumbakonam and Madras Presidency Colleges *m* Balambamma, *d* of C Munakshaiya, Bar-at-Law and Judge in Mysore Practised as Vakil at Bellary Chairman, Bellary Municipality, 1904-10, Vice-President, District Board, Bellary, 1911-1918 Member, Liberal League, Madras, has taken interest in co-operative work and social and political movements, elected to the Legislative Assembly, 1920 Apptd President of Bench of Hon Magistrates, Mayavaram Town in 1923 *Publications* Pamphlets on Bubonic Plague and Irrigation Problems of the Ceded Districts *Address* Mayavaram, S India.

SUHRAWARDY, SIR, HASSAN, Kt (1932), Lt-Colonel, I.T.F., O.B.E. (1927), Kaiser-i-Hind Medal 1st Class (1930), L.M.S. M.D., F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H., L.M. Rotunda Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University Chief Medical Officer, (Indian State Rlys, E.B.R. Adminstrn.) *b* Dacca, 17-11-1884 *s* of Moulana Obaidullah el Obaidy Suhrawardy, Pioneer of Anglo-Islamic Studies & Female Education in Bengal *m* Shahar Banu Begum, daughter of Hon Nawab Syed Mohamed of Dacca *d* one *Educ* Dacca Madrasah, Dacca College, Calcutta Med College Postgraduate—Dublin, Edinburgh and London Member, Bengal Legislative Council 1921-24, Deputy President, 1923, Member, Beng Industrial Unrest Committee, 1921 Member, Court of Muslim Univ, Aligarh Member, Court & Executv Council, Dacca Univ Leader, Indian Delegation, British Empire Univ Congress, Edinburgh, 1931 President, Board of Studies, Arabic & Persian, President, Board of Studies, Medicine (C.U.) Commanding Officer, Calcutta University Corps. Associate Officer of the Order of St John President, Bengal I.T.F. Committee, 1922-25 Organising Member, Indian Field Ambulance Bays Water, London, 1914 (Founded by Mahatma Gandhi) Bengal Field Ambulance, 44th Bengali Regiment President & Founder, Servants of Humanity Society, Social Hygn & Uplift work Bengal Govt Delegate, British Empire Social Hygn Congress, London, 1927 First Class Hony Presidency Magistrate *Publications* Mother & Infant Welfare for India, Calcutta and Environs, Manual of Post Operative Treatment, Manual of First Aid for India, The Economic Effects of Venereal Diseases on Industries in India, Establishment of more Medical Schools in Bengal, Revival and Development of the Indigenous Tibbi System

[illegible]

SUHRAWARDY [illegible] Justice [illegible] M A, B L [illegible] Calcutta High Court [illegible] *Address* [illegible]

[illegible] Bahadur [illegible] Medal (1901) C I E 1911 [illegible] (1922) Political [illegible] State Council [illegible] Mehanji of [illegible] College [illegible] Judicial Secretary [illegible] Member of Council [illegible] 1921, Minister, 1926 [illegible] Political and [illegible] 1929 Specially [illegible] rank with [illegible] in Jaipur [illegible] Origin of [illegible] Intelligence [illegible] Jaipur State

SUKTHANKAR [illegible] Sitaram, M A [illegible] (Lond) Research Scholar and Lecturer in the Post Graduate Department of the Bombay University *b* 4 May 1887 [illegible] (died 6th Aug 1929) [illegible] Marathi High School and St Xavier's College, Bombay, St John's College, Cambridge (Classical Tripos) and Berlin University [illegible] Superintendent, Archæological Survey Western Circle, Lecturer in the Post graduate Department of the Bombay University, Secretary Mahabharata Editorial Board of Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute Poona *Publications* Die Grammatik Sakalyayanas, Leipzig, 1921, Vasavadatta, Oxford Univ Press 1923 First Critical Edition of the *Mahabharata*, 1927, Editor in Chief, Journal of the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society *Address* Shantaram House, Malabar Hill Bombay and Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona

SULTAN AHMAD KHAN, SIRDAR SAHIBZADA, SIR KT (1912) MUNTAZIM-UD DAULA, C I E (1914), M A, LL M (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, son of Imtiaz-Ud-daula Nawab Ghulam Ahmad Khan Bahadur Ahmadi, Appeal Member since 1918 *b* 1860 *m* 1912, Lucy Pelling Hall of Bristol *Educ* at the Aligarh Mahomedan Anglo Oriental College and Christ's College Cambridge (called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, London, April 1894, B.A, LL.B, June 1894, M A and LL M (1909), was Chief Justice, Gwalior State, 1905-9, Law Member of Council, 1909-12, Finance Member, 1912-16, and Army Member, 1917, a Member of the Hunter Committee to inquire into causes of Disturbances in Delhi, Punjab, and Bombay, 1919 20 A delegate to the Round Table Conference, specially to represent Gwalior State, 1930 31 *Address* Gwalior, India

SURAJ SINGH, CAPTAIN BAHADUR, O.B I., I.O M, Marshal of the Legislative Assembly, *b.* on Feb 1878 in Ratankour. *Educ* under private tutors Entered army in 1893 as a private soldier, served in Somaliland 1903-04; mentioned for good service, Viceroy's Commission 1907, served as Indian Staff Officer of the Cavalry School, Saugor, 1910 14 and 1919 21, served on the staff of General Sir M F Remington, Commander of the Indian Cavalry Corps in France 1914-16, France to 1918, Egypt and Palestine to 1919; Afghan War 1919, retired on amalgamation of the Forces in 1921 granted hon rank of Captain 1923, appid Marshal of Indian Legislative Assembly, 1921 *Publications* Khilafat Marcus Aurelius (Thoughts of Marcus Aurelius in Urdu) Guide to Physical Training for Youths Other Military books in 1901 1907 1910 and 1911 "Modern Saints of the Sikhs" Series, Vols I and II in Gurumukhi, 1927-1928 *Address* Kucha Khal, Katra Karam Singh, Amritsar

SURANA, SHUBHKARAN *b* 13th Aug 1896 in 1910 and again in 1926 Senior Partner, Messrs Tejpal Bridicland, Calcutta Senior Member Calcutta University Institute since 1918 Member Legislative Assembly (Bikaner State), 1928 Founder, "Surana Library", Churu (Rajputana) Asst Secretary, Jain Swetambari Terapanthi Sabha Calcutta 1930 Hon Magistrate, Churu, 1931 *Address* 7/1, Armenian Street, Calcutta, Churu (Rajputana)

SUTHERLAND, LIEUT-COL DAVID WATERS, C I E, I M S (Retired) late Prof of Medicine, Med Coll, Lahore *b* Australia, 18 Dec 1871 *m* 1915, Princess Bamba Duleep Singh, *d* of late Maharaja Duleep Singh *Educ* Melbourne and Edinburgh Univ M D (Edin), M.B C M. (Edin), F.R.C P. (Lond), F.R.S. (Edin.), Fell Roy Soc, Med, London *Address* 28, Jail Road, Lahore

SUTHERLAND, REV WILLIAM SINCLAIR M A, B D (Glasgow University), Kaisar-I-Hind Gold Medal (1930), Missionary Superintendent, Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement, Chingleput, S India, *b* 15 July 1877, in Inverness Shire, Scotland *m* Elsie Ruth Nicol, M A of Melbourne Australia *Educ* Garnethill University of Glasgow and Theological College of the United Free Church of Scotland at Glasgow Missionary of the Church of Scotland in Chingleput District since 1905, appointed Supdt of Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement in 1925 *Address* Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement, Chingleput, S India

SWETACHALAPATHI RAMKRISHNA RANGA RAO BAHADUR, SRI RAJAH RAVU, Rajah of Bobbili *b* 20 Feb 1901 *Educ* Bobbili, privately Ascended gadi in 1920, Member, Council of State, 1925 27, Member Madras Legislative Council, 1930 Hon A.D C to H E the Governor of Madras from Jan 1930, Pro Chancellor, Andhra University from 1931 *Address* Bobbili, Madras Presidency

SYED ABUL AAS Zamindar *b* 27th Septr 1880 *m* Bibi Noor-i-Ayesha *Educ* Govt City School, Patna, studied privately English Arabic, Persian and Urdu has always taken

keen interest in matters educational Apptd Hon Magte at Patna 1906, served 20 years as Hon Magte, 1906-26, elected member, Patna Municipal Board 1906 and 1909, elected member, Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1903, elected member of Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Nov 1916, member of Council of All-India Muslim League, Hon Asstt Secry, Bihar and Orissa Provincial Muslim League, Apptd Member of the proposed London Mosque Committee, 1911, apptd Member of the first Universal Races Congress held at Univ of London, 1911, joined Muslim Deputation which waited upon Lord Hardinge in 1914, elected Member of Aligarh Muslim University Assocn, 1914, elected Vice-Presidents of Bihari Students' Association and Anjumani-Islamia, Patna, 1914, served 2 years as Director, Bihar and Orissa Provincial Co-operative Bank, Patna, 1917-18, nominated non-official member, Mental Hospital, Patna, 1923 *Address* Abulaas Lane, Bankipnr, Patna

SYED MOHAMMED FAKHRUDDIN, THE HON KHAN BAHADUR SIR, Kt (1924), B.A, B L, Minister of Education, Bihar and Orissa since 1921 *b* 1870 *m* Musammnt Kaniz Banoo of Shaikhpura *Educ* at Patna Practised as a vakil in the Mofussil courts and then in the Patna High Court, was the first Government Pleader in the Patna High Court, Member, Legislative Council, Bengal, in the first reformed Council under Morley-Minto Reforms Scheme, served three terms in the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, was for a long time Secretary of the Bihar Provincial Moslem League Has been a Member of the Senate and Syndicate of the Patna University from its establishment *Address* Bankipore, Patna

SYED, MOBINUR RAHMAN, B.A, LL B, M R.A S, F R S.A (London), M L C, High Court Pleader, Akola, born at Sangor, 1893, educated at Aligarh and Allahabad, Senior Vice-President, Akola Municipal Board (the premier Municipality of Berar), 1925-1928, Officer-in-Charge of the Akola Municipality 1928, Chairman, School Board, Akola Municipality, 1925-1927, Member, Governing Body, Government High School, Akola, (1928-30), Member, C P Legislative Council since 1926, nominated to the Panel of Chairman, C P Council, Deputy Leader, Democratic Party, (Majority Party) C P Legislative Council, Member, Governing Body C P and Berar, Literary Academy, Member, Executive Council, All-India Muslim League and All-India Muslim Conference, President, Anjuman Mufidul Islam, Akola, Member, Central Khilafat Committee, some time Hon Editor, the *Al-Haq*, Nagpnr, Member Historical Records Commission, (1928), Chairman, Reception Committee, Berar, Muslim Educational Conference, (1928), President, C P and Berar All-Parties Muslim Conference, 1928 President Muslim Education Society, Akola, a Constant Contributor to several leading journals *Publications* Miratul Berar" and "Nighadasht Atfal", etc *Address* Akola

SYED, SIRDAR ALI KHAN created Nawab Sirdar Nawaz Jung Bahadur, 1921, Postmaster General of H E H the Nizam's Dominions, 1922-1920 *b* 26th March 1879 eldest surviving *s* of late Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung Sirdar Diler-ud-Dowla, Sirdar Diler ul-Mulk Bahadur, C I E, some time Home Secretary at Hyderabad *m* 1896, five *s* two *d* *Educ*, privately. Entered the Nizam's service, 1911 has held several responsible positions, including the Commissionership of Gulburga Province, presented Georgian and Queen Mary Historical Furniture to the National Collection at Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta 1908 *Publications* Lord Curzon's Administration of India, 1905, Unrest in India, 1907, Historical Furniture, 1908, India of To day, 1908, Life of Lord Morley, 1923, The Earl of Reading, 1924, British India, 1926, The Indian Moslems, 1928, contributions to the English and Indian Press with regard to the Indian political situation *Address* Hyderabad, Deccan

SYED RAZA ALI, C B E Member, Public Service Commission (1926), B A, LL B (Allahabad Univ) *b* 20 April 1882 *m* *d* of his mother's first cousin *Educ* Government High School, Moradabad and Mahomedan College, Aligarh Started practice at Moradabad in 1908 and was a radical in politics, returned to U P Legis Council 1912; took prominent part in Cawnpore Mosque agitation, elected Trustee of Aligarh College, gave evidence before Islington Commission and Southborough Committee, returned unopposed to U P Council in 1916 and 1920, was one of those responsible for introducing separate Moslem representation in Municipal Boards in U P, took active part in negotiating the Congress League Compact in 1916, same year settled at Allahabad, identified himself with Swaraj and Khilafat movements but strongly differing from non-co operation programme, became independent in politics 1920, member of Council of State 1921-1926, elected member of Delhi University Court, was member of North West Inquiry Committee and signed majority report, headed two deputations of Moslem members of Indian Legislature to Viceroy in 1922 and 1923 in connection with Turkish question, gave non-party evidence before Reforms Inquiry Committee in 1924, President, All-India Moslem League, Bombay Session, Decr 1924 Member, Govt of India's Deputation to South Africa (1925-1926) Substitute Delegate Government of India's Delegation to Assembly of League of Nations, Geneva, 1929 *Publications* Essays on Moslem Questions (1912), "My Impressions of Soviet Russia," (1930) *Address* Delhi and Simla

SYKES, MAJOR-GENERAL THE RIGHT HON SIR FREDERICK HUGH P C, G C I E, G B E, K C.B, C.M G, Governor of Bombay since 1928 *b* 23 July, 1877, son of Henry Sykes, Addiscombe *m* 1920, Isabel, *d* of late Rt Hon A Bonar Law, one *s* 15th (The King's) Hussars, 2nd-Lt 1901 Lt 1903, Capt 1908, Bt Major, 1913, Bt Lt-Col 1915, Bt Col 1918, Major-General, 1918, employed with West African Regt 1903 4, Intelligence Branch, India, 1905-6,

passed Staff College, 1908 9, G S O, War Office, 1911-12, Commander, Royal Flying Corps, Military Wing, 1912, which he raised and Commanded till 1914, G S O 1st Grade, France, 1914, sometime commanding R F C France, 1914-15 temp Colonel (2nd Commandant) Royal Marines, and Wing Captain R F C (Naval Wing) whilst commanding Royal Naval Air Service in E Mediterranean, 1915-16 A A and Q.M G 1916 A A G War Office, 1916, Brig General and Deputy Director, War Office, 1917 Brigadier General, General Staff, Supreme War Council, Versailles, 1917-18 Major Gen and Chief of the Air Staff, 1918-19, Chief Air Section, British Delegation at Peace Conference, 1919, Controller General of Civil Aviation, 1919 22, M P. (C) Hallam Division of Sheffield, 1922-28 served Imperial Yeomanry and Commander-in-Chief's Bodyguard in S African War, 1900-01 (severely wounded, Queen's Medal with 4 claps), European War, 1914-18 (despatches five times, Bt Lt -Col Bt Col, C.M G, K C B), Member of Imperial War cabinet, Croix de Commander de la Legion d'Honneur, Croix de Commander de l Ordre de Leopold, Belgium, Vladimir of Russia, Distinguished Service Medal (U S A), Order of the Rising Sun, Japan, Grand Cross of the Order of the Lion, Persia, late member of Council of the Royal Aeronautical and Royal Geographical Societies, Lees-Knowles Lecturer at Cambridge University, 1921, Chairman of the Government Committee on Meteorological Service, 1920-22, Chairman of the Government Committee on Broadcasting, 1923, Chairman of the Government Broadcasting Board, 1923-27, Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Member of other Government Committees, late Director of Underground Electric, London General Omnibus, Anglo-Argentine Tramways, Marconi's Wireless Telegraph, and other companies. *Publications* Aviation in Peace and War, 1922, articles on political, communications, defence, transport, air and other subjects in various Reviews, etc *Address* Government House, Bombay Club United Service

TAGORE, ABANINDRA NATH, C.I E, Zemindar of Shazadpur, Bengal; *b.* 1871 *Educ*. Sanskrit Coll, Calcutta, and at home Designed Memorial Address to Lady Curzon Casket presented to King by Corp of Calcutta 1911; principal work consists in reviving School of Indian Art *Address*. 5 Dwarkanath Tagore's Lane, Calcutta

TAGORE, MAHARAJA BAHADUR SIR PRODYOT COOMAR, KT *b* 17 September 1873, *Educ*: Hindu Sch, Calcutta, afterwards privately Sheriff of Calcutta, 1909, Trustee, Victoria Mem Hall, Trustee, Indian Museum, Fellow, Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain Mem of Asiatic Soc of Bengal, formerly Mem, Bengal Council *Address* Tagore Castle, Calcutta

TAGORE, SIR RABINDRANATH, KT, D Lit (Calcutta Univ), *b* 1861 *Educ* privately Lived at Calcutta first, went to country at age of 24 to take charge of his father's estates; there he wrote many of his works, at age of 40 founded school at Shantiniketan, Bolpur, in 1921, this has been his life-work ever since, visited England 1912, and translated some of his Bengali works into English, Nobel Prize for Literature, 1913 *Publications*: In Bengali about 35 political works, dramas, operas about 38, Story books Novels 19, over 50 collections of Essays on Literature, Art, Religion and other subjects, and composed over 3000 songs published periodically in small collections with notations In English—Gitanjali, 1912 The Gardener, 1913 The Crescent Moon, 1913 Chitra, 1913 The King of the Dark Chamber, 1914 Post Office, 1914 Sadhana, 1914 Kabir s Poems, 1915 Fruit-Gathering, 1916 Hungry Stones and other Stories, 1916 Stray Birds, 1916 My Reminiscences, 1917 Sacrifice and other Plays, 1917 The Cycle of Spring, 1917 Personality, 1917, Nationalism, 1917 Lover's Gift and Crossing 1918 Mashi and other Stories, 1918 Stories from Tagore, 1918 The Parrot's Training, 1918 The Home and the World, 1919 Gitanjali and Fruit-Gathering, 1919, The Fugitive, 1921 The Wreck, 1921, Glimpses of Bengal, 1921 Thought Relics 1921 Creative Unity, 1922 Greater India, 1923 Gore, 1924 Letters from Abroad, 1923 Red Oleanders, 1924 Talks in China, 1924 Broken Ties 1924 Red Oleanders, a drama, 1925, Fireflies, 1928, Letters to a Friend (Unwin) 1929, Thoughts from Tagore (Macmillan), 1929, The Tagore Birthday Book, 1929 Contributes regularly to the Vishwa Bharathi Quarterly issued from Shantiniketan *Address* Shantiniketan, Bolpur

TAIRSEE, LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE (See Lakhmidas)

TAMBE, SHRIPAD BALWANT, B.A, LL B, Home Member, Central Provinces, Government *b* 8 Dec 1875 *Educ* Jabalpur (Hitkarini School), Amraoti, Anglo-Vernacular and High School and Bombay Elphinstone College and Govt Law School Pleader at Amraoti, Member and Vice-President of Amraoti Town Municipal Committee President, Provincial Congress Committee, Member, C P Legis Council 1917-1920 and 1924, President, C P Legis Council, March 1925 Ag Governor, Central Provinces, 1929 *Address* Nagpur, C P.

TANNAN, MOHAN LAL, M. Com (Birm), Bar at-Law, I E S, J.P, Principal, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay *b* 2 May 1885 *m* Miss C Chopra *Educ* at Govt High School, Gujarat, Forman Christian Coll, Lahore, and the University of Birmingham Official Liquidator of the Industrial Bank of India, Ltd, in liquidation and the Jt Official Liquidator, the Indian Army Uniforms Supplying Co, Ltd, in liquidation (both of Ludhiana, Punjab), President, 10th Indian Economic Conference, 1927. Vice-President, the Indian Economic Society, 1921-23; Member of the Finance Sub-Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay (1921-22); Syndic of the Bombay University, 1923-24 to 1927-28, Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay, from 1st March 1923, Director, Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd, Bombay, 1924. Member Council, Indian Ins-

titute of Bankers, Member, Auditors' Council, Bombay, Principal and Prof of Banking, the Sydenham Coll of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, Chairman, Ex Committee of the Seventh Indian Economic Confce (Bombay) *Publications* "Banking Law and Practice in India," Indian Currency and Banking Problems" jointly with Prof K T Shah, B A (Bom), B Sc (Econ), London and several pamphlets such as the "Banking Needs of India," "Indian Currency and the War," etc *Address* The Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Hornby Road, Bombay

TATA, SIR DORABJI JAMSETJI, KT, J P, Senior Partner, Tata Sons, Ltd *b* 27th Aug 1859 *s* of late Jamsetji Nusservanji Tata *m* 1898, Meherbai, *d* of H J Bhabha *d* 1931, *Educ* Caius Coll (Hon Fellow), Camb Bombay Univ *Address* "Esplanade House," Wandby Road, Bombay

TEHRI, MAJOR, H H RAJA NARENDRA SHAH SAHEB BAHADUR, C S.I., of Tehri-Garhwal State *b* 3 Aug 1898 *m* 1916 Heir-apparent born 1921 Succeeded 1913 *Educ* Mayo College, Ajmer *Address* Narendranagar, (Tehri-Garhwal State)

TEMPLE, Lieut-Col FREDERICK CHARLES M. Inst C E, C I E, (1931), Chief Town Engineer and Administrator, Jamshedpur *b* 25 June, 1879, *m* Frances Mary Copleston *Educ* Rugby School and Balliol College, Oxford Asst Engineer, Birmingham Welsh Waterworks, Military Works Services, India, Punjab Canals, District Engineer, Muzaffarpur, Superintending Engineer, Public Health, Bihar and Orissa *Publications* "Manual for Young Engineers in India", and "Sewage Works" *Address* Jamshedpur, Singhbhum District

THAKORRAM KAPILRAM, DIWAN BAHADUR, B A, LL B, C I E, Vakil, High Court and Dist Govt Pleader and Public Prosecutor *b* 16 April 1868 *m* Ratangavri, *d* of Keshavrai Amritrai *Educ* at Bhavnagar, Alfred High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay Apptd teacher in Govt Sorabji J J High School of Surat and began practice at Surat in 1894, Entered Municipality in 1904, became Chairman, Schools Committee 1907-1909 and 1911 and Chairman, Managing Committee in 1908 and 1917-18 Vice-President of the Municipality in 1911 to 1914 and President in 1914-17, and again in 1928 for the triennium 1928-31 Appointed Chairman, Committee of Management in 1922-25, Chairman of School Board in 1925 Chairman of the Raichand Deepchand Girls' School Committee the Chairman of the People's Co-operative Bank Ltd Appointed a member of the Pratt Committee, and witness before the Royal Reforms Commission 1919 Vice-President, Surat Sarvajanik Education Society, 1927-28 *Address* Athwa Line, Surat

THAKUR, RAO BAHADUR KASHINATH KESHAV, I.S O, Sen Div and Sess. Jndge, Nagpur since 1911; *b.* 15 Feb. 1860. *Educ :* Saugor and Jubbulpore H. S; Muir Central Coll., Allahabad *Address*. Nagpur.

THOMAS, GEORGE ARTHUR B A, C I E, (1925) I C S, Home Member, Bombay Executive Council *b* 4 May 1877 *m* Gwenllian Dorothy *d* of Dean Howell *Educ* Clifton College and Emmanuel Coll, Cambridge, 1st Class Classical Tripos Joined I C S in 1900, Asst Collr Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar, Asst Collr, Customs, Bombay, Collr of Customs, Madras, Collr of Kolaba and Hyderabad, Sind, Secretary, Revenue Department, General Department and again Rev Department and Chief Secretary, Member, Council of State, 1927 Commissioner in Sind, 1929 Member of Council, 1931 *Address* Bombay and Poona

THULRAI, TALUQDAR OF, RANA SIR SHEORAJ SINGH BAHADUR OF KHAJURGAON, K C I E, Rai Bareli District *b* 1865 *m* 1st, *d* of Babu Amarjit Singh, *y b* of the Raja of Majhouli, 2nd *d* of Raja Somesurdatt Singh, a Raja of Kundwar, 3rd *d* of the Raja of Bijapur District *Educ* Govt H S, Rai Bareli *S* father, 1897, descended from King Salivahan, whose Sumvat Era is current in India *Heir* Kunwar Lal Elma Natt Singh Bahadur *Address* Thulral, Khajurgaon

TODHUNTER, SIR CHARLES GEORGE, K C S.I (1921), Fellow of the Royal Statistical and Royal Historical Societies, *b* 16 Feb 1869 *Educ* Aldenham Sch and King's Coll, Cambridge, Members' prizeman, Cambridge University, 1888 *m* Alice, O B.E, K-i-H *d* of Captain C Losack, 93rd Highlanders Served in I C S, Madras, also conducted special inquiries into Customs and Excise matters in Kashmir, the C P and C I States Sec, Indian Excise Committee, 1906, I.G of Excise and Salt to the Govt of India 1909-1910 President, Life Saving Appliances Committee, 1913, Secretary to Govt of Madras, 1915, Member of Board of Revenue, 1916 Member of Executive Council, 1919-24 President, Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee, 1924-25, Member, Council of State, 1926 Private Secretary to H H the Maharaja of Mysore *Address* Vasantha Mahal, Mysore

TONK, H H SAID-UD-DAULA, WAZIR-UL-MULK, Nawab Hafiz Maulvi Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang *b* 1879, *s.* 1930 State has area of 16,34,061 acres and population of 317,360 *Address* Tonk, Rajputana

TOTTENHAM, SIR ALEXANDER ROBERT LOFTUS, KT (1931), C I.E (1925), M.A, I C S, Member, Central Board of Revenue *b* 31 July, 1873 *Educ* Clifton College and Queen's College, Oxford Joined I.C S, Madras, 1897-1923, Asst Collector Sub Collr, Secretary, Board of Revenue, Collector and Com of I. T and Member, Board of Revenue, Member, Central Board of Revenue, 1923 *Address* Central Board of Revenue, Finance Department, Government of India, Delhi and Simla

TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, SOUTH INDIA, BISHOP in, RT REV E A L MOORE M A *b* Nov 13, 1870 *Educ.* Marlborough Coll, and at Oriel Coll, Oxford Curate at Aston, Birmingham, 1894-96, Missionary of the C.M S in S India from November 1896, C.M S Divinity School, Madras, 1896-1914, C M S

College Kottayam, 1902 1903 Chairman C.M.S., District Council Tinnevelly, 1915-1924 Consecrated Bishop on 24 Feb 1925 *Address* Bishop's House, Kottayam

TRAVERS, WALTER LANCELOT, C.I.E. (1925), O.B.E. (1918), M.L.C. Chairman Dooars Planters' Association, 1914 20; Vice Chairman 1921-1924 Member Bengal Legislative Council 1920 and of Reformed Council 1921 23 and 1924 to date, Leader, British Group President European Association 1929 Member, Jalpaiguri District Board 1914 24 Captain (retd.) North Bengal Mounted Rifles *Address*. Baradighi Tea Estate, Baradighi P.O., Jalpaiguri and Bengal Club Calcutta

TRENCH, WILLIAM LANCELOT CROSBIE, B.A., M. Inst. C.E. Superintending Engineer P.W.D. b. 22 July 1881, s. of Margaret Zephania Huddleston *Educ* at Leys School and Dublin University, Indian Service of Engineers *Address* Sup. Engineer I.B.B.C. Karachi Sind

TURNER, CHARLES WILLIAM ALDIS, B.A., C.I.E. (1925), I.C.S., Secretary to Government Political Dept Bombay b July 30, 1879 *Educ* King Edward VI School Norwich and Magdalen Coll., Oxford Appointed Asst Collector Bom Presidency in 1903 Settlement Officer Dharwar Dist 1909 10 Under Secretary, Revenue and Finance Departments, Bombay 1912 15 Cantonment Magte., Ahmednagar, 1917 1919 Collector, Ahmednagar, 1919 21 Personal Asst to Lord Lee, Chairman, Public Services Commission, 1923 24 Ag. Secretary, Political Department, 1924 Secretary, General Department, 1924-1929, and Secretary, Political Department and Reforms Officer in addition 1930 *Address* Secretariat, Bombay

TYABJI, HUSAIN BADRUDDIN, M.A. (Honours), LL.M. (Honours), Cantab 1896, Bar-at Law, Second Judge, Presidency Court of Small Causes, Bombay acted Chief Judge Retired b 11 October 1873 m Miss Nazar Mohammad Fatehally. *Educ* Anjumane-Islam, Bombay, St Xavier's School and College, Downing College, Cambridge Practised in the Bombay High Court. *Address* Marzbanabad, Andheri

TYLDEN-PATTENSON, ARTHUR ERIC, Agent, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay b 15 Nov 1889 m Dorothy Margaret McIver *Educ* "Greshams, Holt, Norfolk. Had three years training, Great Northern Railway, England Joined as probationer in Traffic Dept of G.I.P. Railway in 1908, was in charge of Gwalior Light Railway and subsequently worked as District Traffic Superintendent, G.I.P. Was Claims Superintendent from 1922 to 1924, officiated as Deputy Traffic Manager and from 1925 to 1927 was Officiating Chief Traffic Manager, in 1928 was selected by Railway Board to organise the new department of State Railways Publicity and was Chief Publicity Officer, in 1929 he went on deputation to Europe and America to supervise the inauguration of extensive publicity schemes on behalf of Indian Railways, in March 1930 was appointed Chief Transportation Superintendent and in 1931 was made Agent *Address* "Glenogle", Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

UJJAL SINGH, SARDAR, M.A. (Punjab) Landlord and Millowner b 27 Jan 1895 *Educ* Govt College, Lahore Went to England in 1920 as member of Sikh Deputation to press the claims of the Sikh community before the joint Parliamentary Committee, has been member of Shromani Gurdwara Committee since 1921, member of Sikh League, Khalsa College Council and Managing Committee Hon Secretary of Central Sikh Liberal Association Member, Sikh Educational Committee Member, Indian Central Cotton Committee since 1925, elected member, Punjab Legis Council was member and Hon Secretary of Punjab Simon Committee which co-operated with the Simon Commission, served on Punjab Unemployment Committee, Hydro Electric Enquiry Committee and Punjab Retrenchment Committee, was selected delegate for Round Table Conference, 1930 served on Federal Structure Committee of the Conference as well as Minorities, Defence and Franchise Committees, was also member of the Business Committee of the Round Table Conference was invited in 1931 to attend meetings of Federal Structure Committee and Minorities Committee of the R.T. Conference *Address* Mianchanu, Punjab

UMAR HAYAT KHAN TIWANA, THE HON. COLONEL NAWAB RANA MALIK SIR, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., M.V.O., Member, Council of State Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, Landlord b 1874. *Educ* Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, was given Hon Commission in 18th K.G.O., attended King Edward's Coronation Durbar at Delhi, served in Somaliland, joined Tibet Expedition was attached to the late Ameer of Afghanistan, attended King George's Coronation Durbar at Delhi, saw active service in the world war in France and Mesopotamia, Mons Star 1914, Member, Provincial Recruiting Board, represented Punjab, Delhi War Conference in 1918, served in the 3rd Kabul War (mentioned in despatches), made Colonel, Member, Esher Committee, 1920, has been President of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India *Address* Kaira, Dist Shahpur, Punjab

URQUHART, DR WILLIAM SPENCE, M.A., D.Litt (Abdn.), D.D. (Hon Abdn.), Doctor of Law, D.L. (Hon Calcutta), Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, 1928-1930, Principal Scottish Church College since 1928 b 1877, m Margaret Macaskill, d of Rev Murdoch Macaskill, Dingwall *Educ* Aberdeen University, New College, Edinburgh; Marburg University, Göttingen University, Professor of Philosophy, Duff College, Calcutta, 1902 Scottish Churches College, 1908, Member, Indian Universities Congress, 1924 and 1929, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Calcutta University, 1927 and 1931, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, 8th August 1928 to Aug 7th, 1930, Chairman of the Inter-University Board, India, 1931-32

Principal, Scottish Church College since 1928 *Publications* The Historical and the Eternal Christ (1916), Pantheism and the Value of Life, (1919), Theosophy and Christian Thought, (1922), Vedanta and Modern Thought, (1928), Contributor to Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics *Address* Principal's House, Scottish Church College, Calcutta

VACHHA, JAMSHEDJI BEJANJI, Khan Bahadur, B A, B SC, C I E, Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay Presidency *b* 26 May 1879 *m*, Roshan Ardashir Karanjawalla, B A, *Educ* Elphinstone College, Bombay Entered Government Service as Deputy Collector, 1902 *Publications* The Bombay Income Tax Manual *Address* Banoo Mansion, Cumballa Hill, Bombay

VAKIL, SIRDAR SIR RUSTOM JEHANGIR, KT (1924), Khan Bahadur (1907), First Class Sirdar of Gujarat (1911), Minister in the Bombay Govt (1930) *b* Sept 1878, *m* Tehmina, *e d* of Dr D E Kothawala, Civil Surgeon, retd, Bombay Medical Service *Educ* Gujarat Coll, Ahmedabad. Since 1901 Managing Partner in Nowroji Pestonji & Co, Govt Salt Agents, Pioneer of Magnesium Chloride Industry in India, President, Dist Local Board, for many years member of Ahmedabad Municipality, Dist Scout Commissioner, late Officer Commanding "D" Coy, 12-2 Bombay Pioneer, and Divisional Superintendent St John Ambulance Brigade, Ahmedabad Division, was member of Imperial Legislative Council from 1913-16 has extensively travelled in European countries, Chairman and Director of several industrial concerns and Railway Boards, helped Government during the War in recruitment of combatants and non-combatants and was awarded medal and certificate by H E Lord Willingdon First Class Magistrate independently in charge of a whole Division since 1911 *Address* The "Rosery," Shahi Bag, Ahmedabad

VAUX, MAJOR HENRY GEORGE, C S I (1928), C I E (1921), M V O (1922), Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay *b* 1882 *m* The Baroness Edna von Stockhausen (American), 1915 *Educ* St Lawrence School, Joined the Army 1900, A D C to Governor of Victoria, 1908-11, A.D C to Governor of Madras, 1911, A.D C to Governor of Bengal, 1912-14, Military Secretary to Lord Carmichael 1914-17, Mil Secretary to Earl of Ronaldshay, 1917 22, Mil Secretary to Earl of Lytton, 1922, Mil Secretary to Sir George Lloyd, 1922-23, Mil Secretary to Sir Leslie Wilson, 1923-28, Military Secretary to Sir Frederick Sykes since 1928 *Address* Government House, Bombay

VAZIFDAR, LIEUT -COLONEL SORAB SHAPOORJEE M R C P (Lond), M R C S (Eng), I M S, J P, Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College, Senior Physician and Superintendent, J J Hospital, Superintendent, B J Hospital for Children, Bombay *b* 1 August 1883 *m* to Mary Hormusji Wadia *Educ* Grant Medical College, Bombay, St Bartholomew's Hospital, London Entered I M S in 1908 During the Great War served in German E Africa and subsequently in South Persia and Mesopotamia Appointed Professor of Pathology, Grant Medical College in 1923, Second Physician, J J Hospital and Professor of Materia Medica, Grant Medical College in April 1923, First Physician J J Hospital and Professor of Medicine, G M College in 1925 and Superintendent, J J Hospital in 1926 *Address* 3, Rocky Hill Flats Land's End Road Malabar Hill, Bombay

VELINKER, SHRIKRISHNA GUNAJI, B A, LL B (Bombay), J P (1903), Holder of Certificate of Honour, Council of Legal Education, Trinity (1909), of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, Bar-at-Law, Trinity, (1909) *b* 12 April 1868 *m* to Prabhavatibai, *d* of Rao Bahadur Maknad Ramchander, Executive Eagr, Bombay. *Educ* St Xavier's College, Bombay Enrolled as pleader, High Court, Bombay, in January 1893, called to the Bar in June 1909 In prominent practice in the High Court at Bombay and criminal courts of the Presidency One of the Commissioners appointed under the Defence of India Act to try culprits in Ahmedabad and Viramgam arson and murder cases, 1919, President, Tribunal of Appeal under City of Bombay Improvement Act, Sept 1921 to April 1923, Secry, P. J Hindu Gymkhana, 1897-1908 *Publications* Law of Gaming and Wagering and the Law of Compulsory Land Acquisition and Compensation *Address* Ratan House, 425, Lamington Road (South), Bombay

VENKATASUBBA RAO, THE HON MR JUSTICE M, B A B L, Judge, High Court Madras *b* 18 July 1878 *Educ* Free Church Mission Institution, Madras Christian College and Madras Law College Was enrolled High Court Vakil in 1903, Practised from 1903-1921 in partnership with Mr V Radhakrishnaiya under the firm name of Messrs. Venkatasubba Rao and Radhakrishnaiya Had a large and leading practice on the Original Side of the High Court Election Commissioner, 1921-22; apptd to the High Court Bench, 17 Nov. 1921 President, Annadana Samajam The Madras Seva Sadan, Depressed Classes Mission Society and Dist Scout Council, Vice-President, Provincial Scout Council *Address* "Pevensey," Nungambaukum, Madras

VENKATASWAMI, MAIDARA – Sub-Librarian of the State Library, Hyderabad *b* 1874, *Educ* The F C Institution and Hislop College, Nagpore, C P Member of the Royal Asiatic Society and Folklorist *Publications* Life of M Nagloo, 1908 Second Edition, 1930, The story of Bobbili, 1910 Folk-stories from India, 1912 A Memoir of Ralph T H Griffith, 1915 Folk-tales of India, 1923 Folk stories of the Land of Ind, 1927 Short Essays on Social and Literary Subjects, 1931 *Address* The Retreat, Hyderabad, Deccan

VERNON HAROLD ANSELM BELLAMY, C S I (1930), C I E (1929) I C S, Member of Board of Revenue, Madras, since 1928 *b* 12th September 1874 *m* Rhona Warre *d* of Admiral Sir Edmond Warre Slade.

Educ Clifton College St John's College, Oxford Entered I C S 1898 Private Secretary to Governor of Madras 1911 Secretary, Indian Marine Committee, 1912, Collector and District Magistrate 1914-21, Member, Legislative Assembly, 1924, Resident of South Indian States, 1925, Member Council of State 1927 *Publications* Notes on Salt Manufacture translated from Italian *Address* Madras

VERRIERES, ALBERT CLAUDE, C I E; Joint Chief Engineer (1920), P W D m 1899, Mabel Blanche, *d* of the late Francis Moore *Educ* St. Peter's Coll Agra, Thomason Civil Engineering Coll, Roorkee Ent P W D, 1893, Under-Secy. to Govt, P. W D., Naini Tal, 1911-14, Exe Eng, Dehra Dun, 1915-16, Supdtg Eng, 1916-18, Sanitary Eng, 1918 19; Offg Chief Engineer, United Provinces, 1920-21 *Address* "Dar-ul Shafa", Lucknow

VIEIRA DE CASTRO, MOST REV THEOTONIUS MANOEL RIBEIRO, D D, D C L, R C Bishop of San Thome de Mylapore since 1899 1929 Archbishop of Goa and Patriarch of the East Indies since 1929 *b* Oporto, 1859 *Educ* Gregorian Uni, Rome *Address* Nova Goa

VIJAYARAGHAVACHARYA, DIWAN BAHADUR, SIR T, K B E (1926) Vice Chairman Imperial Council of Agricultural Research from 1929, *b* August 1875 *Educ* Presidency College, Madras Joined Provincial Service, 1898, Revenue Officer, Madras Corporation, from 1912 to 1917, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 1917-18, Director of Land Records, 1918, Deputy Director of Industries, 1918-19, Diwan of Cochin, 1919 22, Collector and District Magistrate, 1920, Commissioner for India, British Empire Exhibition, 1922-25, Member, Legislative Assembly, 1925-26, Director of Industries, 1926, also Director of Fisheries, 1926, opened Canadian National Exhibition August 1926, Member, Public Service Commission, 1926-29 *Address* Simla

VIRA VALA, DURBAR SHRI HUZUR, Personal Assistant to H H The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot since April 1931 *b* 31 Jan 1878 *Educ* at Rajkumar College, Rajkot Wing Master, Rajkumar College, Adviser to the Thakore Saheb, Chnda, Deputy Political Agent, Palanpur, Manager, Lathi State, Dewan, Porbandar State, Dewan, Junagadh State District Deputy Political Agent, Rewa Kantha up to 1st April 1927 *Address* Bagasra, Kathiawar

VISVESVARAYA, SIR MOKSHAGUNDUM, K.C.I.E., D.Sc., M.I C.E., late Dewan of Mysore *b* 15 Sept 1861. *Educ* Central Coll., Bangalore, and Coll. of Science, Poona Asst. Engineer, P.W.D., Bombay, 1884, Supdt Eng, 1904, retired from Bombay Govt Service, 1908 Apptd Sp Consulting Eng to Nizam's Govt, 1909, Ch Eng and Sec, P W and Ry Depts, Govt of Mysore, 1909, Dewan of Mysore, 1912-1918 Chairman, Bombay Technical and Industrial Education Committee (appointed by the Government of Bombay), 1921-22, Member, New Capital Enquiry Committee, Delhi, 1922, Retrenchment Adviser to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1924 Chairman, Indian Economic Enquiry Committee (appointed by the Government of India), 1925, Member, Bombay Back Bay Inquiry Committee (appointed by the Government of India), 1926 Toured round the world in 1919-20 and has also otherwise travelled extensively *Publication* "Reconstructing India" (P S King & Son. Ltd, London) *Address* Uplands, High Ground, Bangalore.

VOLKERS, ROBERT CHARLES FRANCIS, C.I E, Sec Railway Board, 1907-13, Accountant, P W. D, since 1878, Examiner, 1894 *Address* Calcutta.

WACHA, SIR DINSHA EDULJI, KT, J P, a Governor of the Imperial Bank of India (1920) Member, Bombay Leg Council (1915-16) and of Imperial Leg Council, 1916-20 Member, Council of State (1920), Member of the firm of Messrs Morarji Goculdas & Co, Agents, Morarji Gokuldas S & W Co., Ltd and Sholapur S & W Co, Ltd 1892-1931, ex-Director, The Central Bank of India, Director, Berar Co (1928) and Ex-Director, the Scindia Navigation Company *b* 2 Aug 1844 *m* 1860, but widower since August 1888 *Educ* Elphinstone Coll, Bombay, in Cotton Industry, since 1874, for 30 years Bombay Mun Corpn (President, 1901-02), for 42 years, Mem, Bombay Millowners' Association Committee since 1889 and President in 1917 and Member, Bombay Imp Trust since its formation in 1898 up to 1919, Pres of 17th National Congress, Calcutta, 1901, and of Belgaum Prov Conference, 1894, gave evidence before Royal Commission on Indian expenditure in 1897, Trustee of Elphinstone Coll, also ex-Chairman, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, was Gen Sec, Indian National Congress for 18 years from 1894, Trustees of Vic Jubilee Technical Institute since 1902 and Hon Sec from 1909 to 1923, President, Western India Liberal Association from 1919-27 Was Secretary, Bombay Presidency Association from 1885 to 1915 and President from 1915 to 1918 Was President of the First Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference in 1922, is Chairman and Trustee of People's Free Reading Room and Library since 1917 *Publications* Pamphlets on Indian Finance, Currency and Economics, Agricultural Condition of India, Railways, Currency, Temperance, Military Expenditure, etc., formerly large contributor to leading Indian newspapers and journals for 45 years from 1875, also had published History of Share Speculation of 1863-64, Life of Premchand Roychand, Life of J N. Tata, the Rise and Growth of the Bombay Municipal Government, four papers on Indian Commerce and Statistics and My Recollections of Bombay (1860-75). *Address* Jiji House, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay

WADIA, BOMANJI JAMSETJI, M.A, LL.B (Univ of Bombay), Bar-at Law Judge, Bombay High Court *b* 4 Aug 1881 *m* Rattanbai Hormusji Wadia and subsequently to Perin Nowroji Chinoy of Secunderabad *Educ* St Xavier's College, Bombay, and at the Inner Temple, London, for the Bar, 1904-6, was Principal, Govt Law College, Bombay, 1919-1925 Acting Puisne Judge of the High Court of Bombay for two months from 5th June 1928, and again from January to October 1929, and from 1st Feb to October

1930 Additional Judge 1930 31, confirmed as Puisne Judge, High Court in June 1931 *Address* Quetta Terrace, Chowpatty, Bombay

WADIA, SIR CUSROO N, Kt (1932), C I E (1919) Millowner *b* 1869 *Educ* King's Coll, London Joined his father's firm, 1888 Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association (1918) *Address* Pedder House, Cumballa Hill, Bombay

WADIA, JAMSETJI ARDASHER, J.P., 1900 Merchant. *b.* 31 Oct. 1857. *Educ :* Elphinstone Sch and Coll and served apprenticeship in Dickinson Akroid & Co of London, Promotor and Director of Cotton and other industrial concerns; Member of Bombay Mun Corpn from 1901-1921 *Publications* Writer on Industrial and Economic subjects published two pamphlets against closing of the Mints. *Address:* Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

WADIA, SIR NUSSERWANJI NOWROSJEE, K.R E, C I.E, M.I M., J P, F C P S (Hon) Millowner *b* 30 May 1873 *m* Evylene Clara Powell *Educ* St Xavier's College Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, 1911 and 1925 *Address* Strachey House, Pedder Road, Bombay

WADIA, PESTONJI ARDESHER, M A, Professor of Philosophy and History, Wilson College, Bombay. *b* 16 Dec 1878 *Educ.* Elphinstone College, Bombay. *Publications* The Philosophers and the French Revolution Zoroastrianism and our Spiritual Heritage, Inquiry into the Principles of Theosophy The Wealth of India, Money and the Money Market in India, An Introduction to Ivanhoe and History of India *Address* Hormazd Villa, Malabar Hill, Bombay

WALI MAHOMED HUSSANALLY, KHAN BAHADUR, B.A, LL B, son of the late Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Hussanally Bey Effendi, Majidi, Turkish Consul and Founder of the Sind Madressah-tul-Islam, Karachi, was Member, Legislative Assembly for several years and Fellow, Bombay University, Retired Dpty Collector, is Special First Class Magistrate, since 1915, Landed Proprietor, was President of Educational Conference 1931 *b* 5 Dec 1860 Widower *Educ* Elphinstone College and Govt Law School Bombay Served Govt in various departments for 33 years, retired in 1915 *Address* Devon Villa, McNiel Road, Frere Town, Karachi

WALKER, GEORGE LOUIS, Govt Solicitor and Public Prosecutor, Bombay, *b* 25 September, 1879 *m* to Agnes Muriel Porter, *d* of Col R S Porter, Dy Lieutenant or County of Lancaster *Educ* Liverpool College War Service, France and Belgium, 4th Aug 1914 to November 1919 promoted Lieut-Col R.F.A Retired, 1921 Partner, Messrs Little and Co, Registrar of the Diocese of Bombay, *Address* Byculla Club

WALLACE, THE HON MR JUSTICE SIR, EDWARD HAMILTON, Kt (1931) M A (Glas) B A. (Oxon), Judge, High Court, Madras *b* 13 May 1873 *m* Anna Richmond Miller London *Educ* High School, Glasgow, Glasgow Univ, Balliol Coll, Oxford Passed I C S, 1895 Served in Madras Presidency since 1896, Judge of Chief Court, Mysore State, 1912-14 *Address* Cathedral Gardens; Madras

WALWYN, REAR ADMIRAL HUMPHREY THOMAS, C B, D S O, Flag Officer Commanding Royal Indian Marine, Bombay *b* 25th January 1879, 2nd *s* of the late Col. J Walwyn, Crofty Bwla, Monmouth *m* 1912 Lileen Mary van Straubenzee, one *s* *Educ* H M S Britannia, Dartmouth Went to sea in H M S Camperdown, January 1895, qualified as Gunnery Lieut 1904 and obtained the Egerton Memorial Prize, Gunnery Lieut of H M S Drake under Prince Louis, H M S Superb, Neptune, Commander, 1912, H M S Warspite, 1915-17 (D S O), Capt 1916, in command destroyer flotillas and Senior Officer Mediterranean Destroyers, 1923, Director of Gunnery Division, Naval Staff, Admiralty, 1924-26, Naval A D C to the King, 1927, Flag Officer Commanding Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, 1928 *Address* Admiral's House, Bombay

WANKANER, CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS MAHARANA SHRI SIR AMARSINHJI, RAJ SAHEB OF, K C I E *b* 4 Jan 1879, *s* 1881. *Educ.* Rajkumar Coll State has area of 417 sq miles, and population of 44,285 Salute, 11 guns *Address* Wankaner, Kathiawar.

WARD, COLONEL HENRY CHARLES SWINBURNE, C I E (1920), O B E (1919) and Serbian Order of White Eagle (1917), *b* 12 June 1879 *Educ* Winchester and Sandhurst, 1st Commission, 1918, Joined 2nd Bengal Lancers, 1901, Staff College 1911-12, War, 1913-1917, various staff appointments, Afghan operations, 1919, G S O I 2nd Division, commanded 2nd Lancers, 1921-22, A A G, Army Headquarters, 1922-23 Director Pay and Pensions, A H Q, 1923-25, A A and Q M G C P, District, 1925-26, A Q M G, Southern Command H Q, 1926-27, retired on 1st April 1927, apptd Chief of Staff, Bhopal, 1st April 1927, Army Member, Bhopal State Council, 1st May 1928 *Address* Bhopal, C I

WATSON, ALFRED HENRY, Editor, *Statesman*, Calcutta *b* 1874 *m* Isabella Morland Beck, *d* 1927 *Educ* Rutherford College London Editor, *Newcastle Leader*, 1895-1902, News Editor, *Westminster Gazette*, 1903-8, Manager, 1909-1921, Managing Editor, 1921 Editor, the *Statesman*, 1925 Chairman for India of the Empire Press Union *Publications* Papers on Tariff Questions and the Meat Trust *Address* Statesman Office, Calcutta

WATSON, SIR CHARLES CUNINGHAM, K C I E (1929), C S I (1928), C I E (1913) Secretary Foreign and Political Dept, Government of India, *b* 1874 *m* 1912 Phyllis Marion, *d* of A Field, Hove, Sussex *Educ* Edinburgh Univ, Christ Church, Oxford Entered I C S, 1897, Asstt Collr, Poona, 1898-1901, Political Agent in Kathiawar, 1901-3, First Asstt to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, 1904-8, Private Secretary to H E the Governor of Bombay, 1909-12, Secretary to Government of Bombay, Political and Judicial Departments, 1912-14, Commissioner, Ajmer, 1915-16, Deputy Secretary, Government of India Political Department 1916-17, Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana

States, 1917-21 Political A D C to Secretary of State for India 1921 Ag Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, 1923 Ag Resident, Mysore 1924, A G G in Western India States 1924-28 *Address* The Foreign Office, Simla

WATSON, HERBERT LEMESSON, D Sc. (Lond) F I C., M I Chem I Fellow of University Coll London, Professor of General Chemistry, Indian Institute of Science *b* 1886 *m* 1917 Miss M K Rowson *Educ* Marlborough Coll, London, Berlin, Geneva and Cambridge Universities Asst Prof, Indian Institute of Science 1911 apptd Prof of General Chemistry in 1916 *Publications* Numerous papers on physical Chemistry and allied subjects *Address* Indian Institute of Science, Hebbal, Bangalore

WAZIR HASAN, THE HON MR JUSTICE, B A, LL B, Chief Judge of Oudh *Educ* Government High School, Balia, Muir Central College, Allahabad M A O College, Aligarh Joined the Lucknow Bar in 1903 Secretary, All India Moslem League from 1912-19 was instrumental in bringing about Hindu Moslem Pact of 1916, appointed Judicial Commissioner of Oudh in 1920, and Chief Judge of Oudh, February 1930 *Address* Lucknow

WEBB, SIR MONTAGU DE POMEROY, Kt (1921), C I E, C B E, Chairman Central Executive of the National Citizens Union, Member of Council of the East India Association Anti Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society Chairman, *Daily Gazette* Press Ltd, Karachi Kashmir Rail and Ropeway Project *b* Clifton, 1869 *m* 1908 Catherine Frances (whom he divorced) *Educ* Privately Member of Indian Fiscal Committee, 1921-22, late member of the Indian Legislative Assembly and late Chairman, Karachi Chamber of Commerce *Publications* Britain Victorious, India and the Empire, Around the World, etc *Address* Karachi

WESTCOTT, Rt REV F, *see* Calcutta, Bishop of

WHEELER, THOMAS SHERLOCK, Ph D (Lond), B Sc (Lond), F I C, F R C S (I), A M I Chem (Eng) Principal and Professor of Organic Chemistry, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay *b* 30 April 1899 *m* Una Brigid *d* of the late John Sherlock, B A *Educ* O'Connell School, Dublin and the Royal College of Science, Dublin Demonstrator in Organic Chemistry, Royal Technical College, Glasgow, Research Chemist at the Royal Naval Cordite Factory, Dorsetshire and at the Research Department, Woolwich Arsenal, London, Senior Research Chemist with Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd *Publications* about 50 research papers and 20 papers on chemical subjects, two text-books, "Systematic Organic Chemistry" and "Physico-Chemical Methods" Also translations into English of some German text-books *Address* Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, Bombay

WHITE, MAJOR FREDERICK NORMAN, C I E, M D, Asst Dir-Gen, I M S (Sanitary) 1914, Sanitary Commsr, Govt of India, Simla. *Address* c/o Grindlay & Co, Bombay

WHITTY, JOHN TARLTON, C S I (1932), C I E I C S, Member of Executive Council, Bihar and Orissa *Educ* Clifton Coll, New Coll, Oxford, Univ Coll, London Was Asst Magistrate and Collector, Transferred to Bihar and Orissa in 1912, Manager, Bettiah Wards Estate, 1916, appointed Commissioner in 1925, Temporary Member of Executive Council in 1929 *Address* Patna, Bihar and Orissa

WHITWORTH, CHARLES STANLEY, C I E (1927), Chief Mining Engineer to the Govt of India (Railway Dept) *b* 14 June 1880 Attached to Mining Dept, North-Western Railway, 1909-12, Asst Coal Supdt, Indian State Railways, 1913-14, lent to G I P Rly, 1914-17, Officiated as Mining Engineer and Technical Adviser to Coal Controller, 1918-20, Apptd Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, 1921, Member, Indian Coal Committee, 1925, Presdt, Indian Coal Grading Board, 1927-28-29 *Address* Bengal Club, Calcutta

WILES, GILBERT, M A (Cantab), C I E (1926), C S I (1931) Financial Secretary to Government of Bombay *b* 25 March 1880 *m* Winifred Mary Pryor *Educ* Perso School and S Cath College, Cambridge Joined I C S in India, 1904, Asst Collector and Asst Political Agent, Supdt, Land Records, 1910, Asst Collr and Collector 1916-17, Chairman, Cotton Contracts Board, 1918-1920, Deputy Secretary, Home Department, 1921-22, Secy General Department, 1923, Secy, Finance Department, since 1923, President, Bombay Art Society, since 1926 *Address* Secretariat, Bombay

WILKINSON, HECTOR RUSSELL, B.A, C.I E (1927), I C S, Magistrate-Collector, Chittagong *b* March 11, 1888 *m* Theodora Daintree *Educ* Clifton and Queen's College, Oxford Entered Indian Civil Service in 1912 and posted to Bengal Private Secretary to H E the Governor of Bengal, 1922-27 *Address* Chittagong, Bengal

WILKINSON, SYDNEY ARTHUR, M.R C S (Eng) L.R C P (Lond), D T M, and D T H (Liverpool, Univ), Ag Chief Medical Officer, B B & C I Rly Co, Bombay *b* 17 March 1886 *m* Dorothy Neave Kingsbury, 1915 *Educ* City of London School, Queen's Coll, Tauton, and St Thomas' Hospital, London Fellow of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (1922), A Serving Brother of the Venerable Order of St John of Jerusalem (1930), Hon Magte, Ajmere-Merwara, was Vice Chairman, Ajmere Municipality, and President, Rajputana Branch of the European Association *Publications* "A Malaria Survey of Ajmere City 1930" *Address* Sakina Mansion, Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay

WILLIAMS, GEORGE BRANSBY, M INST C E, M I MECH E, F R. SAN. I, F.R G S, Member of Council, Institution of Engineers (India), late Chief Engineer, Public Health Department, Bengal, Consulting Engineer, Member of firm of Williams and Temple *b* 7 April 1872, *m* Dorothy Maud, *d* of E Thorp of Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire *Educ* Clifton Articled to Mr James Mansergh, F R S, P Pres Inst C E, 1891, Asst on York Main Drainage Works, Birmingham Waterworks, Resident Engineer-in-Charge, Whitby Waterworks, Served S Africa, 1900-01, Railway

Staff Officer, Asst District Engineer, Imperial Military Railways, Pers. Asstt to Mr G R Strachan, M Inst C E, 1902-06, Croydon Waterworks, Shrewsbury Waterworks Consulting Engineer to Colonial Office, 1906-08, Nairobi Drainage and Waterworks Naivasha, Nakuru and Zanzibar sanitation, designed Skotty Sewerage Works, &c, Sanitary Engineer, Bengal (1909), designed nearly 200 schemes of water supply, drainage and sewerage of which about 80 have been carried out including Jheria, Gaya Hooghly, Chinsurah, Kalimpong, Serampore, Monghyr, Comilla, Rancegunge, Midnapore, Suri and Cooch-Behar waterworks, Gaya Burdwan, Dacca, Kurseong and Tittaghur main drainage schemes *Publications*. Sewage disposal in India and the East, Elementary Sanitary Engineering (three editions), Practical Sanitary Engineering, Modern Sewage Disposal R E Journal, 1909, "Rainfall of Wales," Geographical Journal, 1909, Flood discharge and Spillways in India, "Engineer," 1922, Recent Progress in Sanitary Engineering in Bengal, Public Health in India "XIXth Century" February 1928, &c *Address* 28 Victoria Street, Westminster S W 30 Hill Street, S W Tower House, Calcutta, and United Service Club, Calcutta

WILLIAMS, CAPT HERBERT ARMSTRONG), D S O I M S, Resident Medical Officer, Rangoon General Hospital since 1907 *b* 11 Feb 1875 *Address* General Hospital, Rangoon

WILLINGDON, 1ST EARL OF *cr* 1931, 1ST VISCOUNT, *cr* 1924, 1ST BARON OF RATTON *cr* 1910, FREEMAN FREEMAN-THOMAS, G M S I (1931), G M I E (1931), G C M G (1926), G B E (1917), Viceroy and Governor-General of India, 1931 *b* 12 Sept 1866, *s* of Frederick Freeman Thomas and Mabel *d* of 1st Viscount Hampden, *m* 1892 Hon Marie Adelaide (C I, G B E, *cr* 1924), *d* of 1st Earl Brassey, one son A D C to Lord Brassey when Governor of Victoria, 1895, M P (L) Hastings, 1900-1906, Bodmin Division of Cornwall, 1906-1910 Junior Lord of Treasury, 1905-1912, J P, Governor of Bombay, 1913-1919, of Madras, 1919-1924, was present as Delegate for India at the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1924, Chairman of the Delegation from the Boxer Indemnity Committee which visited China, Jan -July, 1926, Major, Sussex Imperial Yeomanry, Lord-in-Waiting to H M, Governor-General of Canada, 1926-1930, appointed Governor-General and Viceroy of India, 1931 *Address* The Viceroy's House, New Delhi and Viceregal Lodge, Simla

WILLIS MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD HENRY, C B (1918), C M G (1917), Technical Adviser R A, India *b* 5th Sept 1870 *Educ* at Path Commissioned Royal Military Academy, 1890, Commanded 94th Battery, R.F.A (Lahore Division), 1914, Commanded 78th Brigade R F.A (17th Division) 1915 C R A 12th Division, 1916-17 17th Corps, 1917-18 *Address* Army Headquarters Simla

WILLIS, COL SIR GEORGE HENRY, KT (1928), C I E (1918), M V O (4th) 1911, M I Mech E, M.I.E (Ind) Master Security Printing India *b* 21 Oct 1875, *Educ* St Paul's Sch, London R M A, Woolwich, R.E, 1895, Major, 1914, Lt -Col, 1921, Col, 1925 Arrived India, 1900 Deputy Mint Master, 1907, Master of the Mint, October 1915 to February 1926 Past President of Council Institution of Engineers (Ind), *m* 1900, 3 daughters *Address* Caxton House, Nasik Road G I P Railway

WILSON, GERALD SIDNEY, King's Police Medal (1918), C S I (1931), Inspector-General of Police, Bombay *b* 29 October 1880 *m* Lillinor, *d* of John Cunningham Thompson *Educ* Tonbridge School and on the Continent Passed Indian Police Examination 1901, appointed Asst Superintendent of Police, Bombay Presidency Served as Asst and Dist Supdt of Police in the Presidency and in Sind up to 1912, Personal Asst to the I G of Police, 1912-14, Dy Commsr of Police, Bombay, 1914-18, Principal, Police Training School, 1920 22, Dy Inspector-General, Southern Range, C I D and Sind 1922-28, Officiated as Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, 1928-29, Offg Commissioner of Police, Bombay, 1930 31 *Address* Poona

WILSON-JOHNSTON, JOSEPH, B A, C I E (1920), Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal (1911), C B E (1918), I C S, Administrator, Nabha *b* 12 June 1876 *m* Helen J M Campbell *Educ* Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford *Address* Nabha, Punjab

WINTERBOTHAM, GEOFFREY LEONARD, B A (Cantab) Merchant, Partner, Messrs Wallace & Co, *b* 7 Oct 1889 *m* Hilda, youngest *d* of D Norton, C S I *Educ* Malvern Coll and Magdalene Coll, Cambridge Business in India since 1912 apptd Consul for Siam at Bombay, 1926 Member, Legislative Council, Bombay, 1926-27, Vice-President, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1927 President, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1929 President, Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, 1929 Member Legislative Assembly, 1929 *Address* Monte Rosa, Dady Sett Hill, Bombay 6

WOOD, SIR JOHN BARRY, K C I E, K C.V.O, C S I, Resident in Kashmir *b* 1870 *m* 1896, Ada Elizabeth, *d* of G A Stack, I E S *Educ* Marlborough, Balliol Coll., Oxford Ent I C S, 1894 Under-Sec to Govt of India Foreign Dept, 1899-1903, 1st Assist in Baluchistan, 1903, Dy Sec, Foreign Dept, 1906-10, Resident, Indore, 1912, Pol Sec, Government of India, 1914-22 *Address*: Srinagar, Kashmir

YAIN, THE HON SIR LEE AH K I-H, Bar-at-Law, M L C, Ex-President, Rangoon Corporation, Fellow of Rangoon University, Minister of Forests *b* April 1874, *Educ* Rangoon College and Cambridge *Address* Rangoon Secretariat, Rangoon.

YOUNG, GERARD MACKWORTH, M.A, C I E (1929), F R G S, I C S, Army Secretary, Government of India since 1926 *b* 1884 *m* 1916 Natalie, *d* of the late Rt Hon. Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, P C, G C M.G *Educ* Eton and King's College, Cambridge Appointed Asst Commissioner in the Punjab, 1908, Under-Secretary to the Punjab Government, 1913, Under-Secretary, Home Department, Government of India, 1916-19, Military Department, India Office, 1919-20, Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, 1921-24 *Address*. Delhi and Simla

WHO'S WHO

IN

EMPIRE ENTERPRISES

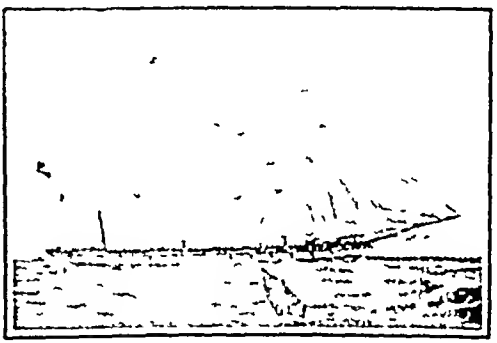
FAMOUS HOUSES SERVING INDIA

ELLERMAN'S CITY LINE: ELLERMAN'S HALL LINE: ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

A [illegible] contributed to the develop [illegible] particular, there is none with a [illegible] which [illegible] under the Ellerman flag

[illegible] when he joined the Board of [illegible] far [illegible] in the Mediterranean [illegible] to Mr. John Bibby, ship [illegible] On the death of Frederick Ley [illegible] after its incorporation [illegible] became connected with the [illegible] A short time later he became [illegible] pany was not only continued

[illegible] great bid to secure [illegible] In [illegible] on he acquired the [illegible] but in view of the fact that [illegible] Atlantic Sir John Ellerman did not [illegible] business of the Leyland Line



"City of London" built in 1868

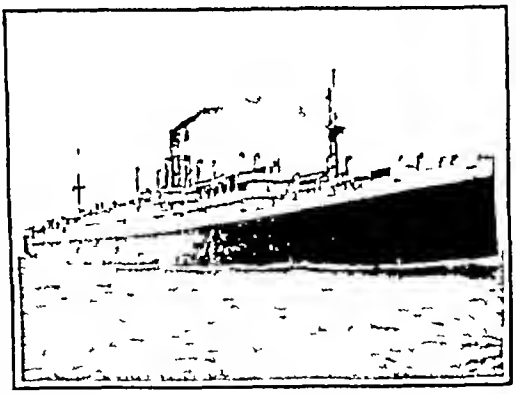
[illegible] the Black Sea In [illegible] the Leyland Line [illegible] Sir John Ellerman was able considerably to strengthen his hold on the [illegible] and the Near East and with the acquisition, shortly afterwards [illegible] Line he found himself controlling the most important fleet [illegible] the waters and thus acquired a commanding position in the trade [illegible] Near East

[illegible] the contract of sale by which J. P. Morgan took over the Leyland [illegible] Sir John Ellerman was not directly to take part in the North Atlantic trade for a [illegible] number of years. With the Mediterranean fleet of the Leyland Line and the fleet of the Papayanni Line under his control, he cast about for an opportunity of [illegible] the sphere of his activities. The Western Ocean was closed to him his eyes naturally turned eastwards.

The 'CITY' Line was the first Company with interests in India which was acquired by Sir John Ellerman. The purchase of the 'CITY' Line was closely followed by that of the 'HALL' Line and later on the 'BUCKNALL' Line. These Companies were acquired in chronological order, both in respect of the age of the Companies themselves and of their connection with India.

THE 'CITY' LINE.—The 'CITY' Line had its origin in Glasgow in the late 'thirties when George Smith & Sons, the founders of the Line, acquired their first sailing ship. This vessel the **"CONSTELLATION"** was despatched to Calcutta early in 1840 and it

was the first voyage of this little ship which inaugurated the connection of the firm with the Calcutta trade in which their vessels with the passing of years were to secure a reputation second to none among the Liners trading with the East The launch of the 'CITY OF GLASGOW' in 1848 marked the adoption of that style of nomenclature from which the line was eventually to derive the title which it bears to day The Smiths, it is interesting to note, began their shipowning career as merchant shipowners, and it was only gradually that they came to realise the evolution through which the industry was passing It was some years after their first venture in shipping that they decided to separate their shipping from their other commercial undertakings, but once they had made up their minds to devote themselves to shipowning, they rapidly gained a brilliant and honoured position in the Eastern trade They took full advantage of the improvement and innovations introduced by naval architects after the reform of the tonnage laws and by the early 'sixties possessed a fleet of ships able to hold their own with, and even to outsail, any ships afloat



"City of Paris"

It is a remarkable fact that the performance of contemporary 'CITY' Liners compare most favourably with those of the China clippers whose names are household words even to-day when their once proud and stately hulls are sunk below the seas or pitifully dragging their careers to an inglorious close under assumed names and foreign flags The 'CITY OF MADRID' during a voyage to Australia was in company for one day with the incomparable 'THERMOPLÆ' and actually covered three hundred and forty nine sea miles in twenty-four hours, whilst her redoubted rival accomplished three hundred and thirty seven In the same year the 'CITY OF GLASGOW' achieved a yet more remarkable performance In company with the 'THERMOPLÆ' she made a day's run at an average speed of fifteen and a half knots, logging three hundred and seventy-two sea miles in twenty-four hours and beating the famous China racer by twenty four sea miles

We can thus well understand how the ship of the 'CITY' Line enabled their owners to secure that premier position in the Calcutta trade which they have retained to this day The managers of the 'CITY' Line fully appreciated the revolution in shipping which was to follow the opening of the Suez Canal, and when the opening of the Canal to general traffic was imminent they had already contracted for the building of a steamship The first 'CITY' steamer, the 'CITY OF OXFORD,' bound for Calcutta passed through the Canal very shortly after it was opened, to be followed by two sister ships, the 'CITY OF CAMBRIDGE' and the 'CITY OF POONAH.' The reliability and performance of these early steamers so amply justified the confidence of their Owners and so fully demonstrated the advantages of the new route that the decision was quickly reached definitely to abandon sail for steam

The principal trade of the 'CITY' Line was, and still is, between Glasgow or Liverpool and Calcutta, although it has made an honourable name for itself, particularly with passengers, in the Bombay trade In the Calcutta trade of which it was one of the earliest pioneers, the 'CITY' Line has consolidated and improved the proud position that was won for it in the early 'sixties by the speed and beauty of its clippers and under the guidance of Sir John Ellerman, the great traditions of the Line have been maintained and enhanced.

THE 'HALL' LINE.—Very shortly after Sir John Ellerman had completed the purchase of the 'CITY' Line he opened negotiations with Robert Alexander & Co for the purchase of the 'HALL' Line The Sun Shipping Company, afterwards to become known as the 'HALL' Line, was founded in the early 'sixties The firm owed its inception to the enterprise of two men, Robert Alexander and Liston Young, who under the style of Alexander and Young managed the ships registered in the name of the Sun Shipping Company The Company built a number of sailing ships which were employed in trades where speed was not of capital importance and never acquired reputations comparable with those of their 'CITY' Line sisters When the Company went in for steam a regular service to Bombay and Karachi was inaugurated with the first voyage of the 'CITY OF BALTIMORE' to Bombay For a number of years the 'HALL' Line maintained a regular and successful

THE MEN WHO LOOK AFTER THE INTERESTS OF OUR INDIAN FRIENDS

[illegible] out to Calcutta in [illegible] for 17 years [illegible] the Galvanised [illegible] and Steel, Copper and [illegible] he did a large business, [illegible] a partner in the firm [illegible], since that time up [illegible] active part in the working [illegible] he has been closely [illegible] firm in India and in [illegible]

[illegible] until [illegible] trips [illegible]

Mr. C. I. Hutchins joined Messrs. Gibbon & Co. as a partner in March 1905. Previously to that, he was in the London office of The Commercial Bank of India, Ltd., for some years, subsequently, proceeding to India, in the Bank service, in 1900 and held high appointments in Bombay, Calcutta, Rawalpindi, Murree, &c. In his earlier days he joined the services of one of the principal South American Banks and was employed by them for many years both in London and South America.

GIBBON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS

21, Lime Street,

LONDON, E.C. 3.

CALLENDER'S CABLE & CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD.

Sir T O Callender J P, M I E E
(Deputy Chairman and Managing Director)

CALLENDER'S CABLE AND CONSTRUCTION CO LTD has been in the forefront of the Electrical Industry since 1882 when that Industry, as we now know it, came into being The Company has never been content simply to meet the ordinary demand for Cables, but has expended large sums on research and experiment, and many of the recent developments in Electrical Distribution are the outcome of its pioneer work At a time when few manufacturers considered it necessary to spend money on the possible requirements of the distant future, the Callenders were carrying on costly experiments and had installed a well equipped Electrical Research Department with a staff trained for this purpose

Callender's interest in modern Electrical Engineering began in 1881 when a patent was granted to the late Mr W O Callender, the founder of the business, for the material since widely used as a Cable insulator and known as Vulcanised Bitumen

In 1882 Callender's Bitumen Telegraph and Waterproof Co Ltd was formed, and much of the early work in Underground Mains in Great Britain was carried out by that Company Its operations had increased to such an extent that in 1896 it had outgrown the financial and mechanical resources of the original Company, and in that year (1896) the present Company (Callender's Cable and Construction Co Ltd) was formed to take over the existing business and to extend it on the larger and broader lines then required by the rapidly expanding industry From small beginnings business has increased until the Company is now an enterprise in which over £2,000,000 is invested in Shares and Debentures

Callender's have limited their operations chiefly to the business for which the Company was incorporated, viz, the manufacture of Insulated Cables and Wires, coupled with their laying and erection to provide complete networks of mains for the distribution of the energy generated at the Central Station, to the fuseboard of consumers, and subsequently to supply the wires necessary within consumers' buildings

Underground mains and distribution appliances form the chief speciality manufactured at the Works at Erith, where heavy Super-Tension Cables are design-

Cable Tunnel under the Thames at Chelsea shewing Callender Super-Tension Cables for the new Battersea (London) Power Station

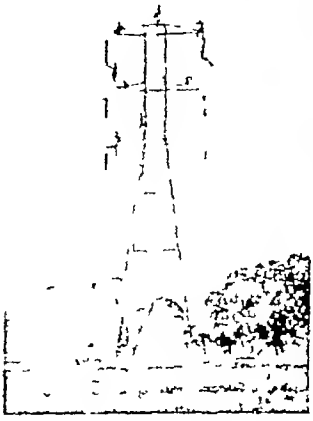
ed and manufactured to carry current at the highest pressures now in use, either for the standard super pressures of 33,000, 55 500, and 66 000 volts, or for Extra High Tension Cables for 6,600 and 11,000 volts, or for Low Tension Feeders and Distributors of all types

At the Anchor Works at Leigh, Lancashire, Rubber Insulated Cables of every description are manufactured, including the House Wiring specalities of the firm, known as the **"KALEECO" AND "KALIBOND" WIRING SYSTEMS**

There are few electricity undertakings in Great Britain whether owned by Municipalities or by private Companies, which do not use Callender Cables, and in many important Cities the entire Underground System has been manufactured by Callender's

Callender's have always been pioneers in opening up overseas markets

In 1904 they commenced operations in the East and opened their own offices in Bombay with a staff specially sent from England able to deal with the cable business which they were convinced was coming in the East



Erecting 132,000 volt Transmission Lines in India for the Punjab Hydro-Electric Dept

Their anticipations have been fully realised and the development of electricity has provided them with many contracts of the first importance in India

Among other Cities in which cables have been laid are Bombay, both for supply work, hydro-electric work and the electrification of railways, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Hyderabad, Delhi and in a vast number of smaller towns in the Mofussil

Most important schemes of overhead transmission and distribution have been carried out in the United Provinces, in the Punjab, in Madras, and in the Coalfields of Bengal, while track work in connection with the electrification of railways has provided the Company with important contracts

In the Far Eas Callender's staffs have laid cables in Singapore, Penang, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Bangkok and in many other places

In South America a large amount of work has been carried out in the Argentine, Brazil and Chile

A consignment of Callender Cable ready for shipment to South America

In Australia, New Zealand and South Africa the Company's connections are very old and well established and the name of Callender is well known throughout all the British Dominions and Crown Colonies

Sir T O Callender (known throughout the Electrical Industry as "Sir Tom") has spent his life in the service of the Company, having been a partner with his father when the original Dielectric Patent was granted in 1881, and for 50 years he has been at the head of the Callender destinies Although he has widespread interests at Home and Abroad in electrical and kindred undertakings, he maintains his old personal control of the Company's affairs, and is still in close touch with the details of all its branches He is on the Board of the Lancashire E P, Yorkshire E.P, Scottish E.P, East African E P, and Sudan Electric Power Companies, Associated British Manufacturers (Egypt) Ltd, South American Copper Co, Ltd, Thos Bolton & Sons Ltd

D. MACROPOLO & CO. LTD.

THE firm of "D Macropolo & Co" was founded by the late D Macropolo 69 years ago, and its records show that many thousands of people of this Country were taught to make hand make cigarettes by this Company and thus earn their living It is the oldest establishment of its kind and the Pioneer of the Tobacco Industry in this Country

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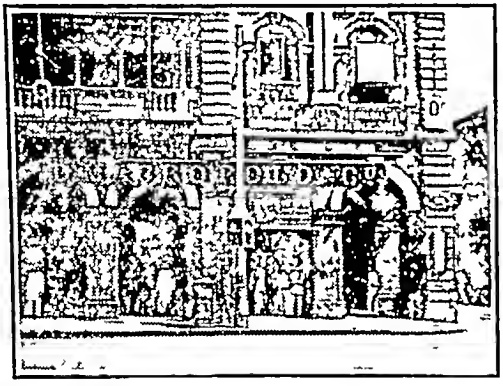
"The High Class Cigarette" is a speciality of this firm During the tour in India of H R H The Prince of Wales, Macropolo's cigarettes were used



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H R H The Prince George of Greece,
H R H The Prince Valdemar of Denmark,
H R H The Duke of Spoleto,
H E Lord Reading, Viceroy and Governor General of India, and all his predecessors since 1880,
H E The Governor of Bombay,
H E The Governor of Bengal,
H E The Governor of Madras,
H E The Governor of Burma,
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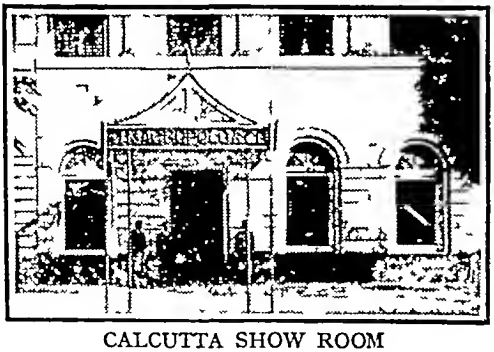
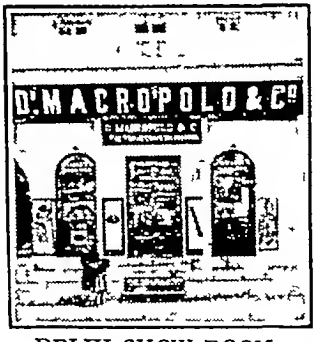
2 CALCUTTA —11, Old Court House Street, for the needs of clients from Bengal, United Provinces, Assam and Burma

3 DELHI —Kashmir Gate, for the clients from Punjab and N W Frontier Provinces



CALCUTTA SHOW ROOM



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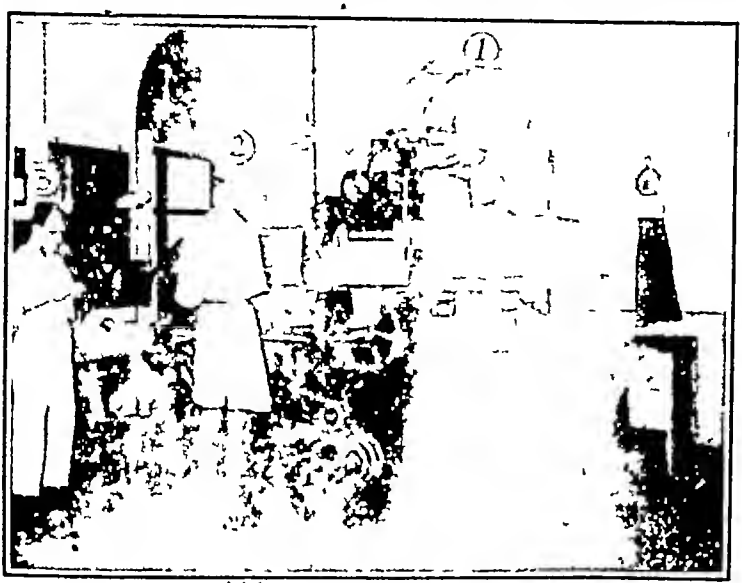
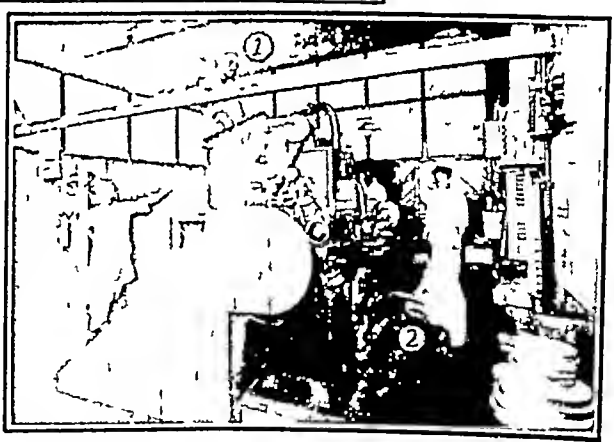
D. MACROPOLO & CO. LTD.



1 WHERE TOBACCO IS PLACED IN MACHINE FOR ROLLING

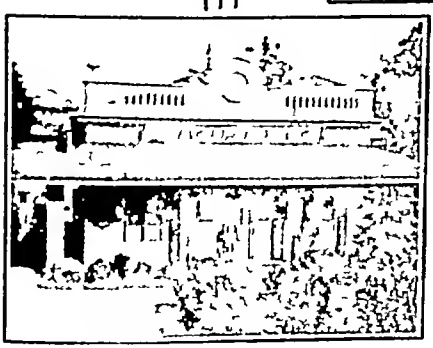
2 WHERE CIGARETTES COME OUT OF MACHINE

3 MANAGER OF FACTORY INSPECTING CIGARETTES



1 WHERE TOBACCO IS PLACED IN MACHINE

2 EMPLOYES SELECT THAT CORRESPONDS TO THE APPLICATION



FACTORY

Those who require anything in Smoking Requisites, are recommended to apply direct to any of the addresses mentioned and they may rest assured of getting full satisfaction

The firm is managed by old experienced employees of the firm who have intimate knowledge of the trade and have come from the home of renowned tobacco—Greece

The Calendars.

A full Calendar will be found at the beginning of this book Below are given details of the other Calendars in use in India.

The *Jewish* Calendar is in accordance with the system arranged A D 358 The Calendar dates from the Creation, which is fixed as 3,760 years and 3 months before the beginning of the Christian Era, the year is Luni-solar

The *Mohammedan*, or era of the Hejira, dates from the day after Mahomet's flight from Mecca, which occurred on the night of July 15, 622 A D. The months are Lunar

The *Fasli* year was derived from a combination of the Hejira and Samvat years by the order of Akbar, it is Luni-solar The *Bengali* year seems also to have been related at one time to the Hejira, but the fact of its being Solar made it lose 11 days each year

The *Samvat* era dates from 57 B C, and is Luni-solar The months are divided into two fortnights—*sudi*, or bright, and *badi*, or dark. Each fortnight contains 15 tithis, which furnish the dates of the civil days given in our calendars

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN 1932.

Parsee (Shehenshahi).

Jamshedi Naoroz	March	21
Avan Jashan	April	14
Adar Jashan	May	13
Zarthost-no-Diso	June	14
Gatha Gahambars . .	September	5 & 6
Parsi New Year .	,,	7
Khordad Sal	,,	12
Amardad Sal .	,,	13

Parsee (Kadmi).

Avan Jashan	March	15
Jamshedi Naoroz	,,	21
Adar Jashan	April	13
Zarthost-no-Diso	May	15
Gatha Gambhars	August	6 & 7
New Year .	,,	8
Khordad Sal	,,	13
Amardad Sal	,,	14

Mahomedan (Sunni).

Ramzan-Id ..	February	9
Bakri-Id .	April	17
Muharram	May	17
Id-e-Milad	July	17

Mahomedan (Shiah)

Shahadat-l-Hazrat Ali	January	30
Ramzan-Id .	February	9
Bakri-Id .	April	17
Gadi-Id	,,	25
Ashura	May	17
Shahadat-e Imam Hasan	July	3
Id-e-Milad	,,	22

Hindu.

Maha Shivratri .. .	March	
Holi (2nd day) .	,,	23
Ramnavami	April	15
Cocoanut Day	August	15
Ganesh Chaturthi	September	4
Dassera . .	October	9
Divali .	,,	28, 29 & 30

Jewish.

Pesach ..	April	21 & 27
Pentecost .	June	10
Fast of Ab	August	11
New Year	October	1 & 2
Day of Atonement	,,	10
Tabernacles .	,,	15
Simhath Tora	,,	23

Jain.

Chaiter Sud 15	April	20
Shravan Vad 13, 14 & 30	August	29, 30 & 31
Bhadarva Sud 4	September	4

Christian.

New Year .. .	January	1
Good Friday	March	25
Easter . ..	,,	26 & 28
Christmas .. .	Dec.	24 & 26
New Year's Eve	,,	31

NOTE —If any of the Mahomedan holidays notified above do not fall on the day notified the Mahomedan servants of Government may be granted a sectional holiday on the day on which the holiday is actually observed in addition to a holiday on the day notified

THE INDIAN CALENDARS.

Mahomedan.

1932		1350	
January	1	Shaban	22
January	10	Ramzan	1
February	9	Shuwal	1
March	9	Zil-kaidch	1
April	8	Til-hijeb	1
May	8	Moharram	1

1932		1351	
June	6	Safar	1
July	6	Rubbi ul-Awwal	1
August	4	Rubbis-us-Sanee	1
September	3	Jamadi-ul-Awall	1
October	2	Jamadi-ul-Sanee	1
October	31	Rajab	1
November	30	Saban	1
December	29	Ramzan	1
December	31	Ramzan	3

Bengalee

1932		1338.	
January	1	Pous	16
January	15	Magh	1
February	13	Faigoon	1
March	15	Choitro	1

1932		1339	
April	14	Boysack	1
May	15	Joistro	1
June	16	Ashad	1
July	17	Srabun	1
August	18	Bhadro	1
September	18	Assin	1
October	18	Kartick	1
November	17	Aughraum	1
December	17	Pous	1
December	31	Pous	15

Samvat

(S=Sudee, B=Budee.)

1932		1988	
January	1	Magsar	B 8
January	8	Paus	S 1
January	24	Paus	B 1
February	7	Magh	S 1
February	23	Magh	B 1
March	8	Fagoon	S 1
March	23	Fagoon	B 1
April	6	Chaitra	S 1
April	21	Chaitra	B 1
May	6	Bysack	S 1
May	21	Bysack	B 1
June	5	Jeshtha	S 1
June	19	Jeshtha	B 1
July	4	Asad	S 1
July	18	Asad	B 1
August	3	Sawan	S 1
August	18	Sawan	B 1
September	1	Bhadarva	S 1
September	15	Bhadarva	B 1
October	1	Aso	S 1
October	16	Aso	B 1

1932		1989	
October	30	Kartick	S 1
November	14	Kartick	B 1
November	29	Marga	S 1
December	13	Marga	B 1
December	24	Paus	B 1
December	31	Paus	S 4

Telegu & Kanarese

(S=Sudee, B=Budee.)

1932		1480	
January	1	Margisiram	B
January	8	Pushyam	S
January	24	Pushyam	B
February	7	Magham	S
February	22	Magham	B
March	8	Palgunam	S
March	22	Palgunam	B

1932		1481	
April	6	Chitram	S
April	21	Chitram	B
May	6	Vaishakham	S
May	21	Vaishakham	B
June	5	Jyoshtom	S
June	19	Jyoshtom	B
July	4	Ashadam	S
July	18	Ashadam	B
August	3	Sravanam	S
August	17	Sravana	B
September	1	Bhadrapadam	S
September	15	Bhadrapadam	B
October	1	Ashwigam	S
October	15	Ashwigam	B
October	30	Kartikam	S
November	14	Kartikam	B
November	28	Margisiram	S
December	14	Margasirsha	B
December	28	Pushyam	S
December	31	Pushyam	S4

Tamil-Malayalam.

1932		1107	
January	1	Margoli-Dhanusu	18
January	14	Thai-Makaram	1
February	13	Marsi-Kumbham	1
March	14	Panguni-Meenum	1
April	13	Chittrai-Mesham	1
May	17	Vaikasi-Vrishabham	1
June	14	Ani-Mithunam	1
July	16	Adi-Karkatam	1

1932.		1108	
August	16	Avani-Chingam	1
September	16	Pooratasi-Kanni	1
October	17	Aippasi-Thulam	1
November	16	Kartikai-Brishchikam	1
December	15	Margali-Dhanusu	1
December	31	Margali-Dhanusu	17

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——Control [illegible]
——Earnings [illegible]
——Eastern Bengal State [illegible]
——East Indian [illegible]
——[illegible]
——Equipment [illegible]
——expenditure [illegible]
——[illegible]
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——[illegible]
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——[illegible]
——[illegible]

clared on several occasions the Act provides for sufficient retrospective effect to make all possible claims time barred

21 The Indian Mines (Amendment) Act The Indian Mines Act, 1923, confers certain powers and duties on District Magistrates In addition powers are conferred upon District Magistrates by the Regulations and Rules issued under the Act The present Act provides for the exercise within the limits of the Presidency towns of the powers conferred upon District Magistrates under the Criminal Act

22 Heavy Chemical Industry (Protection) Act This Act imposes protective duties on magnesium chloride and certain other heavy chemicals The duties on magnesium chloride and the heavy chemicals are to remain in force till March 31 1932 and March 31 respectively The Governor General in Council is empowered to further increase the duty on magnesium chloride if it appears that it is being imported into British India at a price as is likely to render ineffective the protection afforded by this Act

23 The Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act In 1930 the Governor General promulgated Ordinance No III to provide for the better control of the Press and of unauthorised newsheets and newspapers The present Act assumes the powers conferred by the Ordinance and gives them duration for a period of one year with power to the Governor General in Council to extend the Act for a further period not exceeding one year

Sections 3 to 14 provide for the control of printing presses and newspapers Under sub-sec (1) a person keeping a printing press who is required to make a declaration under s 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act 1867, may be required by the Magistrate for reasons to be recorded in writing to deposit with the Magistrate within ten days from the day on which the declaration is made, security not amounting to more than one thousand rupees This deposit will be refunded on application by the keeper of the press if that press publishes no objectionable matter for a period of three months from the date of the declaration (s 1, sub s (2)) If a printing-press in respect of which security has not been required or having been required has been refunded, publishes objectionable matter, the local Government may by notice in writing to the keeper of the press stating or describing the offending matter, order the keeper to deposit with a Magistrate security amounting to not less than five hundred and more than three thousand rupees (s 3, sub s (3))

Section 4 describes the matter which is to be treated as objectionable matter throughout the Act, *i e*, matter which incite to or encourage, or tend to incite to or encourage, the commission of any offence or murder or any cognizable offence involving violence, or directly or indirectly express approval or admiration of any such offence, or of any person, real or fictitious, who has committed or is alleged or represented to have committed any such offence If a printing-press publishes objectionable matter the Local Government has power to declare its security forfeited or where security has not been demanded to declare the press forfeited An explanation is added which safeguards *bona fide* literary and historical writings

Under s 5 a person making a fresh declaration in respect of a press which security has been declared forfeited under s 6 must deposit with the Magistrate security amounting to not less than one thousand or more than ten thousand rupees Under s 6 the Local Government may declare the security deposited under s forfeited if the press publishes objectionable matter Sections 7, 8, 9 and 10 relate to newspapers and the same *mutatis mutandis*, as s 3 and 4 relating to newspapers Section 11 provides the penalty for keeping a press or publishing a newspaper without making a deposit or giving security to the Local Government or a Magistrate Section 12 deals with the consequences of failure to deposit security as required by the Act namely, forfeiture in the case of a press and a fine or imprisonment in the case of a newspaper The annulment of the declaration under s 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act 1867 Section 13 provides for the return of the deposit and where a person ceases to keep a press or publish a newspaper the Press and Registration of Books Act 1867 Section 14 deals with the issue of a warrant to search a printing press or copies of a newspaper which have been declared forfeited Sections 15 to 21 deal with unauthorised newsheets and newspapers Under s 16 any person who publishes any unauthorised newsheet or newspaper A Magistrate may seize the publication if he considers it to be an unauthorised Section 17 provides for the seizure and forfeiture of undeclared presses which are used for producing unauthorised newsheets and newspapers The offence of disseminating unauthorised newsheets and newspapers is punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both (s 18)

Sections 19 to 22 deal with special provisions relating to the seizure of certain documents Under s 19 the Local Government is empowered to declare forfeited and to issue search warrants for any newspaper book or other document wherever made if it appears to the Local Government to contain objectionable matter Section 20 empowers the Chief Customs Officer to detain any package brought into British India which he suspects contains objectionable publications Section 21 prohibits the transmission by post of unauthorised newsheets and newspapers Section 22 empowers a person in charge of a post office to detain any article other than a letter or parcel which he suspects contains objectionable publications or unauthorised news sheets and newspapers S 23 (1) provides for applications to the High Court to set aside orders requiring the deposit of security [under s 3, sub s (3) or s 7, sub s (3)] or orders of forfeiture (under ss 4, 6, 8 10 or 19) Provision is also made for an application to the High Court in the case of a printing-press which has been forfeited under sub-s (2) of s 12, to set aside the order of forfeiture on the ground that the press had not been used in contravention of that section Section 24 provides that all such applications must be heard and determined by a Special Bench of the High Court consisting of three Judges

India and the League of Nations.

India is a Founder-Member of the League of Nations and enjoys in it equal rights with other Member-States, a position which she mainly owes to the goodwill shown towards her advancement and aspirations by Great Britain and the Self-Governing Dominions of the British Empire. The League of Nations was established under the terms of the Peace Treaty which was signed in Paris in 1919 after the conclusion of the Great War. Great Britain and the Self-Governing Dominions in 1917 passed a resolution which set India upon the road that led to the high international platform on which she stepped.

India was represented at the Imperial War Conference of 1918, at the Imperial Conferences held in London in 1921, 1923, and 1926, and at the Imperial Economic Conference held in London in 1930. The report of the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee of the Imperial Conference, which was adopted by the Conference of 1926, stated the position of Great Britain and the Dominions to be "autonomous communities, equal in status, in no way subordinate to one another in any respect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. India is not yet a Self Governing Dominion to the extent indicated in this formula. The first stage in the direction of establishing Responsible Government in India was prescribed by the Government of India Act 1919, but the Governor General of India does not yet (to quote again from the Inter Imperial Relations Committee) hold "in all essential respects the same position in relation to the administration of public affairs" in India as is held by His Majesty the King Emperor in Great Britain. And there are certain other respects in which India's Constitutional position in the Empire is not the same as that of the Self-Governing Dominions. India, for example, is not entitled to accredit a Minister Plenipotentiary to the Heads of Foreign States.

The position enjoyed by India in the Empire governed the position which she entered when, as one of the States of the Empire she joined in the Paris Peace Negotiations in 1918-19. India's membership of the League of Nations places her in a unique position among all non-self governing States, Dominions or Colonies throughout the world. She is an original member of the League by virtue of part I of article I of the Covenant by which the League was established and which states that any fully self governing State, Dominion or Colony not named in the Annexe may become a member of the League. She is the only original member which is not self governing and in virtue of the restriction under part II of article I on the admission of members other than original members she will so long as the present constitution of the League endures remain the only member which is not self governing.

India's Attitude.

On questions coming before the League, India has exactly the same rights as any other Member State. The Secretary of State for India in His Majesty's Government is ultimately responsible for the appointment of Indian delegates and for their instruction, but in practice he and the Government of India act jointly in consultation and agreement with one another. Partly as a result of her membership of the League and partly owing to resolution No. IX adopted by the Imperial War Conference in 1917 recommending *inter alia* recognition of the right of the Dominions and of India to an adequate voice in British foreign policy and foreign relations, India has been given the same representation as the Dominions at all international conferences at which the British Empire is represented by a combined Empire Delegation. On many occasions in fact she has taken the lead in forming world opinion towards the achievement of the League's aims. In particular in the International Labour organisation she has been successful in bringing Empire policy into line with her own on more than one occasion. In many of those conferences, particularly those of the League, Indian delegations have taken an independent line of action sometimes directly opposed to the attitude of other parts of the British Commonwealth. One interesting case occurred in 1926 at the Genoa Maritime Conference when Indian delegates in the face of opposition from the Empire managed to secure a mandate for special treatment for Indian sailors in British shipping although there was a concerted move from the Empire delegation to get Indian lascars driven off British ships.

India's New Status

It will be observed that the situation created by India's stepping from the Imperial Conference into the Paris Peace Conference and League of Nations in the manner in which she did was in certain respects highly anomalous and one impossible to harmonize with her constitutional position as defined in the Government of India Act. Nevertheless as the Secretary of State in a Memorandum presented to the Indian Statutory Commission by the India Office in 1929 showed, it has been the deliberate object of the Secretary of State to make India's new status a reality for practical purposes within wide [illegible] It was not legally possible for the Secretary of State to relinquish his constitutional powers of control [illegible] to Parliament [illegible] It has been his constant [illegible] its extent to [illegible] existence as [illegible] and to allow to the [illegible] greater powers [illegible] of their Legislatures and of public opinion.